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1823

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The Calcutta

VOL XLIV.....JUL

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 12TH JUNE, 1823.

Mr. W. A. Pringle, Collector of Rajeshahy.

R. D. Mangles, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 20th JUNE, 1823.

No 46 of 1823. Officers or other individuals placed by this Government on the Pension List, are hereby strictly prohibited from wearing a Military uniform of any kind —From the date of their being pensioned, their Military Services are at an end, and their title to wear the uniform ceases with the performance of their Military duty.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to promulgate this Order fully to the parties, and to enforce obedience thro' the Generals, Staff and other Officers in Command.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 20TH JUNE, 1823.

No 47 of 1823. The Commissary General will be pleased to take immediate measures for supplying Elephants, for the Carriage of the Camp Equipage, and the Bullocks, for the Service Ammunition attached to the Mhairwara Local Battalion: The latter agreeably to the scale laid down in General Orders by the Commander in Chief, 21st October last, for the Corps in Rajpootana.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Secy. to Govt. Milty. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 25TH JUNE, 1823.

No 48 of 1823. The Batta and other Allowances for May 1823, and Pay for June 1823

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ions of the
be issued on
ximo.

M. CASEMENT,
Sec. to Govt.

FORT [illegible]AM; 27TH JUNE, 1823.

No. 49 [illegible] On the principle lai down in the [illegible]se of G. O. C. G. 2 May last, and [illegible] vide for the numerou small Guards [illegible] tachments required from the Calcu[illegible] Militia, an Addi tional Havilda[illegible] authorized fr[illegible]

The abstract No. 1 appe[illegible] der, to be corrected accordingly.

W. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 27TH JUNE, 1823.

No. 51 of 1823. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and arrangements in the Barrack Department.

Lieutenant Bently Buxton, of the Corps of Engineers, and Barrack Master of the 4th or Ghazeepore Division, to be Assistant Superinden[illegible] of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces, and in charge of the Civil Buildings at the Presidency, vice Lieutenant C. Paton resigned the Honorable Company's Military Service.

Lieutenant Henry Carter, Barrack M[illegible]ter of the 8th or Rohilcund Division, i[illegible] transferred to the 4th or Ghazeepore Division vice Buxton.

Lieutenant John Forbe[illegible] Paton, of the Corps of Engineers, to be a District Barack Master, vice Buxton, and posted the 8th or Rohil[illegible]und Division, vice Carte[illegible]

The Governor General in Council [illegible] pleased in the Political Department, and[illegible] date the 13th Instant, to appoint Assistant [illegible]urgeon James Ranken, M. D. to be Surgeon to the Residency in Malwa and Rajpootanah.

Surgeon Castell, late Offi[illegible] to the Residency, is plac[illegible] of His Excellency the C[illegible]

WM. CASE[illegible]
Sec.

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tta;

1823.

eneral Order dated the
cting a Field Officer from
13th Light Infantry to sit as
the General Court Martial
ssemble on Monday the 23d of
in the room of Lieut. Col. Belli
d sick, it is now directed that the
Corps shall furnish a Captain for the
in question.

Corporal Frederick Charles and Gunner
ngford, of the Artillery Regiment, are
moted to the rank of Serjeant, and at-
hed to the department of the Adjutant
neral of the Army.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

23D JUNE, 1823.

All intelligence Reports, or the notice of particular circumstances shall be made direct to the Quarter Master General.

The Commandants of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and Pioneers, and also all Officers Commanding Detachments from them will report direct to Head-Quarters.

The originals of all reports on the state of the several Roads marched over by Corps and Detachments, are to be transmitted to Head-Quarters, and Duplicates of them are to be sent to the Officer in charge of the Department at the Presidency, for the eventual information of Government.

All Routs of the march of Corps, at the periodical reliefs from the Stations above Benares, to be sent direct to Head-Quarters, and from those at, or below that Post, to the Office at Calcutta.

Duplicates of all Reports adverted to in the 2d Section of the 1st Paragraph of the General Orders by the Governor General in Council of the 28th February 1817, from Officers Commanding Posts, Corps or Detachments, at and below Benares, will be transmitted to the Assistant Quarter Master General, for the information of Government.

The General Orders of the 2d Instant, relative to the "address," when transmitting [illegible] Papers to the Quarter Master [illegible] be observed.

[illegible] nel Croxton's appointment [illegible] day last, of Lieutenant [illegible] Adjutant to the 1st Battalion [illegible] Regiment during the absence [illegible] leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant Croft, [illegible] firmed.

Captain Cooper's appointment of Lieutenant Kennedy to act as Adjutant to the Chumparun Light Infantry from the 14th Instant, on the removal of Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomson to be Deputy Pay Master at Dinapore, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Hospital Apprentice Francis Pingault is appointed to His Majesty's 44th Foot, in the room of William Bond appointed to the General Hospital.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment,—Captain Oliver, from 15th June, to 15th October, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 1st Regiment—Lieutenant Geo. Hickman, from 13th June, to 13th January, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

24TH JUNE, 1823.

A General Court Martial to assemble at Ghazypore at such a time as Major General Loveday may be pleased to appoint, for the trial of Lieutenant Ship of his Majesty's 87th Regiment, and all such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

The proceedings will be conducted by the Deputy Judge Advocate of the Division, and Major General Loveday will be pleased to appoint the President and Members, and issue such subsidiary orders as may be requisite

Quarter Master Serjeant Jones, of the 2d battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Serjeant Major to the Delhi Provincial Battalion.

Serjeant Joseph Saint, attached to the Barrack Department in Fort William, is appointed Serjeant Major to the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join.

Gunner John Aitken, employed under the General Management of the Military Orphan Society, is to be transferred to the Town Major's List.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Shaik Futty Ally to be Subadar, and Havildar Shaik Emaumdee to be Jemadar, from the 1st Instant, vice Dhun Sing, Subadar, invalided.

Sarungpore Provincial Battalion.

Jemadars Busharat Ally and Kuntoo Sing to be Subadars, and Havildars Loll Sing and Allaud to be Jemadars, from the

1st Instant, in succession to Subadars Myaran Pandy and Bundun Sing, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 4th Regiment—Ensign C. Chester—from 6th July, to 30th October, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

25TH JUNE, 1823.

A Report from the Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment has brought under the Commander in Chief's notice the gallant behaviour of Havildar Jeyserry Sing of that Battalion now serving at Singapore. It appears that, in a disturbance which occurred at that Settlement on the Night of the 10th of April, the Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, was suddenly attacked by an infuriated Malay, and that his life was saved by the Havildar, who threw himself between his Commanding Officer and the Assassin, and warded off the blow aimed at the former, receiving himself a wound in the struggle.

His Excellency is pleased to mark his sense of the Havildar's prompt and Courageous Conduct, by promoting him to the rank of Jemadar from the 11th Instant.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment and Promotions:

Lieutenant J. T. Kennedy of the 5th Native Infantry, to be adjutant to the Chumparun Light Infantry from the 14th instant, vice Thomson.

Lieutenant Lawrenson is appointed to act as Adjutant to the 3d Battalion of Artillery, until the arrival of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood, in the room of Lieutenant and Adjutant D'Oyly, under orders to proceed with a Detachment of Drafts to the Upper Provinces.

2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Naram Sing to be Subadar, and Havildars Shaik Bhoje, Adjoudeah Singh and Mohur Singh to be Jemadars, from the 1st Instant, in succession to Bowany Singh, Subadar and Shaik Badoolah and Sooklaul Tewaree, Jemadars, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Havildar Durson Tewaree to be Jemadar, from the 2d Instant, vice Gunga Sing, Jemadar, discharged the Service at his own request.

Cawnpore Provincial Battalion.

Jemadars Doorjun Sing and Jankey Ram to be Subadars, and Havildars Bohorah and Nahutry Sing to be Jemadars, from the 1st Instant, in succession to Sewdial Sing and Purvaize Khan, Subadars, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Lieutenant La Touche, of the 2d Battalion 4th Native Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the Escort of His Excellency the Commander in Chief during the progress up the River to Cawnpore, from whence he will proceed and join the Battalion to which he belongs.

A General Courts Martial to assemble at Berhampore, at such time as may be directed by the Officer Commanding, for the trial of Private Edward Byrne of his Majesty's 38th Regiment, and all such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

Colonel Sir A. Campbell will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for the due formation of the Court, the attendance of an Interpreter, and other points connected therewith, and nominate an Officer, properly qualified, to officate as Deputy Judge Advocate and conduct the proceedings.

The Prisoner to be warned, and all Evidences duly summoned to attend.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

Pioneers,—Captain R. Pringle, from 28th June, to 28th February 1824, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. General of the Army.

JUNE 26, 1823.

2d-Lieutenant C. W. Humphreys of the Regiment of Artillery, is posted to the 7th Company 2d Battalion

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Jemadar Serree Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Drill Khan to be Jemadar, from the 1st Instant, vice Saick Emaum Bux, Subadar, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Corporal William McCoy, now employed as an Overseer in the Barrack Department is transferred to the Commissariat, and promoted to the rank of Serjeant vice Cummins, removed in General Orders of the 14th Instant.

Assistant Surgeon A. M. Clark, at present attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, and directed to join without delay.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Batt. 6th Regt. Major C. Poole,—from 30th June to 31st Aug. in extention, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 8th Regiment, Brevet Capt. R. Burney,—from 1st June to 1st December, in extention, on Medical Certificate.

2d Light Cavalry, Mr. Riding Master M. Gorman,—from 18th June, to 18th July, to visit Cawnpore, on his private affairs.

Ordnance Commissariat, Conductor G. Orton,—from 20th May, to 20th August, in extention, on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL, *Adjt. Genl of the Army.*

27TH JUNE, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief directs it to be notified in General Orders, for the information of all concerned, that applications on the subject of Sambas Prize Money are in future to be referred to the General Prize Committee at the Presidency for adjustment.

The appointment by Lieut. Col. Heathcote, Commanding the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, in Battalion Orders of the 18th Instant, of Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Hayes to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Battalion, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

1st Battalion 14th Regt. Native Infantry.

Jemadars Saum Sing and Ruggoobur Sing to be Subadars, from the 1st Instant, vice Mattadeen Pandey and Chaite Sing, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Havildars Bussun Sing and Dorriow Sing to be Jemadars, from the same date, in succession to Saum Sing and Ruggoobur Sing promoted.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

JULY 3.

There was a superb Nautch given on Monday night, the 30th ultimo, by HURKYMOHUN TAGORE and LADLEYMOHUN TAGORE, at the garden residence of the latter in Beerparah, upper Circular Road; and notwithstanding the rather formidable distance of the festive scene from Calcutta, there was a brilliant and numerous assemblage of beauty and fashion. The idea usually associated, by up-country sojourners in particular, with the word *Nautch*, would a priori impress them with the notion of a large dull chamber and two or three squalling figurantes on the floor, exhibiting before a few drousy Mofussulites, lulled to taciturnity by the murmuring monotony of their own hookas. It was a different thing quite at LADLEY MOHUN TAGORE'S House of Mirth. There no drowsiness or heaviness was to be seen; though we must confess, that the length of the drive had rather a soporific tendency. That, however, began gradually to disappear, as the lights that fringed the road side which led to the mansion, promised that the journey would soon have a happy end. We shall not detain our readers at the gate of splendour through which we passed into the grounds, nor overpower them with a description of the illuminated arch that surmounted it, much less describe the features of the Arcadian landscape that reposed beyond, nor of the groupes which wandered through the light besprinkled groves. No—we drive up at once to the terrace, and enter the mansion. Within, all was effulgence, and had the author of Lallah Rookh been present we doubt not but we should have several *rosy* paragraphs, some of which would attribute the burst of splendour, which dazzled the spectator, not to the influence of such common-place things as lamps and tapers, but to the glorious illumination of the star-bright eyes which beamed their witchery around.

The company reclined on couches, or seated upon chairs, viewed the minstrels that ravished the senses in the midst of the grand area of the hall, or else promenaded round, visiting the adjoining rooms in the pauses of the music. To describe the mellifluous strains that flowed from the ruby lips of the daughters of Cecilia, who exhibited their personal and vocal charms, 'nothing loath' is impossible. We know not the names of the Sirens, but doubt not they stand high in the roll of Bengalee warblers. When we use the term *Sirens*, let us not be misunderstood. Let it not be supposed by the courteous and albeit credulous reader, that three absolute Mermaids exhibited their pretty faces, sported their fishy tails, and gave expression to the most enchanting notes of piscatory melody, at the Beerparah Nautch. It is very necessary for us to enter this caveat, for we live in an age teeming with marvellous exhibitions, and so familiarized have we become with nymphs of the sea and monsters from Olraga, that one is almost afraid of trampling by accident upon the tail of a fair daughter of the ocean at a Ball, just as an absent man does sometimes upon the train of a young beauty of terra firma. Whether the day is near when a Dandy may flirt in a corner with a Mermaid, without incurring the risk of that veracious gentleman Ulysses, is not for us to say; but sure we are, that were the

Almas who exhibited the other night at the Nautch, and the three Sirens who of old rendered vocal the rocks on the Sicilian coast, to appear together on the stage of the opera house in London, that John Bull would stare astonished as much at the Hindoostannee Sirens as the Sicilian ones. We have heard of a gentleman, who on hearing the bagpipes for the first time, declared it to be 'most awful music.' If we know any thing of physiognomy, we could perceive something like the same admiration in the eloquent faces of some of the fair visitors at Beergarrah, not merely at the appearance of the fair vocalists, and their accompanying minstrels, but at their performance. We have been always of opinion, that there is something peculiarly exquisite in the music of Hindoostan; nor were our pleasing anticipations of its ravishing powers for one least disappointed on Monday evening. Three charming daughters of Song performed alternately. We regret that we omitted to enquire after their names, for the purpose of gracing our columns with them. Suffice it, that the indescribable sweetness of their strains, could only be equalled by the soft charms of their beautiful forms, and the extreme gracefulness of their movements. A Nautch girl is a fine study for the Painter! Such language in the eye—such poetry of action—such a treasure of drapery!! The Indian Miss Stephens was, we regret to say, not there. Miss Nickie will forgive us for this allusion to her, but really after having once heard her, it will not be deemed surprising that an expression of regret should drop from us at not hearing her again. Why was *not* Nickie there? We dare not answer this momentous question—we dare not raise the curtain which flimsily veils the musical world of Calcutta, and the *harmony* that prevails among the children of Apollo, so creditable to themselves—so delightful in its effects on the sphere of social recreation. It is whispered that Nickie declines performing in the same nautch with Begum Jahn. We feel quite alarmed at this report, and would willingly volunteer our services as Mediator betwixt the fair 'Tweedledum,' and the no *less* fair 'Tweedledee;' but we need not; the force of example, we trust, will be sufficient, and all that need be said, is, for pity's sake of Indian melody, let there be no *bramas* betwixt you—no divious *ettiquette*—no retrograde evolutions in your orbits. Look at our galaxy of European musical talent in Calcutta, how harmoniously brilliant! No discord there—'tis all 'harmony & harmony,' and long may it continue so.

In the pauses between the Indian melodies, a ball room band, which was in attendance, struck up a lively country dance or quadrille tune. A billiard room was also provided for such as chose to amuse themselves at that agreeable game, and as we occasionally strolled and repassed, we observed the little rascals about with activity and zeal. Among the spectators it was interesting to observe, the children of the most fashionably decked in rich [illegible] attire, [illegible] with brilliant [illegible] masters of the feasting mansion [illegible] among their guests, [illegible] to render the [illegible] as agreeable as possible. [illegible] announced to be a [illegible] exhibition, the company [illegible] verandah, before which was a [illegible] backed by a lawn on each side. The fire spectacle commenced with the [illegible] pieces of ordnance at short intervals. To delicate feelings, this was rather a startling feature of the entertainments of the evening, and perhaps to the Commissioner more honoured in the breach than the observance. Noisy odd causes read aloud, hand-to-hand bringing low spirits. We would shudder, [illegible] our Nature friends, to hear the cannonading, for [illegible] give pleasure, yet there is a material difference between music and noise.

The fireworks defy description. In viewing them, one felt as if all the fabled enchantments and enchantments had been realised. The most beautiful rockets rush instantaneously, with a curved ascent towards the clouds, dropped at a vast height, balls of sapphire light, and then [illegible] into darkness. Serpents of fire [illegible] the bosom of night, and after attaining a great elevation, became hydras of light, and then disappeared. Had Dr. [illegible] been there, the sight of these "[illegible] corruscations" undoubtedly would have afforded him a new illustration of his peculiar doctrine of the *Snake*. Arabia Felix in the best days of her enchantment could not have furnished more exquisitely beautiful groves of orient bloom, than the admiring spectators beheld on Monday night from the terrace of LADYSHOWE'S TAHOOR'S residence. Glorious pyramids bought with the most dazzling golden lustre, stood for a minute or two, and then ceased to be. Wheels upon wheels, and wheels within wheels, revolved with astonishing rapidity, flashing forth sparks of [illegible] fire. In short, the [illegible] almost [illegible] with the [illegible] sensation that [illegible] before it, and half longed for [illegible]. All at once the [illegible] of the [illegible], which had appeared [illegible] a [illegible] mirror, that occasionally [illegible] the [illegible] pageantry of fleeting [illegible] shot athwart the air above,—became, as it were, convulsed, and fiery monsters appeared to thrust forth their [illegible] jaws vomiting flames. The element of water, now apparently jealous of the admiration monopolized by its rival,

element, interfered most enviously and rudely, and absolutely shed tears of vexation. In plain English, a shower of rain began to drizzle, which sent the ladies back to the spacious chamber whence the fireworks had tempted them. An excellent Supper and a variety of good wines, had been prepared for the occasion, under the skilful superintendence of our celebrated Amphitryons, Gunter and Hooper. After supper the Band played some Quadrille tunes. The sympathy between these, and the heels of some of the company, was irresistible. The room by this time was not near so crouded as it had been in the early part of the evening, as the Native spectators had retired Indeed, the fireworks were still going on without, which detained them willing denizens of the lawn.

Some short time afterwards the fashionables began to depart, and if we might judge from what we saw, and from a few cursory observations made in our hearing, all appeared highly pleased with the politeness and hospitality of their kind and courteous native Entertainers HURRYMOHUN TAGORE and LADLEYMOHUN TAGORE The festive scene had the boast of what may safely be called an unique feature in a Native entertainment—a quadrille set, which had various interesting attractions to recommend it besides the charm of novelty.

It is to be wished that the meeting of the Proprietors of the Chowringhee Theatre, advertised for the 5th instant, may be fully attended. We look forward to its deliberations with hope not unmixed with apprehensions; for on the decision which may be agreed upon at that meeting, will it depend whether the most delightful, most rational, and most improving of all recreations, is to be continued to the inhabitants of Calcutta or not. We anticipate a favorable result—for we can hardly believe that he *only* public amusement we have is to be abolished as a matter of cold calculation, Rupees and Pice! Forbid it, good taste—forbid it, all claims to refinement and even to civilization. If the Theatre shall be knocked on the head, we may expect that those who reside at a distance will attribute the unfortunate circumstance to cause that we should be sorry to hear alluded to. They will say, perhaps, that there is no appreciation of the beauties of dramatic poetry and scenic entertainments in Calcutta. If such should be asserted, all who know what Calcutta society really is, would feel at once that the charge were unjust. If there is a thorough and zealous theatrical taste in Calcutta then; how is it that the theatric spirit has of late become apparently so languid? The fault, we are sure, rests not with the Proprietors. They have already often manifested a liberal and a handsome spirit towards the establishment, and it is from a gratifying conviction of this that we anticipate the continuance of it There has, however, been a want of zeal somewhere. That is undeniable. A reform, therefore, is absolutely necessary—a Radical reform; and as the first step of it, we would again impress upon the mind of a certain esteemed friend, how much he would gratify all parties, were he to kindly comply with the wishes of the managing committee, and become the Atlas of our Drury, as he has for years been its ornament and boast. If we were not perfectly satisfied that his shoulders are broad enough for the burthen, our voice should not now be raised entreating of him to undertake the *home department* of the Theatre. We hereby call upon the Proprietors or any other person who may have a vote in the Histrionic Cabinet, to rally round the Theatric throne. Should there be a Theatric debt, let our Theatrical Pittites establish a sinking fund directly, for *that* is an admirable remedy, as has been beautifully illustrated by the charming effect it has had on the national debt. Dark as is the Theatrical horizon, and portentous as are the clouds that lower over the temple of the Muse, we look forward with hope and if our anticipations should prove true of the person to whom we have alluded should undertake to conduct the Theatrical vessel safely into port, and to steer her out of the slough of despond, the dark ocean of mud in which she now stands, we doubt not but it will form an occasion of many triumph to the Theatrical Beefsteak Club, who in the hour of grateful recollection and convivial exultation will pledge a cheering bumper "*To the Pilot that weathered the Storm!*"

We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums in aid of the sufferers by the loss of the *Swallow*, and trust that the example set by the compassionate gentlemen who subscribed the sums, of which an abstract is annexed, will be followed by others

Received from J. C. for the widow and family of the 2d Officer of the *Swallow*.....Rs.	50
From ditto, for the distressed Crew of the *Swallow*.....	20
Received from A. C. for the widow and family of the 2d Officer of the *Swallow*, ...	50
For the Crew of ditto, from ditto .	20
	140

By recently received accounts from the Allahabad district, we learn that the rains had not set in. Here we are more fortunate, especially to-day; for while we pen this paragraph, the surcharged clouds souse down their humid freight most gallantly upon the dripping palaces of Calcutta.

His Excellency Sir Ed Paget, G. C. B. Commander in Chief of the British Army in India, embarked with his Staff on Saturday last, to visit the Military Stations in the Upper Provinces.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—Those who have perused in the last number of the quarterly series of the "Friend of India" the Biography of the late Reverend William Ward, of the Serampore Baptist Missionary Establishment, will doubtless join in the universal sentiment of regret at his sudden and premature death. I trust they will also unite with me in lamenting that no monumental honors have been paid in Calcutta to the memory of worth so eminent, so deserving of such a tribute from this country. The zeal and indefatigable industry of this truly pious Christian, for the furtherance of Christianity in India is well known to all who have attended to the passing events around them for the last five and twenty years. I flatter myself that my brethren the Native Christians of India, of every denomination, who are interested for the welfare of our country, possess so much correct feeling, as to acknowledge its being greatly indebted to the deceased for his benevolent and pious exertions, in conjunction with his worthy colleagues, for enlightening the minds of our Heathen Countrymen, for improving their morals, and for promoting among them the propagation of the blessed Gospel. I have therefore looked for a proposal of the nature I am now about to submit, being brought forward to the consideration of my brethren through the medium of the public papers. The omission has, I presume, proceeded generally from the same cause as the delay has, on my part, I mean, that each of my countrymen has probably thought of himself, as I do of myself, as being inadequate to the task, and hoping some one better qualified would undertake it.—But no public measure could ever be effected without an effort to overcome such a feeling. In the absence therefore of a fitter person, I have ventured on this address "with all my imperfections on my head," and propose that a handsome Cenotaph with an appropriate inscription to the memory of the deceased be erected in a conspicuous part of the Burrying Ground at this place, by a subscription to be raised among my brethren the Native Christians, *and confined to them alone*, because the deceased's labours were specifically directed to the benefit of our country: each person's subscription not to exceed One Gold Mohur, that a greater number may have the satisfaction of contributing towards the object. I shall be obliged by your giving this a place in your paper, and should my proposal be seconded through it, or any other paper, a meeting could be convened for the proposed purpose, and a Committee appointed to do the needful.

I trust it will not be urged against the proposed measure, that the deceased was not a Minister of the Established Church. I am myself a Churchman, but I should feel unworthy of that name, did I not respect worth and virtue wherever they are found.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
FEZINOS RICARDO

Circular Road;
Calcutta, July 1, 1823

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—As some of my friends appear to have forgot that part of our Catechism which enjoins, duty to our God, and duty to our neighbour, I will thank you to insert the following lines in your *doctissimus* paper, they are not original, but still I recommend them to the liberal consideration of your admirers; for in all trades and professions, I conceive the labourer worthy of his hire:—

"In sickness then, though not before,
God and the Doctor we alike adore;
But sickness gone, and all things righted,
God's forgot, and Doctor's ill requited."

Your most obedient servant,
BLUE PILL.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—Now that I have become President of the Tank School of Poetry, I do assure you I feel much interested in its proceedings. I was rather vexed therefore to observe that your correspondent Petrarch Fitz-Tank, gave you such a garbled account of the Election, and still more vexed to see that he omitted giving a report of the speech made by me on the occasion. My name has also been grievously garbled;

and your Printer, I am sorry to say, has misguided the public in stating, that I reside in No. 40, Cossitollah. I do not live therein, but near the west gate of Mr. Drummond's School, where—as also in my splendid Shop in Tank-Square, near St. Andrew's Church, or any where else, I shall be happy to prove myself,

Sir,

Your's obsequiously,

J. DAVIS,

Successor to the late James Baxter.

Calcutta; Tuesday, 1st July, 1823.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

JULY.

1.—Ship *Louisa*, S B. Woolls, Commander, for the Cape of Good Hope.

2.—Ship *Haslington*, J. J. Denham, Commander, for Penang and Singapore.

ARRIVED OFF CALCUTTA.

29.—The *Alfred*.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

On the 2d Instant

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

REMAINS,—*Cheasson*, outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

REMAIN,—H. C Ships *General Kyd*, *Kent*, *Hythe*, and *Royal George*.

CALCUTTA.

JULY 7.

At length the *Windsor* has made her appearance.—A list of her Passengers follows in the annexed.

List of Passengers per H C Ship Windsor, Captain Thomas Havisside, from London 27th February—Mrs. King and an infant Child; Misses Charlotte Laing, Mary Laing, and Ann Laing, Lieut James Alston H. M. S, Messrs William Bell, Henry Maymore, and D. Thomson, Asst Surgeons, Messrs. James Fenwick, and Robert Thomson, Free Mariners; Messrs. Rich. Woodward, Charles Graham, H B. Michell, Alexander Barclay, Geo. Urquhart, F Hall, George Salter, J. G. Sharp, E C. McPherson, George Halled, A. Tweedie, J. L. Gifford, C. Jordon, C. Basely, and J. M. Farnsworth, Cadets, and 8 Officers, with Detachments of H. M. Regiments.

By a letter from Allahabad, *dated the 26th June*, we learn that the rains had commenced there with mild and soft showers.

The heat at Cawnpore was felt to be very oppressive, and we regret to understand that the European Troops stationed there had suffered very much from sickness. A communication dated the 20th ultimo, states that the Lancers were losing their best men, almost daily, from the heat of the weather, and that they had sometimes upwards of six men in the dead house at once. H. M. 59th had also lost some of the strongest men in the Regiment, who were carried off in a few hours by spasmodic attacks, or fatal cramps. They had nearly 200 men in hospital, and the cool breezes of the rains were anxiously looked for, in the hope of bringing "healing on their wings."

We are happy in having to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums in aid of the unfortunate persons, sufferers by the loss of the *Swallow*.

From G. S. for the widow and children of the 2d Officer of the Swallow	70
From ditto for the distressed Crew of ditto	30
From Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. for the widow, &c	75
From ditto, for the Crew, &c.	25
Add the amount of Subscription acknowledged in last Thursday's Gazette	140
Total Sa Rs	340

This benevolent example we trust will be followed by others. The case of the widow and orphan children of the late Mr. J DILLON the 2d Officer, is particularly distressing, and worthy of the prompt sympathy and aid of the compassionate. The children who have been unfortunately bereaved of their parent by an accident to which seamen are too liable, are six in number, a boy and five girls, the eldest being only 11 years old. They are, by an unexpected stroke of calamity, left quite destitute and helpless. We need hardly say then how acceptable the least measure of relief must be to the poor women and her little ones in their forlorn, but we hope not friendless, state, calculating as we do, upon the well known benevolence of our neighbours in this city.

The case of the Crew is not so severe, since they can soon find employment and its comforts. At present, however, they have neither, and their pay, we learn, ceased from the day the Ship was wrecked. The sums that have already been subscribed, afforded the most seasonable relief to the poor tars, and were most gratefully acknowledged. We shall be happy to be made the channel of conveying further contributions to both classes of sufferers by the wreck of the *Swallow*.

Forgery, of late years, has prevailed to a rather startling extent in Calcutta. The increase of it may rationally be attributed to the encreasing population and opulence of the place, and to their usual attendants, a number of loose hangers-on in the lower walks of society.

From unquestionable authority we learn, that a forging plot has just been frustrated, which if it had ripened on to success, would most likely have been productive of most serious consequences.

A well-knit of villains, who made it their business and study to prey upon their neighbours, has been broken up, and the most of the conspirators have been apprehended through the zeal and activity of Mr. Alsop. This excellent Magistrate planned his measures so well, that he in person surprised the gang, to the number, we believe, of about twenty, at work in their den. Mr. A., it seems, had obtained correct information respecting the movements of the forgers, and on Friday morning (if we recollect right) proceeded quietly with a Constable or two, to the rendezvous in an obscure quarter of the town. Having reached the house in which the work of villany was going on, the Magistrate and his attendants recommitted, and, having made some accession to their strength, broke in into the premises at several different points. They caught the gang in their den, and the *artist* on whose skill and adroitness of chirography the rest depended, was found, we believe, with the graver in his hand. He is a country-born, of the name of Fraser, and, we understand, a notoriously bad character. He had fallen, it would seem, into the hands of a set of speculative Sharpers, who resolved to work his talents to good account. They accordingly furnished him with considerable sums of money and the *material* to work with. Among the articles seized by the Magistrate and lodged in the Police Office, are specimens of forged Notes on the Bank of Hindoostan and the Bank of Bengal. Some are complete, and some are, we believe, in different stages of forwardness. They are for different sums—ranging generally between 100 Rupees, and 1000 Rupees. The specimens are even aimed at higher game—some essayed to imitate Government Paper. The better to effect this, they had found means to bring over one of the Compositors of the Government Press to their designs, who, duly instructed, stole a quantity of types from the Government Press. With these and a moveable Press, they had been practising imitations of Government Paper. The specimens lodged in the Police (where the stolen types also lie) are still imperfect. But with the activity and perseverance which appear on the face of these nefarious transactions altogether, would soon be sufficiently fit for the purposes of profitable deception. We have seen a piece of paper on which the signatures of several gentlemen connected with Government have been imitated in pencil,—some of them extremely well. It is rather remarkable that the *artist* can hardly write his own name, from which it follows that he forges exactly as a Chinese Draughtsman copies a drawing, imitating the thing before him without any knowledge of the principles of the art. Had the gang been permitted by Fate to carry on their proceedings for a very few days longer—not only the forged Bank Notes, but the forged Government paper, would have been brought into circulation, which could not but prove grievously injurious to many persons engaged in money or transfer transactions. The detection of this conspiracy against property, and the apprehension of the conspirators is most satisfactory and highly creditable to the Police Establishment.—more particularly the Magistrate whose name we have already mentioned. A few of the gang have escaped, and suspicious persons have absconded, but we are not without hopes of seeing them yet (and that ere long) in the keeping of justice.

We have much satisfaction in stating, that some of our anticipations respecting Theatrical matters have turned out correct, as we trust the whole will by and bye. A meeting of the Proprietors of the Chowringhee Theatre was held at the Town Hall on Saturday, when a report of the proceedings since the last annual meeting was read by the Secretary, from which it appeared that the expences of the year had exceeded the receipts by about 4000 Rupees.

It was not, however, deemed necessary to make any call on the Proprietors for a contribution to discharge the debts of the concern, now amounting to about Rupees 13,000; the expences of the establishment having been materially reduced, and there appearing fair grounds to hope for a more vigorous and successful theatrical campaign than the last. Mr. B. Roberts was elected to the Committee of Management in the room of Major Gilbert no longer a resident in Calcutta. At the suggestion of one of the Members, the Managers were requested by the general body of Proprietors to solicit Mr. Alsop's valuable assistance in superintending the affairs of the Theatre. Every friend of the Drama must anxiously desire that this solicitation may be favorably received,—the conviction being unanimous, that without that gentleman's aid to revive the spirit of our Amateurs, and to direct the general economy of the Drama, we must bid adieu to Theatrical amusements in Calcutta.

We have heard it objected to the living plays oftener acted—that several of those

ected already, long as the interval might have been, between the pieces, did not cover the expences incidental to representation, and were, therefore, a loss to the concern.—Against such a forcible argument we have certainly little or nothing to urge—except a hope, that the greatest economy will be studied consistent with due scenic dignity and splendour, behind the curtain; and the Theatre cherished by the liberal support of full audiences before it. There is a branch of expence to which our economising remark particularly applies—we mean the Dress department. We have witnessed more than one instance, where there was unnecessary waste and costliness in this respect. One is fresh in our recollection, in which the splendour, or rather gaudiness, of the costume was by no means compensated for by the abilities or genius of the Amateur. Although the Managers in a spirit of gentlemanly liberality give a carte blanche to Amateurs in matters of this kind, surely this liberality ought to be met by a correspondent delicacy on the other side, and in their rage to appear splendid and fine, Amateurs should not forget the interests of the Theatre.

If there is a decline of theatric spirit, where does the fault lie? There is no want of Amateurs we believe, but we do believe that Amateurs do not get due and genial encouragement and that they are sometimes liable to be harshly criticised. For aught we know, we may have erred ourselves in this point; but we are not conscious of having done so; for in our remarks upon theatrical performers, we have always endeavoured to keep a principle in view, of writing nothing concerning them that we might not express personally to themselves. We are not, we believe, singular in thinking, that in Chowringhee the audience have repeatedly shown themselves too chary of bestowing the applause of encouragement. This we attribute more to absence or momentary langour than any thing else. Certain it is that young Amateurs, even when not doing well, require a little cheering animating encouragement to excite them to do better.

Now that the Theatre is to be continued for another year, we would fain hope that the result will ensure the continuance of dramatic exhibitions. It depends upon the Public, whether we shall have a Theatre in future or not. If people would fill the House, we doubt not—should the gentleman so lorded by the Proprietors undertake the superintendence—that there will be no scarcity of Amateurs, and we would hint to the Proprietors themselves, (not for the first time) the propriety of having a saloon erected, where the ladies may sit until their carriages are called, instead of standing, as they have to do now, in an uncomfortable stair-case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[For the India Gazette.]

STANZAS.

1

Oh! blue were the mountains,
And green were the trees,
And bright were the fountains,
And fragrant the breeze,
The birds of the dawning,
How sweetly they sung,
In Life's sunny morning
When gay hope was young!

2

The blue hills are shrouded,
The groves are o'ercast,
The bright streams are clouded,
The breeze is a blast,
The birds are departed,
The dark noon of Life,
And Hope, fickle-hearted,
Hath fled from the strife.

3

I wander in sadness
Beneath the bleak storm,
Whose delirious madness
Doth nature deform,
But Life's day is closing,
And soon I may crave,
The dreamless reposing
The peace of the grave!

D. L. R——n.

Bhaugulpore, June 1823.

[For the India Gazette.]

LINES ON MY CORN.

My Corn begins to plague me——Oh!——
We surely will have rain—
'Tis always sure to plague me so
Whenever——there again!—

I've cut a round hole in my shoe
To give it room to grow,
But all in vain—it will not do——
Again 'tis shooting——Oh——

This hole at least will be a sign
To let the people know
What agonizing pain is mine,
If they should pinch it;——Oh——

Ye lovers all for pity's sake
Avoid if you are able
My poor old Toe when love you make
By guess below the Table—

For if you press upon my Corn,
I shall go mad as sure 's I'm born—
Between yourselves altho' it be
The sport of Love 'tis death to me—
O Corn, thou art a weary wo,
O spare me——O—for mercy—O——

O.

TRANSLATION OF A PERSIAN ODE

BY FYZEE.

The scene appears to be in the streets of some city; the Author, it would seem, is mad with Love, and his eyes red with weeping, which gives him much the appearance of being a drunkard; and at the time the Poem commences, he had just been accused by the Mohtisit, a person appointed by the Kazee to prevent drunkenness; for this personage I know no designation in English. The Poet on the accusation gives vent to his feelings as follows:—

1.

Thou keeper of the peace begone—
My eyes are red, but not with wine;
Love is the cup I quaff alone,
'Tis weeping dims those eyes of mine.

2.

Against me falsely fools complain,
For I am now myself no more,
My soul is lost to reason's reign,
Henceforth your cruel taunts give o'er.

3.

My madness does not take its rise
From the wine cup that sparkles gay,—
The glances of my Lover's eyes
Have led my wretched steps astray.

4.

O, who will guide my wand'ring soul.
To peace that from Devotion springs?
The mark* within the drinking bowl,
To me vexation only brings!

5

And you my friends who bid me tear
The love that does my bosom rivet,
The vain request henceforth forbear,
And rather O my friends forgive it.

6.

How long will foes the words of shame
Upon my hapless case bestow,
How long will friends my madness blame,
Unconscious of a Lover's wo?

7.

O Fyzee, who resolved to move
Thro' life as free, as lite first found you,
But now the power of awful Love
Has wrought a chain, and fairly bound you.

MUJNOON.

* This alludes to some mark in the glass, the appearance of which proclaimed that the Drinker was glorious.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

JULY.

4. A large inward bound Ship with a Pilot Vessel anchored at the New Anchorage, at 4 P. M. yesterday supposed to be the H. C Ship *Windsor*.

5. Ship *Ann*, R. H. Gibson, Commander, from Madras 18th June and Eskapelly 25th ditto.

OFF CALCUTTA.

6. The *Ann*.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Brig *Phillip Dundas*, J. L. Scarvell, Commander, for the Isle of France, in 2 or 3 days.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER H. C. SHIP ROYAL GEORGE. *For England*, Mr. and Mrs. Spankie, 5 Children, and Lieut. Williams, H. M. 44th Foot. *For Penang*, Mr. Staniforth. *For Sincapore*, Mr. Brown; Mrs. Crawford, Lieutenant Edwards, Arty. and H. Watts, Esq.

PER BRIG PHILLIP DUNDAS. *For Mauritius*, Mrs. Scarvell, Master Henry Scarvell, and Mr. H. Passmore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS. June 11. Ship Clydesdale, D. McKellar, from Calcutta 25th May.

12. Ship Ann, R. H. Gibson, from Batavia 7th and Mintow 27th March, Sincapore 20th, and Malacca 24th April and Penang 6th May.

DEPARTURES. June 11. H. M. Ship Tees, Thomas Coe, for Penang.

12. Ship Hydery, M. Humble, for Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS June 3. Schooner Fly J. L. Lennott, from Mocha.

7. The H C. Ship Waterloo, R Alsager, from England 1st March. Passengers G. Norton, Esq. Advocate General, Mrs. Norton, Miss C. Jeffreys, Mr. A. Jeffreys, Lieut. Sandwith, Capt. J. Moor, H. C. Arty. Capt. G. Sangston, Capt. E. Cooper, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. F. Martin, Mr. W. H. Whyburn, Mr. H. Ormsby, Mr. Ewan, Clerk to G. Norton Esq Mr. J. W. Cheshyre, Mr. G. C. Pulling, Mr. Joseph Griggs

9. Brig Malabar, Syrang Sulleman, from Columbo 24th March.

10. Ship Felecitas, Peter Campbell, from Persian Gulph, Muscat 2d June.

DEPARTURES. June 3. Brig Darrie Dowlatt, Nacquadah Hazum, to Malabar Coast.

From the Entrance of the Harbour, the Portuguese Ship Senhora de Penha, Commander L. de Encarnacao, to Macao.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; 27th JUNE, 1823.

No. 50 of 1823. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Alterations of Rank and Promotions:

15th Regiment Native Infantry

Capt Arthur Shuldham, Lieutenant Edward Nelson Townsend,	To rank from the 29th March 1822, in succession to Sadling retired
Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Douglas Hughes Heptinstall to be Captain of a Company, Ensign J. Frederick to be Lieutenant.	From the 13th January 1823, in succession to Cooper promoted.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Mackintosh to be Lieutenant, from the 17th May 1822, in succession to Dow admitted to Lord Clive's Fund.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Ellis, to be Lieutenant, from the 15th June 1823, in succession to Paton resigned the Service.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and promoted to the rank of Ensign leaving the dates of their Commissions for fut re adjustment

Infantry.	*Date of arrival at Fort William*
Mr Andrew Barclay,	21st June 1823
" Frederick Sessonby,	
" William Riddell,	
" Hamilton Vetch,	
" Charles Boulton,	24th June 1823.

2d-Lieutenant John Edwards, of the Artillery Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore or China, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Six Months

The application of Colonel William Bedell, Commanding the Dacca Provincial Battalion, for a further extension of leave of absence from the 15th Instant, to the 10th Proximo, to enable him to join his Station, was complied with in the Judicial Department, under date the 16th Instant.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 27TH JUNE, 1823.

No. 52 of 1823. The several Promotions to the Ranks of Ressaldar, Ressaldar, Naib Ressaldar and Jemadar in the Regiments of Local Horse will in future be made by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in General Orders, in the same manner as the promotions to Commissions in the Line.—The Officers Commanding those Corps will forward to Head-Quarters the usual Recommendation Rolls in every respect as in the Line and the Local Infantry, on the occurrence of Vacancies, taking care to form correct descriptive Rolls of their Corps to enable them to fill up the dates of Enlistment and of last Promotion in every Rank as in the Regular Cavalry.

Captain Gough Commanding the 5th Regiment of Local Horse, will forward to Head-Quarters the usual Recommendation Rolls to fill up the Vacancies in the four Ranks of Officers, as Established for his Corps, and insert in the ordinary form all Seniors of each Rank that are passed over in the recommendation, with the causes of such at length.

It is not intended to issue Commissions to the Native Officers of Local Horse. The Promotions of Non-Commissioned Officers will continue as heretofore with Commanding Officers respectively.

WM CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col*
Sec. to Gov. Mil Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 27TH JUNE, 1823

No 53 of 1823. The permission obtained by Conductor G Orton of the Ordnance Commissariat, to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his health, is cancelled.

The following Promotion is made in the Subordinate branch of the Medical Department

Hospital Apprentice John Leopold, to the rank of Assistant Apothecary.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col*
Sec to Govt Mil Dept

FORT WILLIAM: 27TH JUNE, 1823

No 54 of 1823.—The Assistant Garrison Surgeon, authorized permanently for the Fortress of Chunar in General Orders 13th July 1822, will receive from this date the same Scale of allowances as the corresponding Office in Fort William, agreeably to the recommendation of the Medical Board.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM 27TH JUNE, 1823.

No. 55 of 1823.—On the representation of the Medical Board, an augmentation of the Subordinate Medical Servants, is authorized for the Presidency General Hospital, to the extent of (3) three Assistant Apothecaries and (2) Assistant Stewards.

In consequence of a recommendation from the same Board, one large Bathing Tub will be supplied to the Hospital of each Native Corps, on the Establishment under the Orders of the Military Board, and according to the description and dimensions with which they will be furnished by the Medical Board. These Bathing Tubs, are to be surveyed and regularly delivered over to the Medical Officers of Corps at each relief, as a part of the Hospital Furniture. Whenever reported unserviceable or repairable by the Surgeons, Commanding Officers will Order a Committee of Survey in the usual manner, and the Commissariat Department will supply deficiencies according to those reports.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Secy to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 27th June, 1823

No 56 of 1823. On the recommendation of the General Management of the Orphan Society, two additional stationary Committees are authorized for the transaction of the details of the Orphan Fund within their respective Districts, under the standing Regulations of the Society—one at Nagpore, for all the Troops stationed South of the Nerbudda, and one at Neemuch. The Head-Quarters of the Western Division of the Army, to include all the troops and dependencies of that Command

The Officers Commanding those Divisions respectively, will be pleased to effect the formation of the Committees under the existing Rules.

Under the 42d article of the Regulations of the Orphan Society, two of the Presidency resident managers, out of six, will become Representatives of the two additional Station or Division Committees under the direction of the General Management, and in the usual mode of Election

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col*
Sec to Govt Mil Dept

FORT WILLIAM, 27TH JUNE, 1823

No. 57 of 1823. One Bhistee and two Sweepers, on the Established rates of Pay, are added, from the 1st proximo, to the Barrack Establishment of Fort William, for the purpose of cleaning the Drains, &c. attached to the Conductor's Barracks

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 4TH JULY, 1823.

No. 58 of 1823.—Brevet Captain John Brandon, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, Date of arrival at Fort William 26th June, 1823.

Captain C. E O. Jenkins of Artillery, attached to the Rajah of Nagpore's Service, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health; and to be absent, on that account, for Twelve months, from the date of his Embarkation at Bombay, on the production of the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 26th June, 1823.

Ensign Vetch, whose admission to the Service and Promotion to his present Rank are notified in Government General Orders of the 27th Instant, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry at Allahabad until further orders

The Detachment of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry having arrived from Berhampore, is to be disembarked, and with the sanction of the Governor General to march into Garrison this Evening.

The first Division of His Majesty's 44th Regiment will embark on the vacant Boats on Monday Morning and proceed to its destination, agreeably to the instructions already issued on that head.

Serjeant-Major Scott of the 1st Light Cavalry, doing duty with the Detachment under Captain Snodgrass, is permitted, on account of his bad state of health, to proceed and rejoin his Corps, and is to be struck off accordingly.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence,

2d Battalion 5th Regiment, Lieutenant and Adjutant Smith,—from 2d June, to 2d October on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River

Ordnance Commissariat, Captain J. Mc Dowell, Commissary,—from 23d June, to 23d September, on Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency.

2d Battalion 10th Regiment, Brevet Captain J Currie,—from 16th June, to 1st December, to remain at Dinapore, for the adjustment of his accounts.

Invalids, Lieutenant S. Swiney,—from 15th July, to 15th October, in extension.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

JULY 1o.

The *Atlas*, which left Plymouth 15th March, has reached Madras. The *Jupiter* with Lord AMHERST on board sailed in company with her, but they parted off Madeira. His Lordship, it seems, is to call at Rio Janeiro and the Cape, on his way out.

We regret to hear bad accounts of the Bengal crop of Indigo. One Planter writes, "Our plant has suffered much of late by incessant rain, and our prospects are consequently not so favorable as they were a week ago. The river has compelled me to commence with a couple of vats, and the produce, I fear, will hardly repay the expence. From all I can learn, the season is likely to turn out very short of last year's crop with the generality of Planters."—This communication is dated 25th ultimo.

Another writes—"In upper India, there is a good chance of a fine harvest, but the chance in Bengal is very middling. The rains are very perilous, and the inundation getting up fast."

The friends of Mr. WYNCH will be happy to learn that he had reached Europe in safety. By a letter written at Naples in December last, we understand that Mr WYNCH was at Rome in November, and highly gratified by his tour, in the course of which, he had visited the ruins of Thebes, Athens, &c.

The persons connected with the West India Trade, were using their utmost efforts to prevent an equalization in the Sugar duties. They even began to hint that such equalization might produce a separation of the Colonies from the mother country All arguments of fairness and equity being exhausted, or rather not having been appealed to at all, the friends of an exclusive monopolising and selfish system; usually conclude with the dernier shift of working upon people's fears. The opposers of the equalization duties on Sugar, and the enemies of Parliamentary reform, act thus precisely with the same view, and we trust finally with the same success.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—A Correspondent in your Paper of last Thursday, having expressed a well-founded regret, that nothing had been proposed or undertaken to perpetuate the memory of the late Reverend Mr. Ward, it may be as well to publish through the same medium, that some of his friends have already set on foot the publication of his Portrait by subscription, and that Mr. Pote, the Artist, who has lately got out the Portrait of Mr. Cruttenden, is engaged to engrave it in his best and most finished style. It may be gratifying to his friends to receive this intelligence, and your Correspondent may find, that the laudable object he wishes to accomplish, that of rendering permanent the memory of a righteous man, has occurred to others, and means have been adopted at least as efficacious as the Cenotaph, for giving facility to pious friendship to recall at pleasure the memory of one "whose zeal and indefatigable industry, for the furtherance of Christianity in India" have rendered him so justly dear to all who have any conception of the importance of this great undertaking.

Not that I would be understood to oppose myself to the views of your Correspondent—on the contrary, I see great propriety in adopting the plan, and hope that measures are taking to carry it into effect upon a scale suitable to what ought to be the public sense of the loss we have sustained, and the affliction we feel at the cessation of his valuable labours.

The memory of a good man, eminent for his pious zeal in promoting the best interests of his fellow creatures, all are concerned to prolong, for though the meed of public praise cannot be supposed to act as an excitement on a mind instructed and influenced by the higher call of Christian duty, yet there is something we owe to ourselves who have been taught by his precepts and assisted by his example. The recollections of his meekness and humility, his patient long suffering, his ardent zeal, his Christian fortitude, and all the particulars of his well disciplined understanding, and all the detail of his well spent life—who can deny the utility of? It is therefore to be hoped that both the undertaking of his Picture and the proposal for a Monument, will meet with such public support as will shew, that while we talk of the virtues of Mr. Ward, and proclaim the importance of the purposes to which the faculties of his great and gifted mind were directed, we feel a personal and individual interest, that the efficacy of the one, and a conviction of the other, may be extended and confirmed in our minds, for our own benefit.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. C.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

TIME.

Whence is the ample stream of Time,
Can fancy's mightiest spell display,
Where first began its flow sublime,
Or where its onward waves shall stray?

What gifted hand shall pierce the clouds
Oblivion's fatal magic rears,
Or lift the sable veil that shrouds
The current of the distant years?

The sage with doubts the past surveys,
Through mists that memory half dispels,
But on the course of future days,
Impenetrable darkness dwells.

AMICUS.

Calcutta, 4th July, 1823.

SONNET ON THE FIELD OF PRESTON.

Not all inglorious is this Battle-field,
For here He rests who scorn'd from this to fly—
The gallant Gard'ner—'neath the starry sky,
That Christian Hero here the last time knee'l'd
On earth, and to the Lord of Hosts appeal'd:
O, who may tell what ardent words were there,
When for his country, rose his patriot pray'r!
Or who may say what visions were reveal'd
Of Scotland's future peace—altho' the fight
Was pictur'd lost,—glory to God he gave,
And ask'd but one boon more, a Soldier's grave,
"O spare my latest field a shameful flight!"
Before the sun from earth the mists had driven,
The day was lost—but Gard'ner was in Heaven.*

* We shall be happy to be favored with further poetical contributions from the author of this fine Sonnet.—EDITOR.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

SONNET, TO CALUMNY.

Detested Fiend! at whose malignant breath
Beauty's etherial bloom, the poet's fame,
The hero's laurel, and the good man's name,
Fade and decay,—the countenance of Death,
Is welcome as the presence of a friend,
To the sad heart thy tortures lacerate.—
Fierce Child of Envy and delirious Hate!
Nor virtue's tears, nor Honor's shield defend
Thine hapless victims, from the venomed dart,—
The boldest breast that ever bared its front
In proud defiance to the Battle's brunt,
Would dread thy secret aim! The rankling smart
Of wounds inflicted by thine unseen art,
Wakes the soul's fever, that no skill may calm!—

D. L. R——n.

Bhaugulpore, June, 1823.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JULY.

7. Ship *Mellish*, G. W. Cole, from London 12th March, and Downs the 14th ditto
9. Ship *Portsea*, E. Worthington, from Rangoon 22d June.

The *Portsea* arrived off Calcutta, on the 9th inst

DEPARTURES.

6. Ship *Carron*, Thomas McCarthy, to Bombay
9. Brig *Philip Dundas*, J. L Scarvell, for the Isle of France.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations, 9th July.

Diamond Harbour:—*Circassian*, *Hashmy*, and *Carron*, outward bound, remain.

New Anchorage:—H. C. Ships *General Kyd*, *Kent*, *Windsor* and *Hythe*.

Saugor:—H. C Ship *Royal George*, outward bound, remains. *Louisa*, gone to Sea.

CALCUTTA.

JULY 14.

Yesterday's Bankshall Report announced the arrival of the Brig *Bridget*, Captain JAMES LESLIE, from Liverpool 13th March, and Ship *Fazel Kurim*, Capt. D. KEFFHINER, from Rangoon 24th June.

Passengers per Bridget, from London:—Ensign Edmond Gilbert, 44th Regiment; Eliza Gilbert, and Eliza R. Gilbert, infant, from Limerick.

It is with unfeigned and lively satisfaction that we commence our labours of this morning by communicating a piece of uncommon good news to our military readers. It respects not war, nor rumours of war,

It is a bird in hand. It relates to something more pleasantly substantial than the tented field, the trumpet's voice, or the roar of cannon; and all the risks they bring, though albeit these have their delights—nay, the *Certámina Gaudiá* cannot but be welcomed by the Soldier when promotion not merely promises to follow, but absolutely precedes them. Many were the winged reports which for the last five years have been flitting teazingly past the ears of the Bengal army, respecting an increase. "Hope told a flattering tale,"—but the morrow was sure to demolish the beautiful aerial fabric raised by the flushed expectation of yesterday. At length the reign of suspence is at an end—FOUR NEW REGIMENTS ARE TO BE RAISED IMMEDIATELY. This intelligence our readers may depend upon as authentic. We had it from a quarter upon which we place perfect reliance.

There are reports of its being in contemplation to establish British influence in Egypt upon a broader and more palpable basis than it stands on at present. The who, which, and the what, of the plan are unknown to us, but should the Russians really have any serious intentions respecting India, the propriety of securing a firm footing in Egypt is obvious. Should this be found necessary, it will of course be the result of friendly arrangements with the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt.

A letter dated Meerut 29th ultimo says—"We have had sad weather for some time past, the thermometer ranging about 90° behind the tatties. There was a shower or two at the change of the Moon, but all appearance of rain is again gone. I fear we shall suffer severely if we are much longer without it. The Natives are going off in great numbers at Delhi and round this—indeed I believe all over the country. The small pox is carrying off the children in very great numbers."

We have heard that the small pox has of late been very prevalent in the city of Lucknow. The inhabitants, European as well as Native, have not the means, we believe, of being quickly supplied with vaccine lymph. It were extremely desirable if measures could be adopted as soon as possible for putting the inhabitants of that populous city in possession of the only preventive known, against one of the cruelest scourges of humanity, the bane of infancy, and the terror of maturity.

The first Steam Boat ever built in India was launched on Saturday evening from Messrs KYDD and Co's Dock-yard at Kiddepore. We were not aware that the launch was to take place so soon, else we should have made a point of witnessing the ceremony.

When the sad account of Mr. RAVENSCROFT's murder first appeared in our paper, it was doubted by various sage persons. This scepticism extended even to some of his former friends at Cawnpore. We have heard bets made upon the subject,—one party maintaining that it was a hoax; another, that it was a lamentable reality. For our own part we believed the thing from the beginning as there appeared to us that there was sufficient internal evidence of the murder. It is now placed beyond all doubt, that the story is 'ow'l true a tale.' We have seen a letter from Oude, dated the 29th ultimo, giving a general account of the issue of a Court of Inquiry, ordered to take cognizance of the subject on the spot.

The Court was composed of British Officers stationed at Secrore which we believe, is about fifty miles distant from Bingah the spot where Mr RAVENSCROFT and his servants were most inhumanly massacred.

In the *India Gazette* of 2d June we stated upon the information conveyed in a letter to a friend in town, that an Officer of the 5th N I was present when the murder was committed, and was severely wounded.—This also turns out to be quite correct but even after this was known the doubters still doubted. The instructions sent to the Court directed the examination of wounded men and servants, and of the grave. The witnesses examined testified to having seen Mr RAVENSCROFT attacked, wounded, dead and buried. Ensign PRATT of the 5th N I, also a member of the Court of Enquiry, was at Bingah on the fatal night and gave a minute account of the horrid affair. He saw Mr RAVENSCROFT attacked, and in endeavouring to get to his assistance, received himself five or six wounds. He concluded by stating that Mr RAVENSCROFT *expired in his arms and that afterwards he interred the body*. These details were verified on oath. The Court deemed this evidence perfectly satisfactory. On arriving at the grave which contained the remains of the deceased they found a monument building over it by the direction of his unfortunate widow. The testimony confirmatory of the murder being so complete, the Court from an obvious sense of delicacy, forbore to open the grave and disinter the dead, considering that ultimatum as quite uncalled for, and unnecessary. The proceedings having been laid before the British Resident of Lucknow, he thought that the Court had not gone far enough, and ordered that it should assemble a second time—that it should examine all the witnesses on oath—that they should have the

grave opened and the body produced—and find out, if possible, who the murderers were, and for what purpose they attacked the deceased, and what property was taken away, and who were the robbers. The members of the Court were to leave Secrore on this second inquisition on the 30th June. We hope that the remorseless murderers may be traced, seized, and brought to condign punishment.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The distribution of the Prizes and other rewards conferred on the Students who have quitted College, qualified for the Public Service, since June 1822, will take place at the Government House on Friday next, the 18th inst at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the GOVERNOR GENERAL requests the Company of such of the Ladies, and of such of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil Naval, and Military Servants, as may wish to honor the ceremony with their presence.

D. RUDDELL.
Captain, A. D. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

MR EDITOR,—It having been intimated to me from a source (imagined to be) the most pure, that *you are determined*, in consequence of a bribe from the "Tank-square Poets," not to admit *those* of the Suburbs to express their thoughts in a printed way in *your* Paper, it would afford me the most *gigantic* satisfaction, and I believe the world in general, were you just in a delicate way to give the lie to this (imagined) pure source, in rendering its waters muddy, by *allowing* insertion to the following *elegant* Song, reserving to yourself, whether or not, you be determined to exonerate your character from charges, which, if really true, must sully your fame, and indeed make people say, "he's not the man I took him to be," otherwise I must expose you by giving publicity in the following strains.—

"I do not care,
But 'twas unfair,
My Poem to reject it;
It was so droll,
Upon my soul,
I hardly recollect it.

The Lays of Tank,
Are stale and rank,
Compared with Ballygunge, Sir,
Her Poets bleed,
And you are fee'd,
My beauties to expunge, Sir.

* Alluding to a Poem sent before.

SONG.

To the Tune of "The Vicar of Bray."

Oh scrape if you please,
Some Parmazan Cheese,—
Ah do, Mr. Wiltshire, my honey:
A treat so delicious,
Comes up to my wishes,
When blended with fresh Macaroni.
Fal al du dal, dal du dal dey.

Oh send me but these,
If you wish me to please,
I dont care a d——n for the money;
For by day and by night,
It is all my delight,
To feast on the Pie Macaroni.
Fal, &c. &c.

Hodgson's Ale all so ripe,
Oh how I will swipe!
Of drinks, *that's* the drink for my money;
Och, may I be curs'd,
But I'll swill 'till I burst,
Wont that, Mr. Wiltshire, be funny?
Fal, &c. &c.

Mr Editor please
Your insertion of these
Few lines, in your paper—Oh Grant!!
If it should be their lot
To be printed by Scott,
My thanks, sure you never shall want.
Fal, &c. &c.

I'll fume and I'll sweat,
Should you in a pet
My boon for another deny;
For the Poets of Tank,
Shall never take rank
Of a Ballygunge Poet like I.
Fal, &c. &c.

BOGIE SNUFFHIM.

Ballygunge Repository, ; 8th July, 1823.

P. S.—Full many a flow'r is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.

MR. EDITOR,

Instead of saying "March Winds, April Showers," &c &c &c, why not

The March wind blows,
And April throws
From clouds on earth her showers;
Bidding sweet May
Her buds display,
And ripen into flowers.

Your's,
BOGIE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

13. Brig *Bridget*, James Leslie, Commander, from Liverpool 13th March.
— Ship *Fazel Karim*, D. Ketchener, Commander, from Rangoon 24th June.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

12. Ship *Timandra*, G. Wray, Commander, for London.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The H. C. Ships *General Kyd* and *Kent*, for China, about the 18th instant, from the New Anchorage.

PASSED TO SEA.

The H. C. Ship *Royal George*.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP TIMANDRA, *To England*—W. Tilner, in the army, W W Hewett, Surgeon, in the army, and L. Webster, Lieut. in ditto.

PER SHIP CARRON. *To Bombay*—Mrs. Capon and 2 children Lieut. James Hawkes, 7th N. I

PER SHIP HASMY. *To Penang*.—Dr. Tytler and Family.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations on the 12th instant,

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—*Circassian* and *Hashmy*, outward bound.
Passed down.—*Carron*.
Passed up,—*Bridget*, (brig) & *Fazel Karim*

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H. C. Ships *Hythe* and *Windsor*

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS June 21. Ship Pyramus John Brodie, from London 27th February

23. H. C Ship Atlas, C O. Mayne, from London and Plymouth 15th March

Do. Ship Norfolk, Alexander Greig, from London 27th February

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS. June 11. French Ship Zelie, P. R. Felix Rouxel, from Mauritius 10th May.

14. The H C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, from Persian Gulph 3d June.

Do. Ship Volunteer, Thos. Waterman, from Persian Gulph, Muscat 7th June, Passengers, Mr. R. Macdonald, for Calcutta.

DEPARTURES. June 14. Ship Bombay Castle, Charles Hutchinson, to China.

15. Ship Constance, Regnaud, to Mauritius, Passengers, Captains Maulet, Dumaresque and Walter.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 19TH JUNE, 1823.

Mr. D C. Smyth, Magistrate of the district of Hooghly,
Mr. H. Moore, Ditto of Tirhoot
Mr. G. J Moir, Ditto of Jessore,
Mr D. MacFarlan, Ditto of Nuddeah.
Mr. T. A Shaw, Ditto of Purneah
Mr. R. P Nisbet, Ditto and Collector of Rungpore.
Mr Nathl. Smith, Ditto and Collector of Ramghur.

THE 26TH JUNE, 1823.

Mr. E. P. Smith, Register of the Zillah Court at Ghazeepore.

THE 3D JULY, 1823.

Mr. T. G Vibart, Magistrate and Collector of the Jungle Mehauls.
Mr. J. W. Templer, Register of Bhaugulpore, and Joint Magistrate, stationed at Monghyr.
Mr. R. J Taylor, Register of the City Court at Patna.
Mr H. Ricketts, Ditto of the Zillah Court at Shahabad
Mr. R Creighton, Ditto of Dinagepore, and Joint Magistrate stationed at Moldah.
Mr. J. G. Deedes, Ditto of the Jungle Mehauls.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 4TH JULY, 1823.

No 59 of 1823 In cases where Officers unite a Military Command with a Political Situation, one of which be vacated on the attainment of superior Rank, under the operation of the General Orders 23d May last, but which the public Service may require should remain united, the disqualification for either is then only to take place on reaching the Grade assigned as a limit for the Political Situation

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 4TH JULY, 1823.

No 60 of 1823.—1. The Governor General in Council having resolved in the Political Department on the 23d May last, that a Corps of Infantry, should be formed for the Civil Duties of western Malwa, the same will be carried into effect in the following manner.

2. The Corps to consist of 6 Companies as per margin,* and formed at Mundlaisir, under the name of the 15th or Mundlaisir Local Battalion, from the 1st of June last. It is in every respect to be placed on the same footing as to Pay, Allowances, Staff and Establishments, with other Local Corps of the same strength under the Regulations of the 2d May last.

3. Two thirds of the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, to be supplied by Drafts from the Rampoorah Local Battalion, viz 4 Subadars, 4 Jemadars, 20 Havildars and 20 Naicks, with 4 Drummers; —leaving the Vacancies for 2 Subadars, 2 Jemadars, 10 Havildars, and 10 Naicks, to be filled up by the promotion of such Natives of the District, as may in course of time appear from their character, influence, and attention to the duty and discipline of the Corps, to be most eligible to these distinctions in the opinion of the Commandant and the Political authorities

4 Captain James Delamain of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, who has been entrusted with the formation of the Corps in the Political Department, to be Commandant from the 1st of June last The charges of this Corps to be carried to the Civil Department.

5 His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to give effect to these Orders through the Officer Commanding the Western Division, and to appoint an Officer as Adjutant to the Battalion.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*
Sec to Govt. Mily Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 4TH JULY, 1823.

No. 61 of 1823 —The leave of absence granted to Ensign W O Brun, of the Fort Marlbro' Local Corps, by General Orders of the 7th February last, is extended for six months, with permission to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

WM. CASEMENT *Lieut Col*
Sec to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM: 8TH JULY, 1823.

No. 62 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extract (Paragraphs 2 and 3) of a General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 12th March, 1823, be published in General Orders.

PARA. 2. "We have permitted Lieut. Col. George Macmorine, of your Establishment, to return to his duty.

3 We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency, for the purpose of practising as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons on your Establishment, their Rank will be settled at a future time; viz.

Clarke Abel, M D and
Mr. John Poat Reynolds.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 11TH JULY, 1823.

No 63 of 1823.—The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry and Assistant Surgeons are admitted to the service on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Infantry	*Date of arrival in Fort William.*
Mr. George Halhed.....	5th July 1823.
—Richard Woodward,..	
—Charles Baseley, ...	
—William Lisle Hall. ..	
—George Salted, ...	
—John Grove Sharpe, ..	
—Alexander Barclay, .	
—Charles Jordan, ...	
—John Symes Gifford, ..	
—Alexander Tweedale,	
—J M Farnworth, ...	
—George Urquhart, ..	6th July 1823.
—E. C Macpherson,. ..	
—Charles Graham, .	7th July 1823.
—George Bruce Mitchell,	

Medical Department.

Mr John Poat Reynolds, .	28th June 1823
—William Bell, ...	5th July 1823.
—Humphrey Maysmor.	
—David Thomson, ...	

Lieutenant James Alston, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank date of arrival in Fort William, 6th July 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Assistant Surgeon John P. Reynolds to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Dinagepore, vice Assistant Surgeon Cavell removed to Dacca Jellalpore.

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* EACH COMPANY,.....TOTAL.

1 Subadar,.....	6
1 Jemadar,.....	6
5 Havildars,.....	30
5 Naicks,.....	30
2 Drummers,.....	12
80 Sepoys,.....	480
94.....	564.

Captain F. L. Gale, Commanding the Purneah Provincial Battalion, has obtained the permission of Government, in the Judicial Department under date the 3d instant, to be absent from his Station for two months from the 5th Proximo, to visit the Presidency, on urgent Private Affairs.

Quarter-Master Serjeant William Munro, of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his Stipend at the Presidency.

WM. CASEMENT.

Lieut-Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept,

FORT WILLIAM; 11TH JULY, 1823.

No. 64 of 1823. With reference to General Orders of the 4th October and 31st December 1822, the Governor General in Council directs that the following Statement of Deposits made at the General Treasury, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1823, on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in the Hon'ble Company's Service, be published for general information.

***STATEMENT** of Deposits made at the General Treasury, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1823, on account of Estates of the deceased European Commissioned, Non Commissioned, Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Services of the Honorable Company, and remaining unclaimed.*

Dates of Deposit	*From whom received.*	*Names of the deceased Persons*	*Rank & Corps*	*Amounts of Estates.*			*To whom Paid*	*When Paid.*
1823				*Sa Rs.*	*A*	*P*		
Jan. 3.	Ensign J. Thompson Acting Adjutant, and Commanding a Detachment of Sappers and Miners.....	G. Simpson	Sub Conductor of the Sappers and Miners .. .	1328	9	2		
Feb. 19.	Cornet H. L. Worrall, Adjutant Governor General's Body Guard..	Geo. Healy	Trumpeter Governor Genl's Body Guard	71	4	4		
25.	Lieutenant T A Vanrenen, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Artillery..... ..	John Box	Gunner 8th Company 1st Battalion, Artillery . . .	17	15	1		
Mar. 6.	Captain W H. L Frith, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.	Wm Kenyon	Ditto, Art Regt	22	12	6		
		Rd Brooks.	Serjeant ditto	93	0	0		
		J Livingstone	Ditto ditto . .	48	0	0		
14	Ditto.....	James Easton	Do 8th C. 1st B. Art .. .	126	12	6		
		Chas Dogherty	Gunner ditto .	4	9	11		
24.	Ditto.....	John Jordine .	Do 2d Com 2d [Batt do.	3	1	5		
April 30.	Major G. Pollock Assistant Adjutant General.....	Jas. Warner	Bombardier 7th [Com 1st B A.	23	14	9		
May 10.	Ditto.....	John Colclough	Do 2d Com do	178	3	1		
June 4.	Lieutenant J. H. Mackinlay, Adjutant, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.	Thos Burke	Serjeant Major 1st Batt. 7th Regt. Nat. I.	674	0	9		
27.	Major G. Pollock, Assistant Adjutant General, Artillery.....	John Dennis..	[2d Batt. Art. Gunner, 7th Co	28	12	0		
		James Mullin	Ditto ditto ditto	11	13	6		
		H. Thompson	Do 4th Com do	0	9	1		
		Pat. Duncan(1)	Ditto ditto ditto	2	9	10		
			Sa. Rs.	2635	15	7		

(Signed) T. J. DASHWOOD, *Actg S T.*
WM. CASEMENT, *Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

Fort William, General Treasury, July 1, 1823.

FORT WILLIAM; 11TH JULY, 1823.

No 65 of 1823.—I. The Honorable the Governor General in Council having this day resolved, that four Regiments of Native Infantry be added to this Establishment, to supply the pressing wants of the Public Service, the following arrangements are to have immediate effect, under the Orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

2. The New Regiments to be numbered 31st, 32d, 33d and 34th. The Benares and Cawnpore Levies will form the 1st and 2d Battalions, 31st, and the Mynpooree and Muttra Levies, the 1st and 2d Battalions 32d Regiment. Vacancies in the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Ranks, be supplied in the usual manner by drafts, from the Old Corps of the Line.

3. The 33d and 34th Regiments will be raised (at such Stations as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may direct) for *General Service*, that is, to serve on any occasion, when ordered, in any part of Asia or Africa East of the Cape of Good Hope; with an understanding, that whenever they may be beyond Sea, or the limits of the Bengal Presidency, they will be entitled to full Batta, and such other indulgences as this Government has usually allowed under such circumstances.

4. The whole of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers with 10 Privates per Company, for the 33d and 34th Regiments, will be furnished in the usual manner, by drafts from all the Corps of the Line. The Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers being taken for promotion, and the Sepoys indiscriminately of any standing, to be drafted as Seniors into the New Corps, but it will be optional with all the parties to be drafted, on a full understanding of the conditions contained in the 3d Paragraph of this Order, which are also to be fully explained to each Recruit by the Officer enlisting him, and again on being sworn in.

5. The promotions of all the Officers for the new Regiments will be on this day's date from which the Army List will be closed, and back rank will not be granted to Officers removed to any of the new Regiments, in consequence of casualties in their former Corps not known to Government on the date of promulgating the final Orders of promotion and posting, agreeably to the instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors applicable to such occasions.

6. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to supply the details necessary to give effect to these Orders.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 11TH JULY, 1823.

No. 66 of 1823. The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Henry Wood, Esq to Officiate as President of the Board of Superintendence for Improving the Breed of Cattle, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Stevenson from the Presidency.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 28th June, 1823.

Assistant Apothecary Leopold, promoted in Government General Orders of the 27th Instant, is directed to place himself under the orders of Mr. Twining, Surgeon to the Commander in Chief.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt General of the Army.

30TH JUNE, 1823.

Ensigns F Sysonby, W Riddle, and C. Boulton, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 17th Instant, are appointed to do duty with Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment of the European Regiment at Dinapore, and directed to proceed by water to join along with Captain Snodgrass' Detachment.

Assistant Surgeon W Mitchelson is directed to do duty with the Detachment of His Majesty's 38th, 59th and 87th Regiments proceeding by water to join the Head Quarters of their Corps under Command of Captain Gully of the latter Regiment, to whom he will report himself without delay. Assistant Surgeon Mitchelson, on his arrival at Cawnpore will place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon.

Ensign A. Barclay is directed to join and do duty with the 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry at Barrackpore until further orders.

Ensign T H Scott is removed from the 3d to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry and posted to 1st Battalion of the latter Corps.

Lieut E N Townsend is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Capt D. H Hepinstall is posted to the 2d, and Lieut. J Fredrick to the 1st Battalion of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. R A. McNaghten is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieut. W. Mackintosh is posted to the former Battalion.

Lieut. (Brevet Captain) T. Wardlaw is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, and

Lieut. W. Ellis is posted to the former Battalion.

Bombardier John Facey, attached to the Transport Train, is transferred to the Town Major's List.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence.

Artillery,—Lieut. Crommelin, from 15th July to 15th November, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 7th Regiment—Lieut. G. H. Edwardes, from 15th June to 15th October, on Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 25th June, 1823

No. 2959. GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, having been pleased to accept of the resignation of Cornet Partridge of the 11th Light Dragoons, he is to be struck off the strength of that Regiment from this date.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

26th June, 1823.

No. 2960.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, has been pleased to make the following Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

13th Regiment Light Infantry

Captain J. Debnam from the 65th Regiment to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Rillard, who exchanges

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

27th June, 1823.

No. 2961.

With reference to General Order, No. 2945 of the 3d Instant, all Letters and Returns relating to His Majesty's Troops, under the Supreme Presidency, are after the 30th Instant, to be addressed as therein directed, until further Orders, viz. "Head-Quarters" without affixing any particular place.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

27th June, 1823.

No. 2962.

The Detachments for the 38th, 59th, and 87th Regiments adverted to in General Orders, No. 2957, of the 20th Instant, are with the sanction of Government to proceed by Water to join their respective Corps under the Command of Captain Gully of the 87th Regiment, on or as soon after the 10th Proximo, as Boats for their transport can be provided, for which the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division will be pleased to make the necessary requisitions to the proper authority.

2d. The details for the 38th and 87th Regiments, will be delivered over with all documents belonging to them by Captain Gully, or to the Commanding Officer of their Corps, respectively at Berhampore and Ghazeepore, from which latter Station Lieut. Whittle or the Senior Officer of the 59th Regiment, will proceed in Charge of the remainder of the Detachment to Cawnpore, when upon his arrival, he will in like manner make over the Men, &c. to the Officer Commanding the Regment to which they belong

Capt. Gully 87th Regt.
Lieut Kerr 38th "
,, *Whittle 59th* "
Ens Johnson 59th "
,, *Smith 87th* "

The Officers named in the Margin will do duty with the above details untill they severally reach their destinations.

The Officer Commanding the Detachments will transmit a Weekly state of his Detachment to the Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces (agreeably to established Form,) from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrences is to be noticed, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the Men, at the different Stations Bazars and Villages, conformably to the Rule laid down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of the General Orders, of the 13th September 1819, No. 1794, Copy of which he will receive from the Brigade Major King's Troops.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief

THOS McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th June, 1823.

No. 2963. GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of Absence for the reasons assigned.

13th Dragoons.—Major Paterson, from date of Embarkation for 2 Years, on his Private Affairs.

16th Lancers.—Captain Luard, from 15th June to 24th September, on Medical Certificate, with permission to visit Meerut.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, on the River; 7th July, 1823.

No.— GENERAL ORDERS,

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on the 17th June 1823, Lieut.

John Maclean Wood of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge, viz.

For having in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having on the evening of the 16th or morning of the 17th Instant, when at the Officer's Mess Table of the 44th Regiment in the Garrison of Fort William, said to Lieut. Scott of the same Corps, "you lie," or "your are a liar," and immediately after repeating the same offensive expressions, his former conduct as established before a General Court Martial, held at Fort William on the 2d January of this year, justifying the conviction that he is habituated to such a departure from the rules of good manners.

(Signed) J. W. MORRISON,
Col. & Lieut. Col. 44th Regt.

FORT WILLIAM, }
23d June, 1823 }

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding. The Court find the Prisoner Lieut. John Maclean Wood of His Majesty's 44th Regiment, Guilty of the Charge preferred against him, with exception to the Words "Scandalous and Infamous" of which they consequently acquit him, and do therefore Sentence him to be severely reprimanded, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief shall direct.

The Court having passed this lenient Sentence, owe it to themselves to state, that they have been influenced by a consideration of the great provocation which the Prisoner received under peculiar circumstances, and by the very early contrition accompanied with earnest offer of atonement, which he evinced in his letter to the Commanding Officer of his Regiment on the following Morning, which motives they hope will meet with the approbation and concurrence of His Excellency.

Confirmed,

(Signed) EDWARD PAGET.
General, Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief, confirms the Sentence of the General Court Martial upon Lieut. Wood, although he can by no means make up his mind to approve it.

It appears to him that *no* provocation, *no* loss of reason resulting from Excess, *no* subsequent apology, can sufficiently excuse or atone for the utterance of words, such as those which issued from the mouth of Lieut. Wood.

It is therefore with Sentiments of the deepest regret, and of uneasiness for the well being of Society, that he finds so grave an offence against good manners so leniently and indulgently visited by the sentence of a General Court Martial.

The Commander in Chief has done his best to vindicate the Honor of the Army from a foul stain It must rest with higher authority to determine whether Lieut. Wood is still to continue in the Service, and to set at defiance the established rules of decency and decorum

Lieut. Wood is released from arrest, and will proceed to Europe in virtue of the Leave of Absence already granted to him for the purpose.

The foregoing Orders to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Services in India

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

JULY 17.

We regret extremely that it is not in our power oftener to adorn our columns with extracts from our Native cotemporaries, who, like their European brethren, have the knack occasionally of serving up very wonderful things to their readers. From the *Hurkaru* we copy the following letter, which relates a tale that SHAKESPEARE would call "passing strange."

To the Editor of the Summachar Chundrica.

SIR,—I have heard that some Baboos having gone on a pilgrimage to Guya, performed according to the tenets of religion the funeral rites of their deceased ancestors, and at the time of their return they heard there that two Sepoys had two birds, and as they journeyed with the birds in their hands, they stopped one night at some place, where they were attacked by robbers who killed them and robbed them of all they had. At that juncture, one of the birds said to the robbers, "Why do you kill these men!" on hearing these words, they killed one of the birds also. Afterwards the other Moyna bird flew to the Judge (of the place) and informed him of all the circumstances, who has thereupon imprisoned the robbers. The Baboos assert that they were *eye witnesses* of this occurrence, they are relating the matter to their friends and relations, and if any person does not believe it, they swear by their fathers and mothers. On this, what would you think of them? in *what words* should you praise them.

I am, &c.

Ahirestollah. GUYA SOOR.

We have heard not unfrequently of murders discovered in various curious ways—

but when the birds of the air begin to turn informers against man, one should take care. We would warn such of our fair readers as are fond of keeping pet Mynas, Parrots, Cockatoos, and other bipeds, to mind their Ps and Qs, for it would be very awkward sometimes to hear a saucy bird peach his mistress when she deemed herself most secure.

The Theatrical campaign, we believe, is to be soon opened,—perhaps Friday week. The play in preparation is the Comedy of "*Every Man has his Fault*;" and from all we can learn, the public may expect a high intellectual treat. Now that the Thespic fane is again open, we hope that the ambitions to shine, will forthwith enlist themselves under the theatrical standard, since Recruits, we suspect, are required. The young men of the present day, however, are diffident to a fault! Modesty is the great failing of the age! We would entreat the diffident, who feel that they have "that within which passeth show"—who, in a word, have a candle of theatrical talent, not to thrust the same under a bushel of concealment, but to let it burn brightly among the other tapers, lamps and lustres of our theatrical galaxy.

It is very true that India is not the golden land which it once was, and it is a happy thing for itself, no less than for those connected with it, that it is not. If its earlier British occupants found golden fruit hanging on the trees, the very facility of gathering it took away from its innate value. It is undeniable, that fortunes in times that have long gone by, were acquired by means which often sullied moral worth, and corrupted the noblest feelings of the man while they enriched him. There are, we dare say, many who hear or read of those times, and wish that the past were the present. Surely a little reflexion would correct these silly cravings after what is unattainable, and would be but of questionable good even if were the contrary. Who would not prefer to live in India now instead of in the days of Clive? Were it possible that these days could be brought back, would any man in his senses wish it? Surely not. With what disagreeable sensations does one rise from perusing the history of those times, and what a contrast do they form to the present! Now justice and peace go hand in hand and security reigns throughout the land. Competency can no longer be acquired by wild, desultory snatches at fortune and opportunity. Every one must exert himself steadily and constantly, and this wholesome struggle of the faculties gives dignity to character and value to acquisition. Though India to individuals affords not the prospects it once did, it is nevertheless a fine field for honorable adventure; and if the balance be fairly struck between the days of yore and the days that are, we are convinced that no one would hesitate a moment which to prefer. When people grumble now, they are very apt to forget a thousand circumstances that shed a charm and a lustre on Indian life, which formerly it could not boast of. We are every way better provided for than our predecessors in the country were. Manners themselves have undergone a change, and if the rough hospitalities of the earlier times are not in fashion, it can hardly be asserted that the intercourse of life has lost anything by the change, and certain it is that it has acquired a cheerfulness, a grace, and an elegance, which render it infinitely more charming, more improving. The Bengal Army in particular have, we think, great reasons for congratulation. They are now an Army indeed. Formerly the road to those distinctions and honors which are the Soldier's dearest meed, were closed against them. They had only the stimulus of gain to urge them on. Gain is good in its way, but to generous and brave minds, what a secondary object it becomes! Accordingly the Indian Army drooped, for though conscious that they were behind no army on earth in all the qualities that adorn the Soldier, the Officers of that army felt, that there *was* a distinction that inferred inferiority. Serving their King and Country, they still felt that they were debarred from those badges of military chivalry which confer distinction, and have such a powerful hold of minds to which honor and fame are dearer than all things. The brilliant path which had been so long closed, was at length opened by a gracious Sovereign, and the memory of the boon must ever render him dear to the Indian Army, than whom he has not more loyal or braver subjects. The prospect to the Army, we think, brightens more and more daily, and the recent addition to its strength cannot but prove highly gratifying to many who have long sighed for promotion. As it is impossible that *all* should at once feel the benefits of it, the younger aspirants to military fame and emoluments should take the bright side of things, and look cheerfully onwards. Perhaps ere many years wheel round, their "approved good masters" may order a further augmentation, and thus push them up the ladder, when perhaps they least expect it. It is possible, too, that war may break out, especially if all the surmises and rumours about the policy of Russia be correct. In that event the delightful work of promotion will still further prosper, and those who pant for action cannot want opportunities to distinguish themselves. There is also another blessing in prospect, for which all classes

cannot but rejoice,—and that is the exhilarating probability which exists of Indian Exile losing the sting which hitherto made it bitter—the slender chance of visiting our native land, and the tedious voyage. For a short time, Steam speculations in Calcutta suffered a sad shock from that stumbling block Quarantine. At length the gordian knot appears cut—for there are gallant projectors in England, who appear determined to combat all difficulties and as quarantine stands not in their way, we hope they will succeed. We allude to the subjoined most charming paragraph which our cotemporary *John Bull* extracted from the *Liverpool Advertiser* of the 8th of March.

"We understand a new steam vessel is now building on the Thames, intended for Calcutta. Her engine and boiler occupy one fifth part of the usual place—her furnance consuming its own smoke, will perform with one bushel what formerly took one chaldron of coals, her boiler is constructed to retain its own steam, without one particle escaping so that *once filled it is enough for the voyage!* which it is calculated she will perform in six *weeks!!!* The vessel is about 500 tons register and 60 tons of coals will be sufficient for the voyage. This extraordinary invention is by Mr Perkins, the American and has been approved of by Sir Humphry Davy, Dr Wollaston and the most eminent engineers in the kingdom."

A voyage to England of six weeks delightful sounds!! We would not damp the hopes of our readers with doubts but we deem it wise to qualify their expectations by observing that it is rather extraordinary that none of the London papers so far as we know mention the steam vessel. There must however be something in it, for we can hardly suppose that a respectable paper would refer to names without some authority. But be it true or not there are rides afloat now both here and in England respecting Steam navigation which we have no doubt will come to something, for if a steam vessel can be constructed capable of scudding through the Atlantic we see no reason why one might not be made capable of navigating the Indian ocean also. If steam ships then should ply (as we hope they may ere long) between India and our native land, how much more endurable must Indian life become to the most growling grumbler! People will then talk of visiting London as they would of a trip to Cawnpore. In confident anticipation of seeing the promises held forth by steam perfectly fulfilled ere long, we conclude these rambling remarks, which our readers, we trust, will accept in that spirit of good humour with which they are offered. Even from the fragile columns of a newspaper, people would do wisely to cherish what has a tendency to hold up the bright side of the glass of fate.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Wednesday evening, the 9th of July, a Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's Apartments in Chowringhee—the Hon'ble J. H. Harington, Esq. President in the Chair.

Captain Nicholson, Dr Mundt, Mr Annale, and Captain Burney, proposed at the former meeting, were elected members of the Society.

A letter was read from the Secretary to the Horticultural Society and another from the Secretary to the Linnæan Society, acknowledging the receipt of the 14th volume of the Researches.

Extracts from letters from H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. in London, dated the 5th of Nov. the 12th of February and the 6th of March announcing the preparation and dispatch of the Index to the 14 volumes of the Researches, and forwarding the Prospectus of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain.

A letter was read from Mons. Casanova offering to qualify a native to prepare casts in Plaster of Paris from the specimens of original sculpture in the Society's museum. Mons. Casanova submitted a specimen and the thanks of the Society were voted to him. The consideration of the subject was referred to the Committee of Papers.

A letter was read from Dr Wallich, presenting to the Museum in the name of the Professor Reinhardt and in behalf of the Royal Museum of Natural History at Copenhagen fourteen Specimens of Stuffed Birds inhabitants of the North of Europe, and proposing to send further supplies in case the Society should consider them acceptable and feel disposed to acknowledge them by similar presentations of duplicate specimens in Zoology and Mineralogy from their own collection. The following is the list of the Birds. 1. Picus viridus. 2. Lanius minor. 3 and 4. Turdus cristatus. 5. Accentor Modularis. 6 and 7. Alauda cristata. 8 and 9. Loxia coccothraustes. 10. Turdus merula. 11. Charadrius marinellus. 12 and 13. Gallinula Torzina. 14. Anas histrionica.

It was resolved that the thanks of the Society be presented to Professor Reinhardt, and the Superintendent of the Museum be authorised to select any spare duplicate specimens of the description required and forward them through Dr Wallich to Copenhagen.

With reference to a former resolution of the Society directing a similar donation to be made to the Museum in the University of Edinburgh and it was moved the Superintendent of the Museum is also to take measures for carrying it into effect at earliest convenience. FREEMAN.

A letter from Professor Frehn of Petersburgh presenting to the Society the following publications:—

1. Description of the Potosian Cabinet

of Oriental Coins Latin

2 An Essay on ancient Bulghairian Coins. Ditto

3 A general description of the Cabinet of Oriental Coins in the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh Ditto

4 Observations on some Mahommudan Coins at Petersburgh

5. An Essay on Mahommudan Coins

6. A Catalogue of the Cabinet of Mahammudan Coins belonging to the Asiatic Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh German

7 Ancient Mahommudan Monuments Latin.

8. On the Khasars from Arabic authors Do

9 On the Bashkers Ditto.

10. On the Persian Coins of the early Khalifs German

Extracts from a letter were read from R Jenkins, Esq to W B Bayley, Esq Vice President, containing observations on Inscriptions found at Rajoo in Chutteesgurgh, and presenting copies and translations Mr Jenkins also transmitted a small box with three copper Plates united by a ring of the same metal with a seal embossed The Plates and signet bear inscriptions in a character which none of the Brahmins of that part of the country are able to decypher, and which seems quite distinct from that of any other inscriptions which have been hitherto found in Chutteesgurh The copper plates are only lent, as the Poojarees of the Temple to which they belong are not willing to part them altogether It appears that about forty years ago Bumbujee Bhoosla, who then ruled in Chutteesgurh gave the pergunnah of Rajoo into the civil charge of a Mahratta chief named Hurwunt Rajoo Muhruck that this person coming to reside in the town of Rajoo begin to build a house there, and that some workmen employed to dig for stones to aid the building came upon one at the depth of five or six feet, beneath which these plates were discovered As the spot was contiguous to the principal temple of Ramchunder generally known by the name of Rajoo Lochun Muhruck thought that the plates might be a record belonging to it and accordingly deposited them in the temple where they have since been preserved

Rajoo is a town situated on the right bank of the Mahanuddee at the junction of the Pyree with that river about twenty-seven miles to the South of Rypore At the present day it is celebrated for the temple of Rajoo Lochun and an annual Jittra and fair of fifteen days held in honor of that Deity, commencing on the Magh Shood Poornima and ending on the Magh Wadh Choadamee The image of Ramchunder in the temple, is said to be about four feet high, of black stone, and faces the West in a standing posture It has four arms holding the four common emblems of the Shunk Chukr, Guda, and Pudma Garura as usual faces the god in a posture of devotion and behind him on a separate terrace are images of Hunooman and Juggutpaul Between these two figures is a door way beautifully sculptured with the representation of Nagas entwined together in endless folds This door-way leads to two modern temples of Mahadeo, and a third behind them is attributed to the wife of an oil seller respecting whom there is a popular story connected with an ancient image of Rajoo Lochun which makes her contemporary with Juggutpaul

Two of the ancient inscriptions above mentioned are on the walls of the temple of Ramchunder The Poojaries of the temple are called Pundehs and state themselves to be Rajpoots of the Bysee tribe, although they say that the worship of the temple was founded to their ancestors by Juggutpaul, who, according to the inscription built or consecrated it in 796 Sumbut or 1084 years ago The village of Shalmullee is mentioned in the inscription as having been assigned by Juggutpaul for the support of the temple The ordinary annual ceremonies performed at the temple of Rajoo Lochun are according to the Poojarees, the Ootsao of the Ramnuomee which continues 9 successive days in Chyte the Rut hoots in Akhar Shood Wooj (this is performed by the Byragees) the Junum Ashtumee in Bhadoon the Parwa, or the day of the Dewalee in Kartick, and the Phool Dal in Phagoon

The Poorunick of the temple of Ramchunder has no Kshuttre Muhatmy or sacred history of Rajoo but he believes it is to be found at Benares Rajoo the Poorunick adds is known to this day, among the Brahmins of Orissa, by the name of Kumulkshuttre, and among those of Benares by the name of Pudmapoor The three appellations of Kumulkshuttre Pudmapore, and Rajoo Lochun have reference to the Lotus, and the first is said to have been given by Brahma Deo

The image in the temple is said to have been lost and after the lapse of ages to have been recovered through supernatural means from a woman of the Telee caste, who had degraded it to the purpose of giving weight to an old mill The discovery was made in a dream to Juggutpaul, and the image is that now existing in Rajoo, as re established by that Raja

The Ruttenpore family are generally believed to have reigned for many generations over all Chutteesgurh, and some of the neighbouring districts There is a Sanscrit inscription at Ruttenpore, dated 915 Sumbut, which contains a list of nine Rajahs in the order of succession from father to son, including the one by whose order the inscription was engraved

Mr Jenkins has transmitted a list of all the numerous inscription that have been found in Chutteesgurh and on its borders.

They appear to be of a highly interesting character and well worthy of further investigation, but for that purpose it will be necessary to secure fac-similes of them. The Secretary was requested to communicate with Mr. BAYLEY and Mr. JENKINS respecting the most convenient mode of preparing them.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVAL.

JULY.

16. H. C. Surveying Ship *Investigator*, Captain D Ross, from Madras 6th July, and Masulipatam 10th ditto.

Passenger from Masulipatam: Mrs. Sandford

DEPARTURES.

JULY 15 Ship *David Clarke* P. Falconer, for the Isle of France.

—— 16. Ship *Marquis of Hastings*, J H. Carter, for Madras.

—— -- Ship *Westmoreland*, W. R. Coulter, for Liverpool.

ARRIVED OFF CALCUTTA.

JULY 13. *Bridget*, (brig) and *Fazel Karim*.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 16th Inst.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—*Circassian*, outward bound

Philip Dundas, passed down.

Investigator, passed up.

KIDGEREE.

Remain,—*Hashmy* and *Carron*, outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE

Remain,—H. C. Ships *General Kyd*, *Ket*, *Hythe* and *Windsor*.

CALCUTTA.

JULY 21.

Dinapore, July 11.—" This station is dull as usual, and no encouragement to society The European Soldiers appear to be enjoying better health than some time back We have had much rain at the station, and the river is very high. Doubts have arisen that part of the barracks and European hospital will be washed down by the excessive strong current of the river, which is every year encreasing upon cantonments. Many of the bungalows on the river side are already underminded, and in a very precarious state "

We have seen a letter from Naples of a late date, written by a gentleman who has retired from the H. C. service, to a military friend in this country. To those who in their craving for *home* may be apt to overlook all the bearings of their prospects, it will not be unacceptable to learn the opinions of a sensible and instructive observer. " If you obtain (he writes) the command of a corps with any chance of retaining it, you would be unwise with your good constitution to relinquish it till you can afford to quit the service altogether, which, as you are a moderate man, you will perhaps be able to do in as short a period as the extent of a furlough. Lay your account, however, to a grievous diminution of the comforts and enjoyment in a variety of ways which you have possessed in the East—and to disappointment in many things, however little sanguine you may be of realizing the dreams of happiness, which in India are always associated with the idea of a return to one's native land—family considerations and health out of the question. I would therefore recommend you not being too impatient to relinquish your present advantages and comfortable lot, to which, come the moment when it may, you will (*remember my prediction*) look back with regret." We doubt not but there are among our military readers some for whom the above remarks will serve as food for useful reflexion. In moments of desolateness and ennui, a man will grumble, and impatiently express a wish to quit this 'vile country.' We have heard such grumblers, and we have known some of them who in raptures of anticipation took their furlough. We have spoken or corresponded with them on their return, and have heard those very men express themselves as glad to get back again to India. After all, India is the country for a poor man He feels not as he might have done in England the flouts of the purse proud, nor 'the spurns which patient merit of the unworthy takes' If he chooses, he may be as independent as he likes. Hap what may, he is at any rate provided for in a gentlemanlike style He need not care a pinch of snuff for the airs of grandees or the 'proud man's contumely.' If he has any philosophy in him, these are to him only provocatives to laughter. Let him strike a fair balance, and he will become resigned, if not reconciled, to his fate. Let him always look *homewards*, with hope as the goal of his exertions, but let him not permit carking care to gnaw upon his vitals, harass himself and friends with vain regrets and querulous nostalgic longings Above all things, let him not think of returning to England *too soon*, or if he does, he must prepare himself for many mortifications of which he may not now be aware. English and Indian manners are yet opposite Almost every one who returns to England after a long absence complains of the coldness, distance and reserve of the people How bitter must the sense of this disagreeable change be if there be not in the bosom of

the individual a sturdy feeling of comfortable independence. The man who has realised a good competency, if he has health has nothing to fear: what need he care for coldness, reserve or distance? 'No body cares for me, I care for no body,' as the song says He will, in the words of the philosophic Horace, be

Fortis, et in seipso totus teres atque rotundus

If these cursory reflexions should tend to make even one of our readers regard his condition with greater complacency and contentment, we have not written them in vain.

The writer of the letter, mentioned already, does not appear very *fond* of the French, for he states that he and his party were "all equally tired of France and still more of Frenchmen." Of France itself he states—'Generally speaking, it offers in its immense fields, highly as they are cultivated, little more interest than Bengal paddy-fields.' He continues—'Amid the mountainous, and romantic scenery of Savoy, we found the most agreeable contrast to the monotony of a level country, and its general features are so like Switzerland, that one might imagine himself in that matchless "land of the mountain and the flood," were not one reminded of the difference by the filth and misery with which the government of his Majesty of Jerusalem and Cyprus has struck the wretched subjects of this part of his dominions On the ——, we crossed the Alps by Mount Cenis. I had in my hand a tourist's testimony written fifty years ago, mentioning the frightful dangers of the road which is now as wide and smooth as the best turnpike way in England I wish I could give you some idea of its scenery, but the pencil itself can only convey a very faint idea of its grandeur The morning we descended we could scarcely keep ourselves tolerably warm, though the same evening we were panting in the streets of Turin in an atmosphere as oppressive as that of the China Bazar Yet notwithstanding this unwelcomely warm reception, an introduction to a new land is too full of interest not to supersede (for the time at least) all other considerations: and there are, I believe, few travellers whom these will much affect when that interest is excited by the luxuriant beauties of an Italian landscape and the harmonious sounds of its language From Turin we proceeded by the celebrated field of Marengo to the once mighty Genoa, (still a grand striking city in its decay), whence we embarked on the Mediterranean; skirted its romantic shores to the Gulf of Spezzia; there resumed our carriages, and by Lucca and Pisa reached Florence, where, leaving my heat exhausted party, I proceeded to Rome, where I gulled myself with fatigue in poring over the ruins of its ancient glory and its churches, galleries and the repositories of the innumerable treasures which the wealth, superstition and taste of 25 centuries have collected there; and returned to Florence. I then shut myself up in a Convent on the summit of the Appennines, to receive in its retirement and cooling shades the rest, and refreshment I so much needed. A trip to the Sandheads never was more needed or productive of greater benefit," &c.

The writer of the letter next draws a kind of parallel which is certainly rather striking We give it in his own words—"I am often struck and amused by the resemblance which Italy offers in many respects to India. Here may be seen in the dark sun-burnt features of the lower orders.....here also the professions or trades descending from father to son—their love of oil, garlic, noise and pice;—the mummery of their religion, or rather of their idolatry; the same inconceivable ignorance and superstition, the same indolence and cunning in pecuniary transactions—the want of elevated honorable principle in character, then.

.....their priests are just the same sleek faced rogueish Baboos, but not half so much respected. Many of the articles of their household and domestic economy, are exactly the same. In many places the women wear a long white veil over their heads just like the India chudder, and the practice of sleeping in the middle of the day, and driving on the *corso* in the evening, is not more common in Calcutta."

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA,—THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1823.

LONGUEVILLE CLARKE *versus* HENRY LECHMERE WORRALL.

Mr. PEMBERTON opened the proceedings in this case. He recapitulated the counts, and stated that the defendant had pleaded the general issue

Mr. TURTON addressed the Court. Whatever, he said, one of the parties may be, the other was well known as an Advocate in that Court, and who, more knowing in his profession than in horse-flesh, had been taken in by one more knowing than himself. The defendant in this case, Mr. Worral, was in the Body Guard, and had good opportunities of bargaining in horses, of which he took good care to avail himself. The real defendant however was Mr. Hodgson, styling himself a Veterinary Surgeon. On the 25th January, an advertisement of a horse appeared in Taylor's Catalogue, which appeared to be just the kind of horse Mr. Clarke wanted. He accordingly bought

the Horse, and sent it to Mr. Cook, the Livery Stable-keeper, for his examination. He gave it a character as being lame, and it would be well if the defendant could prove that he was ever known to be sound for three days together. Mr. Clarke having discovered the unsoundness of the horse, returned him within 48 hours to Messrs. Taylor's and Co. but he first of all sent him to another Veterinary Surgeon, who said the Horse was lame, and never likely to be sound.

When the horse was thus returned to Messrs. Taylor's, they sent Mr. Clarke's note to Mr. Worrall. A correspondence passed, and Mr. Worrall refused to take him back, on the ground that the warrantry was to be settled between Mr. Clarke and Messrs Taylor's, because Mr. Hodgson had written a note to Mr. Worrall, which he had sent to Messrs. Taylor's, and which they sent to Mr. Clarke, couched in the following terms:

"My Dear Worrall,

It is my opinion that the grey Horse is sound.

Your's truly, J HODGSON."

A notice was sent to Mr. Worrall and another to Mr Clarke, that the horse was sent to Mr. Cook's stable at the expence of the two parties, to which Mr. Worrall replied that he had made over all right in the horse to Mr. Hodgson. Upon this Mr. Hodgson wrote to Messrs. Taylor, informing them, that as the horse had been bought and not paid for, he must be resold, and that he would bring an action against the first purchaser for the difference in price, or else against them for the whole amount. Messrs. Taylor however paid the money to Mr. Worrall and thus settled the matter.

No one could possibly have pursued a more liberal line of conduct than Mr. Clarke did upon this occasion. In coming upon Messrs. Taylor and Co. Mr. Worrall principally relied upon the fact of their having trusted the horse to Mr Clarke before the money was paid for him Mr. Clarke determined that they should not lose, and paid the amount over to them.

The Learned Counsel stated that he was really sorry to trouble his Lordship so long, but in the course of the evidence many circumstances would come out of much importance. As to the warrantry of the horse, he could prove him to be unsound, and he believed that he could prove, too, that the defendant knew him to be so. He should not enquire how he was unsound, for it was generally understood that any want of action or utility, or any temporary illness, was an unsoundness. There was only one instance in which it was held that the *fleshes* were not an unsoundness. In this case he would prove that the horse was unsound in the fore feet, and that in consequence of it, he could not go as other horses did. He would prove Mr. Hodgson's knowledge of the horse for a long time, and that if he were not shod in a peculiar manner, he could not go. He would shew that Mr. Hodgson knew this, and that he had every thing which his skill could devise for him—that he bled him in the feet, and shod him in his own way but that nothing succeeded.—He would prove also that Mr. Hodgson was very near having an action brought against him once before, when he gave a certificate of the soundness of this very horse. He could trace him through several hands, and shew that he had been sold twice under the same warrantry, and had been returned. He had been bought by Mr. Gordon, and by Colonel Broughton, the latter of whom sold him again without warrantry at a considerable loss. In April 1822, he was pompously advertised as the Grey Arab Horse *Centipede*.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL.—He could afford then to be lame of a foot or two.

Mr. TURTON suggested that he may have been called Centipede on the principle of "*lucus a non lucendo*," because he had not a foot to stand upon, or at any rate only two. Colonel Broughton bought him and sent him to Mr Vaquelin, who said he was unsound, as he no doubt would be proved to be, to all the knowing ones, both in horse flesh and in law---No doubt when Mr. Hodgson should be called, he would say his horse was good; he saw another gentleman there who of course would say that he did not sell a bad horse, and there was another gentleman in Court who would say that if the horse were unsound he had not found it out, although he was in his possession. But Mr. Hodgson had declared his to be the only LEGAL opinion in horse-flesh, and he (the learned counsel) could never be so foolish, he trusted, as to put the skill of old John Vaquelin, a man who understood horses before Mr. Hodgson was born, into competition with the experience of that gentleman. Colonel Broughton thought so too and when he did not find him to be such a horse as he expected, he said that if Mr. Hodgson would warrant him, he would keep him. Mr Hodgson did so, and Major Broughton took him back, supposing that the lameness was only a temporary affair. Mr. Hodgson wrote to him at this time to say that in shoeing the horse, care must be taken to cut away the crest, and to save the sole of the foot to prevent pressure, and thus if this were necessary the horse must be sent from Barrackpore to Ballygunj every time that he needed shoeing. The learned counsel proceeded to shew that the character of the horse depended entirely upon Mr. Hodgson's good opinion, and expressed his surprize that that opinion should be disputed. What, said he, shall his opinion be disputed? shall Mr. Hodgson's opinion be disputed? shall the

only legal opinion on Calcutta be disputed? And by whom? By Mr. Cook, Mr. Vaquelin or Mr. Burtlis—all young men, just come out. No! thus to dispute the only legal authority would be as bad as to dispute that of the Advocate General. The *ipse dixit* of such an authority as Mr Hodgson's ought to satisfy Colonel Broughton, Mr. Cook, or any one else who chooses to buy the grey horse *Centipede*.

The Learned Counsel proceeded to state that he would prove that the horse wanted peculiar treatment when he needed to be bled. That Colonel Broughton took him to Lamb's sale, where Mr. Hodgson bought him, and as no subsequent sale had been proved, he had a right to presume that Mr. Hodgson was the real owner of him. His name it was true was too much mixed up with him for him to appear in that character—people would not buy a horse as soon from a veterinary surgeon as from an officer of the regiment; all this may account for not appearing so, but perhaps there was a stronger reason than all these together—perhaps Mr. Worrall thought that Mr. Clarke was obliged to take the word of the only legal authority, against those of Mr. Cook, Mr. Vaquelin, Mr. Burtlis, Colonel Broughton, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Hunter. That the horse had been made up by Mr. Hodgson he would not deny, but he did deny that a horse could be sound which had a chronic defect of such a nature as certainly to recur frequently, and if the learned counsel could prove what he had stated, he would leave Mr Hodgson to take his only legal opinion and the grey horse *Centipede*, where they would carry more weight than they did in that Court.

PETER HEWETT was then called and examined by Mr. PEMBERTON. He deposed that he knew Mr. Worrall's hand writing, and had frequently received notes from him in the same hand as the copy of advertisement now produced The copy described the horse in question as a capital grey horse,—a good mover, warranted sound and quiet, and driven with a lady in the buggy. In consequence of the advertisement the horse was sold to Mr. Lenguevile Clarke and delivered to him under the regular conditions of the sale—the horse was returned within the prescribed time by Mr. Clarke with a certificate of unsoundness—the certificate was signed by Mr. Burtlis, who pronounced him lame in the fore feet—this was communicated to Mr. Worrall who refused to have anything to do with the horse, which was subsequently sent to him, and he refused to receive it. He afterwards wrote to Messrs. Taylor, and said that he expected the money from them. This was communicated to Mr. Clarke, who also refused to take him, and he was afterwards sent to Mr. Cook's Stables at the expence of the seller and purchaser. Witness proved all the documents and correspondence which passed between the house of Taylor and Co. and the other parties in consequence of this transaction. After this Mr. Worrall wrote to say that he had made over all right and title in the horse to Mr. Hodgson, and they received a communication to that effect from him, desiring also the re-sale of the horse and threatening to bring an action against the purchaser for the difference or against them for the whole. An action was commenced against Messrs. Taylor and Co. who to settle the matter, paid the proceeds of the sale with interest, costs, &c. and Mr. Clarke paid them the price of the horse. Witness knew the horse before, had never sold him, but had made twenty attempt to do so—on these occasions he was sent by the same person, and he imagines with the same warranty—he has looked at the horse, but does not understand the affair—His object was to sell the horse and to get his commission.

Cross Examined by the ADVOCATE GENERAL—Witness had a bad opinion of the horse, and he had good reasons for it; the horse was sold on the warranty of the owner, if a dozen of jalap were sent for sale he would not sell it for madeira, but would put up a horse for sale as sound which he knew to be unsound on the owner's warranty; he would sell any thing in this way on the owner's warranty.

Mr. TURTON called John Cook, who knew the grey horse in question. He was sent to him by Mr. Clarke on the day he bought him, and he sent him to Mr Burtlis, and left orders with his assistant to send Mr. B's answer to Mr Clarke Witness tried him when he came, and every time he pulled him up, he went quite crippled like a foundered or groggy horse. He has known horses since 1815 when he went the journies along with Matthew Milton of Park Lane should consider this to be an unsound horse and would not buy him for any one employing him to buy a horse; he has known this horse for 2½ years, knew him when Col. Broughton had him; he was then sent to him and was unsound, Mr. Vaquelin was attending him then, had known him before that time when Mr Gordon had him; at that time he was so still that he at once knew he was lame; the first day he saw him he thought him sound, but in the evening when Mr. Gordon rode him he fell lame; there was no appearance of unsoundness; the fault was in the internal part of the foot. Mr. Gordon sent for Mr. Hodgson, who got him about once or twice, but he fell lame again, and witness, never knew him otherwise for more than a week or ten days at a time. Mr. Hodgson took off his shoes and pared his feet; he altered his shoes every three or four days and blistered him; when he belonged to Mr. Robison witness had charge of him and he then bled him in the fore foot; the horse is sound except in the

pulling up and then he cannot get his feet; he would go very well upon the straw, but not upon the stones.

Cross Examined by the ADVOCATE GENERAL.—The horse could go either upon straw or velvet; he saw him a few minutes ago. He used to give certificates until Mr. Hodgson came, for each of which he got 8 rupees; he does it now much more easily; gentlemen take his word now because they know he has his living to get, they pay 8 rupees still; if for but a single word; sound or unsound it is all the same; he takes care to get paid first: does not know who was the first or who the last that paid him 8 rupees, but thinks the last was Mr. Gardiner. (On being asked if many people had paid him 8 rupees, he replied) Lord bless you, if I were to make a list, it would be as long as the table; for their own purposes auctioneers would as soon take his word as that of a veterinary surgeon. Mr. Hewitt has given many a good 8 Rupees; aye, many a good one, swears the horse was Mr. Gordon's.

In reply to a question from the Bench —It was at stopping or turning that he could not find his feet.

Re-examined by Mr. TURTON—A good horse would not do so, The horse's tail has been altered since Mr. Gordon had him; he is now docked to about eight inches; when witness heard that he was to be sold, he said he would not give a rupee for him, nor would he give him stable room

Mr. PEMBERTON called WILLIAM BURTLIS, who deposed that he is a veterinary surgeon, and received his diploma from the veterinary college; the horse in question was sent him by Mr. Cook, and he gave him a certificate of unsoundness; the horse appeared to be lame in the fore feet, but he could not say what was the cause of it, there was no apparent defect, but the horse went unsound and was quite tender.

Cross-examined by THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Witness was born at Madras, and went to England at 11 or 12 years old, he went to school there, and returned to Madras in 1817 or 1818, he then went back to England, and in all studied the veterinary art for about 2 years, he is only a surgeon in connection with that art, and understands anatomy only as far as relates to the horse; an organic disease is a disease of an organic part; the ear and the tail are not organic parts, the gripes are not an organic complaint; there are many organic complaints; cannot speak as to what are the organs of a horse.

JOHN VAQUELIN examined by Mr. TURTON.—Witness has been a stable keeper for 10 years, and was coachman and groom to the Governor General for 16; he knew the horse in question when Major Broughton had him, he then stood at witness's stables for some time, he was sound when he belonged to *Mr Robinson, Esq.* but he gave Colonel Broughton a certificate of unsoundness; the horse was then [illegible] ple, and he tried to cure him, but could not; he supposed the complaint was in the [illegible] he rowelled his chest; he was a Sunday horse, by a Sunday horse he meant a horse that if he worked for one day, must lay up for a fortnight, he was sold about 8 months ago at Lamb's sale; since Colonel Broughton bought him, he could not be warranted sound; when he was sold at Lamb's, the hair of the tail was square; he had a long dock.

Cross-examined by the ADVOCATE GENERAL.—He did not know him when Mr. Gordon had him; Cook and he are not always of the same opinion; he tells his opinion and leaves people to do as they like; knows nothing of anatomy; he was not brought up to it; knows only what is to be done with the outside of a horse, and nothing about the inside.

JOHN KAIRD is an assistant to the last witness; has been with him for 9 years; saw the horse in question in his stables; was not sound when Major Broughton had him; does not know how he was lame; he was quite crippled when taken out of the stable; he went from the stable to Lamb's; he went with a square long dock—his tail was now quite short.

Cross-examined by the ADVOCATE GENERAL.—The alteration in his tail was an improvement. He went lame when Mr. Vaquelin examined him. Cutting so much off a horse's tail makes a great difference.

JAMES LAMB sold the horse in October last, at which time he belonged to Colonel Broughton—Mr. Hodgson bought him for 353 or 385 Rupees—he was then warranted quiet—Mr H. was present during the sale—he came behind the box and gave his name to witness—Mr. Hodgson, Ballygunj—the horse was entered as sold to him.

THOMAS HUNTER is a Stable keeper —was once an assistant at Outtram and Frisby's—he knew the horse after Mr. Gordon purchased him from Messrs. Gould and Campbell, he was then purchased with a warrenty, when he left Messrs. Outtram and Frisby, the horse was there, this was about 2½ years ago, he was then unsound, but does not know when it proceeded, Mr. Gordon rode him round the Gentleman's drive, and as soon as he went round, he turned lame Mr. Gordon began to blow up, and he blew up Outtram and Frisby, and he blew up Cook At this time Mr Hodgson attended him, and did every thing he could for him. He then said the horse was unsound, and could never be sound.

Cross-examined by the ADVOCATE GENERAL.—That was Mr. Gordon's horse.

Re-examined by Mr. TURTON.—The horse in question was Mr. Gordon's, he had picked him out from amongst a good many

Mr. THOMSON has known the horse sold to Mr. Clarke for two or three years, during which time he has seen him in Frisby's Stable, blistered. After Colonel Broughton bought him, he saw him standing at Vaquelin's with a blister on, and a [illegible] in his chest. Witness recommended him to Col. Broughton as a strong horse, and thought as he was sold with a warranty, there could be no risk in his taking him; he is a small footed horse and is very cramped in his action; seeing him with a blister he should think him unsound; when he saw him at Vaquelin's blistered he remarked, "What! that horse lame again"! to which Vaquelin replied; "Yes! and he always will be so"! This was in Mr. Hodgson's hearing.

Cross-examined by the ADVOCATE GENERAL.—He has seen the horse for the four last years; he had seen him laid up at Oattram's Stables before he saw Colonel Broughton at the outcry; he formed his opinion of the horse chiefly from the treatment he saw him experience; considered that if the horse were sound he would not be dear at the price he recommended, he did not know enough of the horse to pronounce him unsound; he knew him from the time he came to the country and the ship he came upon; the horse he saw at Frisby's belonging to Mr. Gordon.

Re-examined.—That is the same horse that Mr. Clarke brought; his tail is a short bob; that is a smart tail, but does not make an unsound horse sound.

COL. BROUGHTON bought the Horse in question at the outcry last year upon a warranty, but he did not turn out sound; he returned him to the auctioneer the same day that he purchased him, after having sent him to Vaquelin, who declared him to be unsound; the auctioneers refused to take him, and returned him with a note from Mr. Robison to that effect; Mr. Robison refused to take him on the certificate of Vaquelin, because he was only a livery stable keeper, but if Mr. Hodgson declared him unsound, he would take him back; Mr. Hodgson said he was sound, and said that he had known him for some time; he was an unpleasant horse on pucka roads but went well on the grass; he did not turn round well. At Vaquelin's Stables he was [illegible] lame; he drove him one day to the Cathedral, and with much trouble drove him to Vaquelin's Stables; he was knocked up at the Government House, and Vaquelin pronounced him to be incurable, in consequence of which he sold him for 800 [illegible] he gave 600 for him.

[illegible] stated.—He cannot judge who [illegible] horse was permanently lame or [illegible] thought that he was a [illegible] was in [illegible] before he [illegible] and during that time he [illegible] that this was Mr. Gordon's horse, and Mr. Gordon gave him a very bad character.

This ended the case for the Plaintiff.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL then addressed the Court for the defendant. He began by expressing his regret that his learned friend had the misfortune to buy an unsound horse, but when he returned the money, he had not forgotten one part of his professional character and had refused to pay costs. He very much regretted too, that this estate was likely to revert to his learned friend docked of the tail. The Court had this day heard from Cook as bad a character of this horse as it was possible for a horse to have but as he had contracted this character in Mr. Gordon's service, if he could prove that this horse was never in that gentleman's possession, and that the horse which had been at Auction and in Frisby's Stable was then alive and well up the country, the Court would discharge from its notes so much of the evidence as related to him while he was said to have been in Mr. Gordon's possession. Cook said that he knew the horse well, and gave him a bad character. With respect to what the horse was, he would call Mr. Robison the first proprietor of him, who bought him from the ship, and honest John had given in evidence that while he was in that gentleman's possession, he was sound.

His learned friend had expected from him a learned discussion on horse flesh, but he knew as little about it as his learned friend. He had no doubt however, from the rate at which, he gallops through the streets when he takes his evening ride that his learned friend must have a sound horse, for if he had not, he feared that both horse and rider would come down together.

But Mr. Turton had made one curious remark, that a horse must be unsound because he does not go like another horse, therefore he was not a good horse. As well might he say that he was not a good counsel who did not conduct a case in the same manner that other counsel would do.

Colonel Broughton's evidence was highly respectable, but he was not a good judge of horses although he could tell whether a horse went lame or no. As to a cramped action that could not be called an organic defect, any more than cramped writing could be called an organic defect of the hand, and a cramp footed man, although he would require time to do it, would get over as much ground with his short steps as another would with his long ones. With regard to Cook, he gave his testimony as a groom, and not as a veterinary surgeon.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL continued by remarking that his learned friend had acted very pleasantly too, upon the evidence which he naturally anticipated. Needless indeed it was to say that any English gentleman could on his oath assert that his horse was sound when he was

not so, and therefore Mr. Robison had a right to be believed. Mr. Hodgson too, was a highly respectable man, engaged in a profession which was now almost as high as any connected with medicine, and he was sure that he would state nothing untrue.—If he thought he would, he should never be exposed to a cross-examination. But the very strongest proof of the soundness of the horse, was the fact of Mr. Hodgson's having purchased him. If he were the foundered, bad horse which had been described, would he have bought him.—So far from the evidence of the stable-keeper being to be depended upon. Mr. Hodgson's having bought him is a strong proof that he was good, and Mr. Robison, who bought him when he first came to the country, would prove the same. Mr. Hodgson would state that he borrowed the horse on one occasion from Mr. Robison, and that in hunting him, he became lame. This however was cured, but owing to some application or other, he had been lame, or as they described it—foundered or dead lame.

One person calling himself a veterinary surgeon, had been called, but he did not shew as much knowledge of organics as his learned friend Mr. Pemberton, and when he found this out he let them drop like a hot potato. But Mr. Pemberton knew that if he did not carry on the system of organs, the organs would not play to his tune. On the part of the defendant, however he would produce Mr. Hodgson who had been regularly educated for the profession, and did not come into the Court to give his evidence otherwise than consistently and intelligibly. But he would not rest upon Mr. Hodgson, but call another gentleman who had seen the horse that very day, and who believed him sound. The learned counsel in addition would bring people, under Mr. Hodgson it was true, (and his learned friend might take advantage of it if he pleased) who had trotted the horse, and who would say he was sound. So that if he could prove the horse was sound to-day, he was sound at the time of sale. But this was one of the bad effects of a bad character, for which he was afraid, if horses had not been shot, men had been hanged. The unsoundness of the horse, the learned counsel contended in conclusion had not been proved, and as he could distinctly prove his soundness, he should be entitled to the verdict of the Court.

Mr. Hodgson was then called, but Mr. Turton objected to his examination, because he was a party concerned in the case. He was examined as to that matter by Mr. Turton, and his examination clearly proved that he had a joint interest in the horse with Mr. Worrall, or in other words, that they were partners in him.

Mr. ROBISON was then put into the box, but before he was examined, he appealed to the Court to determine whether he was an interested party.—His name had been so frequently mentioned, that he felt uneasy about the subject, and the more so because when he called at Taylor's a few days ago, he was told there that they were the plaintiffs, and that it was originally intended to have brought this action against him, but that they had changed the mode of their proceedings.

Being sworn, he was examined by the ADVOCATE GENERAL.—He thinks he has heard something about two or three horses to-day; he knows the grey horse purchased by Colonel Broughton, which he bought from Messrs. Fergusson and Co. along with a batch, on their way from the Ship to Calcutta, in the autumn of 1820, he could not have been in this country for four years; the horse was in his possession until the 1st April 1822 when he was sold to Colonel Broughton, part of that time he was at Cook's stable; Mr. Hodgson took him out in 1820 or 1821 with the hounds; at that time he was quite sound; witness paid 900 rupees for him, he never was the property of any one except witness in this country until Colonel Broughton bought him—he had not then been ridden for some time—when Mr. Hodgson rode him, he wrote a note, saying that he had thrown a shoe, and broken his foot, in consequence of which he was sent to Cook's in the name of witness—his brother rode him afterwards for six months—he is a man of 15 stone, 6 feet 3 inches high. He sold him shortly after this; the accident was merely temporary;—it seemed to have proceeded from a knock against a broken down hedge—he never heard of his being unsound.

Cross-examined by Mr. TURTON—He bought him from Schraut's stables along with four others; this was in the autumn of 1820; he was sold with a batch bred by Mr. Rutherford; he never belonged to Mr. Rutherford and was never bred by him; Witness authorized the sale of this horse for 640 rupees, did not ride him often; his brother rode him on the pucka road; the hoof did not get well as soon as Mr. Hodgson and witness expected, 640 rupees was a low price for a horse capable of carring 15 stone; he heard that the horse was lame as soon as Colonel Broughton had purchased him; he required Mr. Hodgson's opinion but does not recollect the rejection of Vaquelin's.

Re-examined by the ADVOCATE GENERAL—The reason of witness sending for Mr. Hodgson's opinion was, that he was the only veterinary surgeon here, and the only person who knew of the horse having been lame.

By Mr. TURTON.—He had no doubt he wrote a letter which was shewn him, he said he was a flat-footed horse and care must be taken in shoeing him; he sent him to Vaquelin's to be broken in for the buggy, but as he wanted more whip than witness liked, he never drove him but twice; he believed

the horse had been trained in Arabia by a native where he had contracted an ambling gait, unpleasant to Europeans, but which natives prefer.

By the ADVOCATE GENERAL--He sold the horse cheap, because he had no use for him, and to save trouble of taking him home.

CHARLES PERCIVAL.---Is veterinary surgeon in H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons, and was regularly educated to the profession under Professor Coleman; has seen a grey horse trotted last night and this morning, and has examined him to determine whether he was sound; examined his feet and legs, and thinks him quite sound; he had been improperly cut and was without shoes.---Witness would stake his professional character on the soundness of this horse.

Cross-examined by Mr. TURTON.—Has frequently seen a horse after rest go stiffly, and get cured by work—a groggy horse would do so---if a horse were brought without a shoe, he would not do so, because he would want the shoe to protect his foot; a horse whose foot had been bruised could not be so made up as to impose upon him; has seen many horses go lame with work.

To the Bench.—Hearing Colonel Broughton's evidence, he should not think the horse was unsound, but that he was an ambler.

To the ADVOCATE GENERAL.—An ignorant man may mistake an ambling horse for a lame one, because the gait is peculiar.

JOHN HUGHES is a veterinarian—has a local diploma authorising him to exercise his profession—he has frequently ridden and driven this horse, he rode him when Colonel Broughton sent him to Mr. Hodgson for about five minutes—he then went ambling. Witness saw him at Cook's Stables subsequent to the last sale, and pronounced him sound to all intents and purposes.

Cross-Examined by Mr. TURTON.—Procured his diploma from Mr. Hodgson, he subsequently said, about a fortnight ago; was educated as a surgeon in this country by Drs. Shoolbred and Nicolson; understands the anatomy of the horse and considers himself perfect in it? he gave up the man for the horse; he was an assistant apothecary and then went into the veterinary line; should think that a person who had been a few months in the line could tell whether a horse was lame; has performed the nerve operation, on a living and not on a dead horse; Physiology taught him that when a nerve was divided, sensation ceased. Has known horses go lame after the nerve operation, and in one instance had cured a horse by it. If there is an organic affection a horse kept to rest would go worse than before when used; pressure upon a pumice foot would cause this.

SAMUEL WEBB is farrier major to the Body Guard; remembers the horse being sent from Colonel Broughton—he took off his shoes, and examined his feet, but saw nothing the matter with them—has ridden him and driven him, and is sure that he is sound as far as regards his feet.

(This was the Defendant's Case.)

Mr. TURTON said that he had not many remarks to make on the case, or approach, or semblance to a case, which his learned friend had made out. Whether or no the Horse was lame, it was quite evident that his case was lame. His learned friend has said, and he thought truly too—that no English gentleman would go into that box to speak an untruth. He (Mr. T.) thought so too, but as an advocate he knew nothing of a gentleman or a commoner, and he trusted both were unlikely to do it. The learned counsel would make no observation on the case, which was uncalled for, but he must say that he never saw such an attempt to palm an unsound horse upon a gentleman as a sound one. He would not insult Mr. Percival by putting him upon a par with the veterinarian who had been called, but he would appeal to any man whether a horse may not be bought over and over again, which went well for four or five days, and then went irrecoverably lame. Any man who had attended horse sales in London, had seen such things every day, and knew that dealers were in the habit of doing as Mr. Hodgson had done—cooking up horses in such a manner as to last for 48 hours, the time of the warranty, but not in such a manner as to sell from one gentleman to another, whether the warranty extends to a longer time.

The learned Counsel did not care whether the horse had been Mr. Gordon's or not, but in this respect, he thought that there must be a mistake in what Mr. Robison had said.—But how had Mr. Robison disposed of him? He had put him off along with a batch of other horses, not belonging to him, and bred by another gentleman.

Mr. Robison here interfered, and begged the interference of the Court to prevent the statement of this circumstance, which he denied.

Mr. TURTON exonerated Mr. Robison from all impropriety, but the appearance of the thing was so. There appeared at the top of a notice stating that the following batch of horses, bred by Mr. Rutherford, were for sale, and under this head, lot 5 was the grey Arab Horse *Centipede*.

Mr. Robison again denied this, and expressed himself much aggrieved by the statement.

Mr. TURTON on being told by Colonel Broughton across the table, that Mr. Robison's name was mentioned when the Horse was sold, expressed his regret at the mistake, but observed that nothing should keep him from asserting that the horse had been

in Mr. Robison's possession for two years, and had met with an accident, while in his possession, which had been rendered worse by having been ridden by a man of 16 stone, which caused a pressure on the foot and consequently added to the lameness. The horse, the learned counsel remarked when unbroken, had cost Mr. Robison 950 Rupees; he had broke it in; he had rode it; it was sent with the hounds; and then he authorized it to be sold for 640 Rupees. The learned Counsel said his client had a right to the benefit of this admission, and he would put it the Court, what, if it was proved that Cook, Vaquelin, or Hunter, had done so, would be its opinion? and he contended, that unless these people were to be considered as entirely devoid of honesty, the same attention was to be paid to their testimony as to that of Mr. Robison.

In all cases relative to the warranty of horses, evidence would be given both for and against their soundness. But the evidence of an eye-witness was worth more than the best professional opinion. Now Cook, who had known the horse for a long while, said that, he would not give a Rupee for him; that he would not even give him stable room. Mr. Hodgson having bought the horse, was no proof of his soundness, for it was well known that people who want to make money that way, buy horses which are partially unsound, which they think they can cure and sell again at a profit.

The learned Counsel then proceeded to remark on some parts of the speech of the Advocate General, and on the evidence offered by his witnesses. He would, he said, notice only one case more, the case of the perfect veterinarian, who in the space of one short fortnight had become so. He must observe, that while this case, was pending, it would have been but decent in Mr. Hodgson, a partner in the case, to have deferred the gift.

Here Mr. Hodgson interfered and said that he could not avoid it.

Mr. TURTON repeated what he had said, and observed that his duty towards his client made it imperative upon him to bring the attention of the Court to the subject.

Mr Hodgson again interfered with some warmth.

Mr. TURTON.—Do not suppose, Sir, that because I have allowed you once to interrupt me, and another gentleman to do the same, that I am disposed to do so at your pleasure. The Court and my learned friend will correct me if I state any thing incorrect or improper; and I again assert, that it would have been but decent if Mr. Hodgson had deferred the gift of the diploma to his own witness for a longer period. Mr. Hodgson was one partner in the case, and until he saw it in evidence that he could not have defered the gift, he would maintain that it was not decent to make it. And for the veterinarian himself, why did he not come boldly forward at once and speak out, how long he had had his diploma, but he gave a shuffling answer, and at first said that he did not recollect the date of it, and, on being pressed, he said he had had it more than a week, but would not swear that he had had it a fortnight.

If Counsel were not allowed to argue on the evidence, because gentlemen have given it, he would like to know where the line was to be drawn between gentle and simple. As an Advocate he again repeated, he knew no difference between them, and if the testimony of gentlemen was expected to weigh either one way or the other, it must be canvassed like all other evidence. The Learned Counsel then remarked upon the evidence of Mr. Percival, which, he said, was highly respectable, and then concluded an uncommonly able and animated speech.

Sir A. BULLER said that he was sorry that he was called upon to give a verdict upon such opposing testimony. He would not at all enter into the conduct of the parties, nor what Hughes had said about the diploma. The grounds upon which he should decide, were the general circumstances of the case, and these, he must say, were in favor of the plaintiff. It had been admitted by the defendant, [illegible] the horse had [illegible] sideration, considering also that Col. Broughton found him to be lame almost as soon as he came into his possession, and that all the witnesses admitted that he went lame on a puckah road; His Lordship thought it his duty to give a verdict for the Plaintiff for the price of the horse and costs.

The crowded state of the Court proved the interest this case has excited. Among those present we recognized gentlemen high in the Civil Service, and almost all the fancy of Calcutta.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR.—Have you observed a notice issued lately by the Magistrates against fireworks? Here it is at length:—

"NOTICE.—Whereas serious accidents having arisen from the practice of throwing or firing Squibs, Crackers, Rockets, and other Fireworks, in the Public Streets of Calcutta, and places adjoining thereto; Notice is hereby given, that all persons throwing or firing Squibs, Crackers, Rockets, or Fireworks of any description, in any Public Street,

Road, or Passage, or in any House or place, or suffering the same to be thrown, or fired from, or in their Houses, within the Town of Calcutta, shall be brought before His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and punished as the Law directs.

By order of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace,

L. NAMEY, *Head Clerk*

Calcutta, Police Office, July 5, 1823."

What do you think of that now, eh? I wonder do Newspaper squibs come under the ban of this notice? I should imagine so, since it decrees, that not only firing squibs, but *throwing* them, will subject the squibber or projector to be brought before the Worshipfuls. Nay, fire-works of every description are forbidden. Alas! what is to be done now at Mask and Fancy Fêtes—thus shorn as they must henceforward be of their beams! Chowringhee is not Calcutta I hope, because in that case the prohibition of fire-works will not extend to the Theatre, where such a rule would extinguish all sparks of genius and theatrical flashes of lightning, &c. As I live in Chowringhee, I mean to smoke my hookah, and to permit my servants to puff at their hubble bubbles, even at the risk of infringing the Magisterial order, until you or some other person will be good enough to inform me whether hookahs and hubble bubbles are fire-works or not. Are pistols and guns, and little cannons, fire-works or not? If a man were to be caught in the street with a phosphorus box in his hands, what would be the consequence? This is the season of fireflies. I see them skimming and gleaming about every evening,—I wonder the Justices allow it. I wish they would include the Sun among the fire-works, and make that scourge to Qui-hys pocket his merciless beams. Will o'the wisp, and glow worms, I conclude would meet no quarter in the city of palaces?

Your's squibbishly

TOM CRACKER.

17th July.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am surprised in your observations about the Chowringhee Theatre, that you never hinted at the enormous expence which must accrue to the establishment from the frequent feastings of the Theatrical Beefsteak Club. Surely when measures of economy are under consideration, the members of the Beefsteak Club should have some conscience.

Your obedient servant,

SHARP.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

Mr. *Sharp* labours under a most egregious mistake—that's *flat*. Unless the members of the Theatrical Beefsteak Club should fall to and eat the scenery, we can assure Sharp, that they have no chance of sharing any other esculents at the expence of the proprietors. In a word, the members of the Club in question are permitted the *use* of the stage to dine on. All and every thing else they provide at their own private and sole expence. Mr. Sharp should have made some inquiry into the matter before resolving upon making it a topic for blic discussion.

AN INDIAN DAY

DAWN.

Lo! Morning wakes upon the grey hill's brow,
Lifting the wreath of mist meek twilight wore,
And hark! resounding from the Tamarind bough,
The Minah's matins ring! On Gunga's shore
The pious Hindoo stands, to welcome and adore
Yon glorious King of day.—Above the vale
Behold the tall Palmyrah proudly soar,
The morning rays with yellow lustre pale
Have tinged the broad fringed leaves, that rustle in the gale!

NOON.

How still the noon-tide hour! no sounds arise
To cheer the sultry calm, deep silence reigns
Among the drooping groves, while cloudless skies
Glare on the sleeping wave,—on those far plains
The Zephyr dies,—no hope of rest detains
The Pilgrim there! Yon Orb's resistless might,
No fragrant bower, no humid cloud restrains;
The solar rays insufferably bright,
Play on the fevered brow, and mock the dazzled sight!

EVENING.

Oh! how the spirit gladdens! when the fresh breeze,
The milder radiance, and the lengthened shade,
Steal o'er the sultry scene! the drooping trees
Again revive,—the minstrels of the glade
Hail the sweet Eve! and as the day-beams fade
Along the crimson West, thro' the soft gloom
The Fire-fly darts, and where all lowly laid
The dead repose, the mourner's hands illume
The consecrated lamp o'er Beauty's hallowed tomb!

D. L. R——N.

Bhaugulpore, 1823.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—Tho' the weather has been showery for some weeks past, the rains can only be said to have set in yesterday, and in such a moderate manner as I should think very favorable to agricultural operations.

Your's obediently,

Allahabad, July 9. R.

BOB BON VIVANT.

LAMENT.

You'dhear from me again?
Wil here's another strain,
Tho' penn'd in precious pain
For the Gout's fange
By the Great Toe has ta'en
Bob Bon Vivant.

Oh Mr. Editor,
Pity I implore;
Och how it makes me roar,
This is no sham.
And worst, I must eat no more
Turkey and Ham.

Such dishes they say are fuel
To my disease——and cruel
They feed me on water-gruel!
Stomach, be calm.
I sit with my foot on stool,
Wretch that I am.

O in this dismal hour
When all life doth ow'r,
What to my woes can pour
Comfort or balm!
Hope that I'll yet devour
Turkey and Ham.

POOR BOB.

P.S. I thank you, and congratulate the public, on your consigning the long-winded Hermit and Anti-Hermit tribe for ever to the vault of the Capulets. Peace to their ashes. I take this opportunity of enclosing some lines I had prepared to stop their jaws with before the happy consummation took place.

ADMONITORY LINES,

Addressed to Messrs. Hermit in the Country, Anti-Eremite, and Co.

Dear Hermit in the Country and Anti-Eremite,
The one who loves to live in shade, the other in the light;—
In other words, one loves the day, the other loves the night;
And from your shades and sun-shines, do write, do write, do write,
And labour night and day with all your powers and might,
To turn us poor mortals from the wrong to the right,
Tho' I cannot say that either says any thing so bright
To affect the way of thinking of any single wight;
And now upon each other you vent your venom'd spite:
Such conduct in Philosophers! oh fye upon the sight.
Instead of teaching us good will, our censures you invite;
And after all, what is it that makes you storm and flyte?
'Tis just like two dogs that do snarle and do bite
For a bone—which when gain'd is scarcely worth a mite;
You would spend your time and talents to as much advantage quite,
If with me to Good Eating you Sonnets would indite.

Quoth Bob.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

July.

19. Ship *Volunteer*, Thomas Waterman, Commander, from Persian Gulph 18th May, Bombay 22d June and Madras 12th July.
— American Brig *Bramin*, J. Whitney, Commander, from Antwerp 30th March and Flushing 8th April.
— Brig *Brougham*, A. Pilot, Commander, from Port Jackson 4th May, Coepang and Simor 22d June.
20. Ship *King George the Fourth*, Henry Beyts, Commander, from Bombay 27th June.

The Honorable Company's Surveying Ship *Investigator*, arrived at Cooly Bazar, on the 19th instant.

PASSENGERS,

Per ship Volunteer, *From Bushire.*—Mr. MacDonald, late chief officer of the Felicitas. *From Muscat.*—Captain Fleming, late of the Ship Travancore, and Misses Boddam and Flower.

Per brig Brougham. *From Port Jackson.* Lieutenant A. Howard, H. M. 59th Regt.

Per ship King Geo. the 4th. Mrs. Beyts, and 2 children, Capt. Richardson, country service, Lieut. B. Roxburgh, of the 6th Royal Cavalry and Lieut. Richard Loyd, Mariner.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

19. Brig *Olive Branch*, Thomas Kincaid, Commander, for the Isle of France and Cape of Good Hope.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS,

Per Ship Mary for Rangoon.—Captain Wm. Snowball, Master John Snowball, Capt. Venturus Ramos and Mr. G.W. Price.

Per Timandra, for London.—Lieutenant Wall, H. M. 24th Regt.

Per Ship David Clark,—Mrs. Falconer, J. Arnot, Esq. H. Passmore, Esq. and Capt. Carmichael.

Per H. C. Ship Kent,—Bt.-Maj. Ellard, H. M. 65th Regt. Capt. Frederick, Bombay Engineer, Capt. Eastgate and Mr. Ward, Purser H. C. Ship Royal George.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations, on the 19th instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—*Circassian*, *David Clark*, outward bound, and *King George the IVth*, inward bound.

Passed up,—*Brougham*, (brig)

On her way to Town,—*Volunteer*.

Passed down,—*Westmoreland*.

KEDGEREE.

Passed down,—*Timandra*.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H. C. Ships *Windsor*, *Hythe*, *General Kyd* and *Kent*.

SAUGOR.

Remain,—*Hashmy*, *Carron* and *Phillip Dundas*, outward bound.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 25. Brig Anna Laura, Charles Tacket, from Negapatam 23d June.

27. Ship Marquis of Hastings, James Barclay, from Calcutta 7th June.

Do. Bark David Malcolm, W. M. Hanwall, from Coringa 11th, and Masulipatam 19th June.

DEPARTURES.—June 21. Ship Brilliant, Nacoda Nabob Abbas Ally Caun, for Escapilly.

22. Schooner Swan, W. H. Bithorn, for Negapatam.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 19. The Honorable Company's Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. J. M. Guy, from the Persian Gulph, left Mboo Bay 5th June and Musca 11th June. Passengers: Capt. Fleming late Ship Travancore.

Do. Ship Elizabeth, J. Keys, returned back from Sea. Passengers: Mrs. Keys and 2 children.

Do. The H. C. Ship Scaleby Castle, David Reid, from Portsmouth 15th March. Passengers: Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Farquharson, Mrs. Smith, Miss Hornby, Miss Richardson, Miss Gibson, Capt. Gibson, Capt. Farquharson, Capt. Brown, Capt. Sealy, Ensign F. Durack, Mr. W. D. Cruickshanks, Mr. J. C. Bowwater, 122 Recruits, 7 Women and 5 children.

French Ship Uranie, Charles Tulo, from Mauritius 5th June. Passenger. Mr. Robinson.

DEPARTURES. June 22. Ship Volunteer, Thos. Waterman, to Madras and Calcutta. Passenger, Mr. Macdoland, Capt. Fleming late of the Ship Travancore.

Do. Ship Elizabeth, J. Keys, to Calcutta, Passengers: Mrs. Keys and 2 children.

PENANG.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1823.

The following Vessels have arrived since our last:—

H. M. Sloop *Sophis*, G. L. RYRES, Esq., Captain, from Madras the 5th Instant

Portuguese Ship *Conde do Rio Pardo*, Captain J. S. R. CARDOZO, from Calcutta the 25th April.

Ship *Hero of Malown*, Capt. J. NEISH. from ditto the 23d ditto.

Ship *Eduard Strettel*, Capt. R. ALLFORT, from ditto the 15th ditto.

Portuguese Brig *Esperanca*, Capt. A. J. FERRAS, from ditto the 19th ditto.

One Native Ship and three Brigs, from Bombay and Acheen.

By the *Hero of Malown*, The Hon. Sir RALPH RICE, KT. Recorder, returned to this Presidency, and landed at the Jetty, about 4 o'Clock in the afternoon of the same day, under the customary honors.

The following Passengers have also arrived by the above vessel.

J. CRAWFURD, Esq. G. ALEXANDER, Esq. M. D. — GRAHAM, Esq. Lieut. SOMERVILLE, W. F. FERGUSSON, Esq. W. CAMPBELL, Esq. Capt. J. MEIN, and Monsr. JARVIENE.

Mr. G. W. CROPLEY, died at Sea on the 10th Instant.

Per *Edw. Strettel* — H. FORBES, Esq.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1823.

Prince of Wales' Island Theatre. On Monday last was performed at this THEATRE, the Comedy of "*John Bull*" and Farce of "*Too late for Dinner.*" The House, we understand, was crowded to excess, although the evening proved to be very unfavourable from constant heavy rain. In addition to the Hon. The GOVERNOR and family, the Hon. W. A. CLUBLEY, Esq. and Lady, the Hon. Sir RALPH RICE, KT. and His Excellency Commodore GRANT, there were also present—Capt. ALEXANDER, of H. M. Ship *Alligator*; Capt. RYRES, of H. M. Sloop *Sophis*, and many of their respective Officers.—*Ibid.*

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1823.

The Schooner *Anna*, A. GOMEZ, from Malacca the 18th instant, anchored in the harbour on Thursday afternoon.

Letters recently received from the Eastward state that there has been a Mutiny among the Dutch Troops at Minto, and that Seven of the Ringleaders have been shot of whom 6 were Frenchmen, and 25 sent in Irons to Batavia.—*Ibid.*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1823.

On Saturday last anchored in the harbour the Portuguese Ship *Angelica*, A. F. DA SILVA, from Damon the 11th of May.

The Brig *Santa Anna*, W. M. WYATT, sailed for the Pedier Coast on Sunday evening.

The following is a copy of the Edict issued by the Vice-Roy of Canton, on the subject of the late conflagration in that City.

Proclamation —By the Foyenen, published November 14th, 1822, not communicated by the Merchants, but obtained privately.

Ching, a member of the military board of General inspection, a Tictuck of Canton Province and Superintendant of the Train Taxje—

Hereby issues a general proclamation with the utmost earnestness on a most important subject.—On the 18th and 19th days of the 9th moon of this year, in consequence of a fire occasioned by a Shopman, when a mad wind blew and the fire became furious, it was impossible for man's strength, to produce any effect, in arresting the progress of the flames. They spread and consumed Shops, Houses and Hongs to a number that exceeded 2400, and maimed and wounded men to the amount of several times ten, and destroyed the property of merchants and foreigners to the value of several hundreds of thousands—The flowery gaiety and glory of Canton was all at once consumed, like the gaudy insect that makes into the burning flame.—Such an event has not taken place for several hundred years. You Gentlemen Merchants, poor Natives and Foreigners, who have suffered this heaven sent Calamity are not the only persons whose hearts are grieved and wounded. I the Foyenen, since my ears heard it, and my eyes saw it, have, not for a moment ceased to feel bodily pain, and mental anguish on account of it.—But the proverb says of every drink and every filled cup, there are none that are not previously fixed by fate, this judgment of fire was no doubt occasioned by the influence of the destined miracle of the Pearl river (which runs past the City and Suburbs.)

But I desire that you all, Gentlemen, Merchants, poor Natives and Foreigners, will every one quietly submit, to a righteous destiny: do not sorrow, grieve, lament and sigh, you must not repine at Heaven, nor criminate man, and so in vain add to your troubles, and vexation. But it is incumbent on you to receive the warning from Heaven above. Repent of your sins—examine yourselves, and always preserve impressed on your minds the four words, Heavenly principles, good heart, and really acting according to these, you will not be ashamed before the discerning God, and no doubt the high Heaven will silently assist you, and how do you know but that the residue left, by the fiery flames, shall rise again in piles of gold, and heaps of gems, riches and honour; you that have power are hereby commanded to hasten and rebuild, on the original sight and foundation, which you must not overstep, to encroach on your neighbours, for if you do so great an offence, you will be prosecuted and punished without mercy. As to the poor who have been burnt out, and have no dwelling, I have directed the local magistracy, to hasten, and draw out a list of the names and give grain, and exercise compassion, and of those criminals who availed themselves of the fire, to rob and plunder, many have been taken, and will severely be punished, and a new search has been commenced for those not yet seized so that not one of them may escape the net. I have also appointed an additional number of officers and troops to patrole the streets, night and day, that if hereafter any should act as incendiaries, or robbers, it is allowed to country Genl. Sholers, to Merchants and poor Natives, Constables and Watchmen, to join the Military Officers and Soldiery to seize the culprits, to present them before the Magistrates, and if the charge be proved they will on the spot be immediately cudgelled to death. As to the foreigners who have in barks passed over seas several times ten thousand miles to come to our Celestial Empire to trade, in one morning, their goods have been consumed by fire, and they have no settled place to roost nor rest, a case indeed much to be pitied. I hereby command all the Hong Merchants to act as is safe, for the foreigners, and settle them in tranquil situations, that none of them may be destitute of a place to live in. Let all the Military Officers, Country Gentlemen, Merchants, poor Natives and Foreigners, whom this may concern, yield obedience thereto; do not oppose

A special Proclamation—Tauokaang 2 years, 16 M. 2 days, November 15th, 1822.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 18th JULY, 1823.

No. 67, of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Assistant Surgeon John Forsyth to perform the Medical duties of the Political Agency at Mundlaisir, and to have a Medical charge of the Local Battalion commanded by Captain Delamain, stationed at that Post.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, as a Cadet of Infantry and an Assistant Surgeon, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Infantry.

Mr. Willian Saurin, { Date of arrival at Fort William, 9th July, 1823.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James Adair Lawrie, M. D. 8th July, 1823.

Captain William George Walcott, Commissary of Ordnance, is permitted to proceed to China for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account, for twelve months.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon James Gordon, M. D. in General Orders of the 29th of March last, is cancelled from the 16th ultimo.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the General Department, under date the 3d Instant, to appoint Brevet Captain James Manson, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant to the superintendent of the Geological Survey in the Himalaya Mountains, until further Orders.

The application of Lieutenant Colonel John Gibb, Commanding the Cawnpore Provincial Battalion, for an extension of four months leave of absence, from the 15th Instant, to proceed on the river and eventually to the Presidency for the benefit of his health, was complied with in the Judicial Department, under date the 3d Instant.

Sergeant Major Joseph Barrett, of Smith's Levy, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January, 1797, and modified by General Orders of the 5th February, 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and permitted to return to Europe on the provision in question.

Sergeant Thomas Smith, of the Invalid Establishment, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January, 1797, and General Orders dated the 15th February, 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, with permission to reside and draw his stipend at the Presidency.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Secy. to Govt. Mily Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 18TH JULY, 1823.

No 68, of 1823.—The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry are promoted to the Rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Mr. George Halhed,
" Richard Woodward,
" Charles Haseley,
" William Lisle Hall,
" George Salter,
" John Grore Sharpe,
" Alexander Barclay,
" Charles Jorden,
" John Symes Gifford
" Alexander Tweedale.
" John Maisterson Farnworth,
" George Urquhart,
" Ewen Cameron Macpherson,
" Charles Graham,
" George Bruce Michell,

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Secy. to Govt. Mily Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Head-Quarters on the River, near Cutwah, 8th July, 1823.

In conformity to General Orders by Government of the 21 of May, the undermentioned Christian Drummers are transferred from the Calcutta Native Militia to Corps of the Line, and are to be struck off the strength of the former Corps from the 1st Instant:

Michael Quin to the 1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry, Barrackpore.

Charles D'Cruze to the 1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry, Midnapore.

John Knight to the 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry, Barrackpore.

Thomas Harris } to the { 1st Batt. 21st
Richard Squires } { N. I. Nagpore.
Ed. McDowell } to the { 2d Batt. 27th N.
Alex. Swass } { I. Allahabad.

The Drummers transferred to the 1st Battalion 21st Native Infantry and 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry are to be made over to Captain Snodgrass, and will proceed with his Detachment to Dinapore, from whence those for the latter Corps are to be sent to join, and those for the former Battalion to join and accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment to their destination.

The remaining Drummers are to be sent to join the Battalions to which they have been transferred without delay.

Captain Conroy will be pleased to furnish the Officers Commanding the Corps to which the transfers have been made with correct Descriptive Rolls of the parties.

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Head- Quarters on the River, near Plassey, 9th July, 1823.

As soon after the embarkation of the 2d Division of His Majesty's 44th Regiment as Boats can be procured, the Artillery Drafts and Recruits for the Honorable Company's European Regiment are to proceed to their respective destinations under the general Command of Major Parker. Assistant Surgeon Jeffreys, who has already been nominated to the Medical charge of the above Detachment, will indent for the requisite Medicines; and the Deputy Adjutant General at the Presidency will adopt measures in concert with the 3d Member of the Medical Board for attaching an Assistant Apothecary and an Assistant Steward to the Detachment, or persons properly qualified to act in these capacities

Captain Waters's appointment, on the 22d ultimo, of Lieutenant Chapman to act as Adjutant to the Dinagepore Local Battalion during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Fleming or until further orders, is confirmed.

Major-General Arnold's appointment, on the 17th ultimo, of Gunner Riedy to act as an Overseer in the Barrack Department at Saugor, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Havildar Meer Ameer Ally to be Jemadar, from the 1st of June 1823, in the room of Nader Beg transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Shabaj Khan to be Subadar, and Havildars Allake Sing and Gourey Sing to be Jemadars, from the 1st of June 1823, in the room of Subadar Pahaur Khan and Jemadar Sahaib Ram, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadars Bulloorum Sing and Borah to be Subadars, and Havildars Bowany Deen, Runjeet Sing and Gunga Deen to be Jemadars, from the 1st of June 1823, in the room of Subadars Bussun Sing and Chaun Cawn and Jemadar Beecutmatgeet, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadars Shaikh Khyroolah, Jahan and Shaikh Manoolla to be Subadars, and Havildars Bowanny Deen, Achiber Sing and Neat Sing to be Jemadars, from the 1st of June 1823, in the room of Subadars Sook Ram Sing, Ghassee Ram and Koosial Sing, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Havildars Sewdeen Sing and Merwan Sing 1st, to be Jemadars, from the 1st of June 1823, in the room of Jemadars Chagrutty Sing and Mirza Bundley Beg, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters on the River, off Berhampore, 11th July, 1823.

No. 2965. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief of India is pleased to make the following Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

47th Regiment.

Ensign A. J. Millar to be Lieutenant, vice Keays deceased.

Ensign and Adjutant McCarthy, to have the rank of Lieutenant.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G*

Head-Quarters on the River, off Berhampore, 11th July, 1823.

No. 2966. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following transfers, to have effect from the 25th instant.

Private George Renolds, from the 13th to the 30th Regiment.

Private James Ryan, from the 46th to the 87th Regiment.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Berhampore, 11th July, 1823.

No. 2967. GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Monday the 23d June 1823, Lieutenant J. D. Carroll, of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, nominally a Captain in His Majesty's 69th Regiment, under the yet unconfirmed appointment of the late

Commander in Chief in India, and Major of Brigade to the King's Troops at Madras, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

For "behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an Officer and Gentleman," in the following instances.

1st. In having transmitted thro' the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, a Memorial to the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, dated the 28th of May 1823, in which he falsely and fraudulently sets forth, that at the special desire and request of the late Governor General and Commander in Chief, The Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, he compiled a Work, by which he had lost the sum of Sicca Rupees 46,116 12, whilst in his Original Memorial to Lord Hastings, dated on the 31st of August 1818, which has been found in the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, his loss on the same account is stated to be Sicca Rupees 26,416 12

2d. In having transmitted with the above mentioned Memorial to the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, dated the 28th of May of the present year, and in support of the same, a paper purporting, and by himself attested, to be a true Copy of a Memorial, dated the 31st of August 1818, and addressed to the late Governor General and Commander in Chief, which paper is not only in itself an imperfect and fabricated document, but also falsely and fraudulently sets forth his loss on the Work in question to amount to Sicca Rupees 46,116-12, whereas in his own Original Memorial, dated on 31st of August 1818, which has been found in the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, the balance against him is stated to amount to Sicca Rupees 26,416-12

3d In having transmitted with the above mentioned Memorial to the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, dated the 28th of May of the present year, a statement in which he falsely sets forth the particulars of the expence of the Work in question to amount to Sicca Rupees 71, 416 12, the return by subscription and sale to have been Sicca Rupees 25,300, and the loss to be Sicca Rupees 46,116-12, whereas in an Original Statement signed by himself, found in the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, dated the 31st of August, 1818, and sent up with the Original Memorial to Lord Hastings of that date, the expence of the work is stated at Sicca Rupees 51,416-12, the return by subscription and sale, being in the said Original Memorial, stated to be Sicca Rupees 25,000, and the loss Sicca Rupees 26,416-12, thereby fraudulently endeavouring to obtain from the Government a Grant or Loan to the amount of Rupees 10,700, in excess to the claim formerly brought forward of Sicca Rupees 26,416-12

4th. In having obtained from the Office of the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, a Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Doyle, Military Secretary to the late Commander in Chief, dated the 22d of October, 1818, and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Young, then Secretary to Government in the Military Department, in which he has with false and fraudulent intent erased and altered, or caused to be erased and altered, the figures 26,416 12, to 46,116-12

All and every part of such conduct being in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—After mature deliberation the Court do find as follows.

That Lieutenant J. D Carroll of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, nominally a Captain in His Majesty's 69th Regiment, under the yet unconfirmed appointment of the late Commander in Chief in India, and Major of Brigade to the King's Troops at Madras, is Guilty of the first specification of charge against him.

The Court do find him Guilty of the second specification of charge against him

The Court do find him guilty of the third specification of charge against him.

The Court do find him guilty of the fourth specification of charge against him

Sentence—Having found the Prisoner Lieutenant Carroll of His Majesty's 86th Regiment nominally a Captain in His Majesty's 69th Regiment, and Major of Brigade to the King's Troops at Madras, Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him the Court do sentence him to be discharged from his Majesty's Service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) EDWARD PAGET, *General, Commander in Chief in India.*

The foregoing Order to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

JULY 24.

The Theatre is to open, we learn, on next Friday week, with the popular musical piece of "*The Waterman*," and "*Monsieur Tonson*," instead of the play we formerly mentioned.

We are gratified in being enabled, by the kindness of an esteemed friend, to present to our National readers the following important memorandum, transmitted from Van Diemen's Land by Captain MACKEY, of the

late Ship *Actæon*, to be published for general information.

"A Ship in rounding the South Cape with the intention of entering D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, ought not to bring the South Cape to the Southward of West, until Cape Bruney bears N. by E., in order to avoid two Islands, and an extensive reef which lay off the S.E. part of the entrance into the Channel. When the Ship *Actæon* struck, the South Friar off Tasman's Head, bore E. by N ½ N., and Partridge Island N. by E. ½ E, distant off the S. E. point 7 or 8 miles.

"The *Actæon* struck, on the night of the 28th October, on the outer part of the above-mentioned dangerous reef, over which she beat with the loss of her rudder, and was wrecked on the Northernmost Island. This Island is about two miles long and half a mile broad, divided in the middle by a narrow neck which is overflowed at low water, and separated from the Southernmost Island by a channel two miles broad, in which the soundings are from three to eight fathoms, with many shoal patches interspersed. From this latter Island, which is about three quarters of a mile long, the reef runs off to the distance of at least six miles, the bearings of its extremities from the Island being S by W and E S E

"As these Islands have not hitherto borne any name, I have called them, after the ship, the ACTÆON'S ISLANDS

"There is a passage between these Islands and the Main, but, as it is intricate, it ought not to be attempted, except in cases of emergency"

JOHN MACKEY, Commander of the late ship *Actæon*

Hobart Town, Nov 22d, 1822.

The case of the Revd. Dr. BRYCE versus BALLARD and others, was heard in the Supreme Court on Monday, before SIR ANTHONY BULLER. The Court was extremely crowded, and the proceedings did not terminate till about 8 o'clock, P. M., when MR FERGUSSON concluded his speech for the Defence. Next morning (Tuesday) a considerable space of time was occupied in examining the Record, in which some errors, chiefly verbal we believe, were detected. Judgement was then pronounced by SIR ANTHONY BULLER, finding the Plaintiff's case made out, and awarding 400 Rs. upon each count in the plaint,—altogether Sicca Rupees Two Thousand and costs. The Counsel for the Defendants declined calling any witnesses.

The trial on the whole was a most interesting one, especially as an idea had, we have reason to suppose, gone abroad, that in the course of it some light would be thrown on the vizor of our famous Calcutta Junius, "THE FRIEND TO BANKRS." With the discussion in which this "GREAT UNKNOWN" took such an active part, we never meddled, nor do we mean to do so now. We merely allude to it as it will be found by our readers to have occasioned some very close cross-examination. The examination elicited from the Attorney of the Plaintiff an important avowal, from which it would appear that those who indiscreetly and improperly betrayed their suspicions of the Rev. Plaintiff being the writer of letters which caused a great sensation here some months ago, laboured under a very great error. We are not commissioned to say anything on the subject, but from what we have understood, we think it right to state, that friends of the person chiefly concerned, most positively assert, that the Reverend Plaintiff is not the author of these letters. Perhaps it would have been the happiest course if this declaration had been sooner publicly avowed, and if the members of the Presbyterian Church had had their minds relieved from any erroneous impressions they had received on the subject, provided such were known to exist.

It is impossible for us to dismiss this trial altogether without a few observations, having reference to points upon which we fear that notions may linge, which would be derogatory to the Presbyterian Church. Our readers will only find a portion of the trial in our number of to-day. The remainder we mean to give on Monday. In the course of the proceedings, an expression was used relative to a great body of Presbyterians by and ecclesiastical, which was not consistent with urbanity, nor in our humble opinion with decorum: they were called the "*Wild*" Presbyterians. We must confess that we were rather surprised to hear this opprobious nickname applied by the Counsel for the Reverend Defendant to a class of men who by those who know them, are justly held in the highest respect, not only for their strict rule of moral conduct and evangelical views of religion, but their staunch adherence to the pure discipline of the Church of Scotland. What was meant by the word *wild* we hardly know, but we do know that the word cannot have any other meaning thus applied than a derogatory one, and we therefore regret its having been used on such an occasion, and especially by Counsel for a Clergyman. It is very true that the Church of Scotland is divided into two great classes—the evangelical and the moderates,—or perhaps the English observer would term them High Church and Low Church. *When* this distinguishing sobriquet was first given to the evangelical party of the Presbyterian Church, we do not know, but we certainly

never heard it before Monday last, and we trust that good taste will dismiss it from all good company.

A curious fact was made known in course of the trial, which we were formerly ignorant of. A Clergyman of the Church of England may trade. He may be a sleeping partner in a house of business. In short, if his necessities push him, he may turn his hand to any thing, provided it be not criminal. No less remarkable also is the fact, that Scottish Clergymen are engaged in trade. We never knew of an instance of this kind ourselves, though we have known Scottish Clergymen who held secular employments; but certainly we have not as yet seen a Clergyman in what we bona fide understand trade; nor can we join in the opinion of such Presbyterians as aver (if there be many such) that the making of shoes, small cloaths, and so forth, would not in the least be derogatory to a Clergyman. Every man of course, on general questions, has a right to hold and maintain his own opinions. In this matter, we maintain it as a general rule, that such occupations as those alluded to, would not only be derogatory to a Clergyman, but would not be endured in their pastor by a Presbyterian congregation. Indeed as a general rule, we will also maintain, that the Scottish Clergy hold no secular employments, and that they cannot, according to the strict discipline and constitutional usages of the Church, hold them. There are nevertheless instances where Presbyterian Clergymen do hold secular employments, but these exceptions, as compared to the general body, are rare, and they are merely we conceive tolerated, not sanctioned.

COLLEGE of FORT WILLIAM,

JULY 18, 1823.

Friday the 18th instant, being the day appointed by the Hon'ble JOHN ADAM, Esq. Governor General and Visitor of the College of Fort William, for the distribution of the Prizes and Honorary Rewards adjudged to the several Students reported qualified for the Public Service during the past year, the President, and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Government House, where the Honorable JOHN FENDALL, and the Honorable J. H. HARINGTON, Members of the Supreme Council; the Honorable Sir A. BULLER, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; Mrs. FENDALL, Mrs. UDNY, and a great number of other Ladies, and many of the Civil and Military Officers of the Settlement, with several respectable Natives, were assembled.

Soon after 10 o'clock the Honorable the Visitor, attended by the Officers of his Staff, entered the Hall.

When the Visitor had taken his seat, W. B. BAYLEY, Esq. the President of the College Council, presented to him the several Students of the College, who were entitled to receive Medals of Merit or other Honorary Rewards adjudged to them at the Public Examination in June, and read the Certificates granted by the Council of the College to each Student about to leave the College.

The Prizes and Medals which had been awarded to the several Students, having been distributed to them respectively, the Honorable the Visitor delivered the following Discourse:—

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William;

It is a source of high satisfaction to me to meet you on this occasion as Visitor of the College. You will do me the justice to believe, that from the infancy of the Institution up to the hour at which it becomes my duty to address you, the interest I have felt in the welfare of the College has been great and unremitting. The favorable anticipations, which I originally formed of its influence on the character of the service, and the general administration of the Country, laid the foundation of that affectionate solicitude for its success which, as a Member of the Civil Service, it is natural I should entertain, and which the associations created by that connection incite me to cherish. Those anticipations have been abundantly confirmed.

I have beheld a succession of illustrious and eminent men, on whom the Rule of this Empire has devolved, bearing the strongest testimony to the utility of the Institution, and manifesting the warmest interest in it's prosperity and renown. The course of my own experience has given me ample opportunities of forming an intimate acquaintance with affairs of the College; I have seen it send forth from time to time individuals, whose cultivated talents and extensive acquirements have reflected the highest honor on their own character, on the Institution, and on the service to which they belong; whose subsequent conduct has redeemed the fair pledge of their earlier years, and who have left to succeeding candidates for distinction examples worthy of the most earnest and sedulous imitation.

I entertain the most sanguine hope that the College will still maintain its high character, and its claims to public confidence and support; and that it will not cease to supply a succession of wise, able and virtuous public servants, whose successful exertions in the cause of humanity and good government, will continue to do justice to the enlightened and comprehensive views of the founder, and of those whose fostering care has watched over its progress to maturity.

The exigencies of the public service and

the consequent demands for public officers to carry on the indispensible business of the Government, must always have a powerful influence on the affairs of the College. Those exigencies have for some years past compelled us to rest satisfied with a scale of distinction, somewhat below that to which we might naturally and reasonably aspire under a different state of circumstances.

The facilities, which in order to meet this urgent demand, have been afforded to the Students, of leaving College on proof of their competence for the public service, not merely at the half-yearly examination, but at intermediate periods, necessarily operate to prevent the attainment in College, of that proficiency which would otherwise be manifested by many of them: but the disposition and ability shown by such Students, to qualify themselves as soon as practicable for the public service, and the steady application necessary to effect that object, may generally be considered to warrant the inference, that they will on leaving College continue, in the intervals of official duty, to prosecute those studies so successfully commenced within it's walls. While the causes to which I have referred continue to operate, we must be content to forego the attainment, and even in a great degree the pursuit, of those high academic honors by which other periods of our annals are adorned: but the more conspicuous will be the merit of those distinguished Students whose zeal and ardor overcoming circumstances so discouraging, shall enable them to reach distinctions denied to their less fortunate competitors.

These observations have been naturally suggested by a consideration of the small number of Students who are now to enter on the public service, and by the fact that on this occasion no Student has obtained that eminence in the scale of proficiency, which entitles him to hold a disputation, or to receive a degree of Honor. No inference unfavorable to the character of the institution, or to the general ability and assiduity of the Students, can however justly be drawn from these facts, of which the causes are to be sought exclusively in the increasing and paramount demands of the public service, and the rules framed to meet them. While the College is able to furnish an annual supply of qualified candidates for public employment, bearing such a proportion to the whole number of Students as the results of the present year exhibit, it cannot be affirmed with any colour of justice, that it has failed in the principal object of its institution

I shall now proceed to offer a few observations on the results presented by a review of the transactions of the College since the period of the last meeting.

Sixteen Students have been examined this year, at the annual examination, of whom three only have been reported qualified by their proficiency in two languages to enter on the public service; but fourteen more have been examined intermediately at various periods, since the last annual examination, and reported qualified for the public service. The total number of proficients therefore in two languages this year, is seventeen, which is five more than were reported qualified the preceding year.

Of the seventeen Students who have qualified themselves this year for the public service, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages, four have been rewarded by pecuniary prizes for high proficiency in two languages, and one has obtained Medals of Merit, for rapid and considerable proficiency in two languages. The number of Medals awarded this year for rapid proficiency and meritorious conduct, has been ten—eleven were awarded last year to the Civil Students, and four to the Military.

Of the three Students now entering upon the public service, Mr. Thomason stands first in the general list of proficiency. He was admitted to the College in December 1822, and in the short period of five months has raised himself to the first place in Persian, and the fourth in Hindoostanee, and has obtained Medals of Merit for rapid and considerable progress in both of those languages. He has also made some progress in Arabic; and the Persian and Arabic Professor reports that "he is by far the "best Scholar of the present year, and his "progress has been creditable both in Ara-"bic and Persian." He brought with him from Hertford College some knowledge of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages. Mr. Thomason's assiduity and rapid attainment of the requisite degree of proficiency, entitle him to high commendation. Since the late Examination Mr. Thomason has applied for and obtained the permission of Government to continue his studies in the College till December next, with the view of acquiring a more extensive knowledge of the Native languages. The Government willingly granted this permission to Mr. Thomason, and the Governor General in Council will be glad to encourage the disposition to study, manifested by Students who, like Mr. Thomason, may have proved by their steady application and acquirements and regular habits, that they will make a suitable return for the indulgence of remaining in College.

Mr. Patton, who stands next to Mr. Thomason, was admitted to the College in July 1822, and was reported qualified in the Persian language, at a private Examination on the 25th of April last. At the present Examination he is classed first in the first class of Hindoostanee Students, and reported a proficient in that language and qualified to enter upon the public service.

Mr. Morris, who was admitted to the College in August 1822, was examined with Mr. Patton, and found qualified in Persian. He is placed 3d in the first Class of Hin-

poostanee, and reported qualified for the public service.

The following Gentlemen were reported qualified for the public service at the half yearly Examination in December last: Mr. Hawkins, Mr Ravensaw, Mr. Prinsep, Mr Udny, and Mr Bacon, and to the four first were adjudged pecuniary rewards and Medals, for high proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages.

Mr. Hawkins, who was admitted to the College in July 1822, was ranked at the half yearly Examination first in the first Class of Persian, and first in the first Class of Hindoostanee, and obtained Prizes of 800 Rupees, and Medals, for high proficiency in those languages. The knowledge acquired by Mr. Hawkins, both of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, at Hertford College, was very considerable, and no doubt, enabled him to attain that high proficiency here, which he has reached in the short period of four or five months.

Mr Ravenshaw was admitted in August 1822, (the month after Mr. Hawkins,) and stands next to him both in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages. He has also obtained pecuniary rewards and Medals, for high proficiency in those languages This Gentleman, I am informed, brought with him from Hertford a degree of proficiency rarely acquired at the institution, and his diligence did not slacken after he was admitted here.

Mr Prinsep was admitted in July, 1822, and Mr Udny in August of the same year. The former is ranked third in Persian and third in Hindoostanee; the latter is placed immediately below him, and to both have been ajudged pecuniary rewards and Medals, for high proficiency in both these languages. Although these four Gentlemen have some time since entered upon the public Service, I cannot without injustice, withhold the declaration, of my high approbation of their signally meritorious conduct while attached to the Institution

Mr Bacon, who was admitted to the College in July, 1821, stands fifth in Persian, and fifth in Hindoostanee, in the list of Students examined in December last, at which time he was reported qualified for the public service, by a competent knowledge of both languages.

The following Students were examined privately at different times, and found qualified for the public service. Mr Davidson, Mr. Rickets, Mr Moore, Mr Benson, Mr. Lindsay, Mr Lowis, Mr Paxton, Mr. Deedes, Mr Jackson, and Mr Thompson.

Mr. Davidson was admitted in June, 1820, he was examined and found a proficient in the Persian language on the 11th of January last, and on the 3d of February following was reported qualified in Hindoostanee, and admitted to the public service

Mr. Moore and Mr Benson were admitted to the College on the 12th of November, 1821, and being allowed a private examination, were reported qualified for the public service, by a competent knowledge of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, in September, 1822

Mr. Lindsay, who was admitted to the College in June, 1820, was pronounced qualified for the public service on the 26th of March, 1823 he had been previously examined, and declared qualified in Hindoostance on the 11th of September 1822

Mr. Lowis was also admitted so far back as September, 1820, and at a private examination in April 1823, was found to have attained a competent knowledge of the Persian language, and in the month of June following, having passed an examination in Hindoostanee, was reported qualified to enter on the duties of the public service.

Mr. Paxton, who was admitted to the College on the 8th of July, 1821, was examined privately in Hindoostance, and found qualified in that language in June, 1822, and afterwards in Persian, in November of the same year, and reported qualified for the public service.

Mr. Deedes entered the College on the 29th of May, 1821, but was compelled some time afterwards to make a voyage to sea for the recovery of his health Previously however to that period he had been examined, and found qualified in the Persian language and on the 3d of February, 1823 was reported qualified for the public service, having acquired a competent knowledge of Hindoostance

Mr Jackson was admitted to the College on the 21st of January 1822 and was reported qualified for the public service on the 1st of October of the same year, having previously been examined, and found a proficient in the Persian language in April.

Mr Thompson, who was admitted on the 2d of March 1821, was examined and found qualified in Persian at the annual Examination in June, 1822, and afterwards on the 3d of May last, in the Hindoostance language, when he was admitted to the public service.

It is painful to me to be compelled to mention, that Mr Dampier, who was admitted to the College in December 1818, and was removed on account of his repeatedly absenting himself from the Lectures of the Professors, without any cause assigned, and who was re admitted on his return from Europe (9th of September 1822) whether he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, has been removed a second time for his remissness in study, and disregard of the regulations of the College Mr Dampier has recently applied for an Examination, and I trust he will be found to have profited by his past experience.

The Government has also been under the necessity, at the recommendation of the College Council, of removing three other Students who have made little or no progress in

their prescribed studies since the half-yearly Examination in December last. I forbear from publicly mentioning the names of these Gentlemen, in the confident hope that, by the assiduous and diligent prosecution of their studies at the stations to which they will be sent, they will speedily retrieve the time and credit which they have lost.

Mr. Thompson, of the Madras Establishment, who obtained the permission of Government in February last to study in the College for six months, having made no progress whatever in any language, has been desired to return without delay to his own Presidency.

Only two Students were attached to the Bengalee Professor's Class in the past year. I am concerned to observe that, neither of them is reported to have made adequate progress in the language, but there is sufficient ground for hope, that they will make amends for past neglect, to justify a further trial.

The small number of Students attached to this class has attracted my particular notice. A disinclination among the Students of the College for the study of the Bengalee language, has been made the subject of the animadversion by former visitors, and dwelt upon with regret. I cannot refrain from adding the expression of my own concern at the prevailing indifference for the attainment of this useful language. a knowledge of the Bengalee is not useful merely, but almost indispensible for those who are called upon to exercise public duties in the province of Bengal, which bring them in contact with the mass of the people. The lower classes of the natives of this Province, especially those in the interior, are generally ignorant of every other tongue, there are but few who can converse intelligably in Hindoostanee. In the course of communication with them therefore, those public officers who are not versed in the vernacular language of the country, are constrained to employ the aid of interpretation,—a practice attended with a degree of abuse and evil, on which I need not dilate. I trust therefore that these important considerations will in future have an influence on the students, and induce a larger proportion of them to apply themselves to the study of this language.

I deem it proper to call to the recollection of the Students of the College, that the Statute recently enacted requires the College Council to report to the Government when, after a reasonable period of trial (which term is in ordinary cases not to exceed two months) any Student may not appear to be deriving advantage from the College. The strict execution of this duty is not more desirable for the discipline and respectability of the Institution, than for the real interests of the Students. A Student who, from whatever cause, except sickness, fails to make reasonable progress in the acquisition of the languages, proves that his continuance in College cannot be beneficial to him—while on the contrary, habits of idleness or extravagance may be generated which can best be checked and corrected by an early removal from the Presidency.

I take this opportunity of repeating what has already been declared, that in the selection of individuals for office, the period of leaving College, qualified for the public service, and the relative rank of the Students as to proficiency, will be taken as the criterion of their claims to preferment, rather than length of residence in the country, or their standing on the list of Civil Servants.

The recent re-establishment of pecuniary rewards during the past year, both to Students in College, and to those who subsequently to leaving College may acquire such a knowledge of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, as shall enable them to read and explain the Books of Mahomedan and Hindoo Law, was noticed in a former discourse from this Chair. I trust I am not too sanguine in anticipating the best effects from the incitements thus held out to emulation and exertion in more useful and honorable pursuits. An additional proof has recently been afforded, of the high importance which the Government attaches to an accurate knowledge of certain oriental languages, by those whose duties lead them to constant intercourse with the natives of the country, by the resolution of the Governor General in Council, providing for the examination of Military Officers, who may be nominated to the situation of Interpreters to Native Corps. In order to give full effect to this regulation, measures are in progress for facilitating to the Members of the Hon'ble Company's Army, the acquisition of the Hindoostanee and Persian, by rendering useful Class Books more accessible to those who may feel a desire to cultivate those languages.

A list of the literary works published during the year will be appended to this discourse. Although not immediately connected with the College, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without congratulating the institution and the Public at large in the publication of a new and revised edition of the 1st volume of the elementary analysis of the Laws and Regulations of this Government, one of the fruits of the learned and respected Author's leisure, during his short residence in England. This volume comprizes the whole of the Judicial Regulations down to the middle of the year 1821, comprehending the important enactments of the year 1814, and other material improvements in our judicial code.

The College Council have stated to me their entire satisfaction at the attention and conduct of all the Officers of the College since the period of the last meeting; a report which has caused me much gratification and

demands the expression of my cordial acknowledgements to those Gentlemen. They are also justly due to the learned Natives attached to the Institution.

To the Members of the College Council themselves, who so ably and impartially preside over the affairs of the establishment, to the infinite advantage of its concerns, I desire to tender my warmest thanks. Can I offer to the Students a stronger incitement to study and generous emulation than the honorable example of those Gentlemen who, one and all, in their progress to the high and responsible offices which they fill, signalized their early career in India, by the acquisition of proud and distinguished honors in that Institution, over which they now exercise a parental care?

It cannot be irrelative to the present occasion to advert to the condition and prospect of other collegiate Institutions established under the protection and patronage of the Government of this Country. The Madrassa, or College for Mahomedan Law, founded by the illustrious Warren Hastings, has lately attracted the particular attention of Government. Through the liberal and disinterested exertions of the Superintending Committee, aided by their learned and zealous Secretary, Dr. Lumsden, the most important reforms have been introduced into the discipline and studies of that Institution. These measures have been crowned with the most signal success, even during the short period in which they have been in operation, and they promise the happiest results. The annual examinations of the Students which are now publicly held, may be confidently referred to in proof, both of the actual improvement that has taken place, and the spirit of zeal and emulation that has been created.

Similar good effects have attended the reforms so judiciously introduced into the Hindoo College at Benares, which had gradually fallen into neglect and decay, until the deteriorated condition of the Institution as well as the means of restoring it to vigour and efficiency, were brought to the notice of Government by a distinguished oriental scholar, whose public duties called him to that city. To Mr. Wilson also is the Government indebted for the plan of a College about to be founded at the Presidency, for Sanscrit and Hindoo learning under the liberal encouragement held forth for the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of learned Natives, by the Honorable Company and the British Parliament. Other Institutions, both Mahomedan and Hindoo, will gradually be reformed, or founded, in pursuance of the wise and benevolent views to which I have just alluded.

The attention of the Governor General in Council is sedulously directed to the important subject of public instruction. In furtherance of that object, public aid has been afforded to those useful and laudable Institutions, the School Book Society, and the Calcutta School Society; as well as to the Hindoo College founded in 1817, and superintended by some of the principal Hindoo Gentlemen of this city. No wise or just Government can be indifferent to the literary and moral improvement of its subjects, and other and more extensive measures may hereafter be framed for the education of the various classes of the inhabitants of the British possessions.—The subject is one of the highest importance both to the Government and the people. The diffusion of liberal education among the Natives of India, may be rendered a blessing or perverted into a curse to the country, according to the manner in which it is carried into effect. If by any improbable combination of circumstances, a misguided zeal or overheated enthusiasm should mingle in this important pursuit, the most disastrous consequences may be predicted, both to the people and their rulers: But directed to its proper and legitimate ends, and conducted with the judgement, discretion and sobriety which I trust will never be lost sight of, and, above all, with the full concurrence and cordial co operation of the Natives themselves, it cannot fail to produce the most extensive and decided benefits, both to the Government of the Country, and to the millions under its sway.

APPENDIX.

Works now in the Press, and patronized by Government, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William.

1.

A DICTIONARY and GRAMMAR of the *Bhote*, or Thibetian Language, prepared partly in Latin and partly in the German and Italian Languages, by the Roman Chatholic Missionaries, and the late Reverend Mr. Schroeter during their residence in that country, under the countenance and authority of the late Major BARRI LATTER, Agent, to the Governor General at Titalya; and now translated and prepared for the Press by the Reverend Dr. WILLIAM CARLY, Professor of the Sanscrit, Bengalee and Mahratta Languages in the College of Fort William.

These Works may be considered highly valuable on two accounts. First, they are the labours of men of learning who resided for a long period in the country, and who were in every respect qualified for the task; and, secondly, the country where the *Bhote* Language is spoken, is the only one which lies between the British Dominions and those of Russia, to which may be added the great probability, or rather certainty, that this is the current Language, of the whole of Chinese Tartary. It has been hitherto unknown to Europeans.

The Dictionary [illegible] tions and will contain [illegible] The words are [illegible] order and will be [illegible] ful type cast at [illegible] expressly for the purpose

2

The Arabic Poems termed MOOALLAQUAT معلقات with a commentary on each Poem, in the Arabic Language by Moluvee APDOOR RUHEEM of the College of Fort William

3

The LAW OF INHERITANCE and Division of Property contained in the DAYABHAGA in Sanscrit and Bengalee Verse by Pundit LUPSHMEE NARAYAN NYAYLUNKUR of the College of Fort William

4

A Translation from the original Sanscrit into the Bengalee Language of the MITAKSHURA or LAGYU VULKYA [illegible] Institutes of Hindoo Law by Pundit LUCKNARAIN NYAYA, of the College of Fort William

College of Fort William, [illegible] 182[illegible]
I certify the [illegible] in which [illegible] are [illegible]

PERSIAN					
First Class					
1 Thomason Medal (Merit)	Nov	1822	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
2 Palmer,	Nov	1821	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Troy,	Nov.	1821	9	12	[illegible]
Second Class					
4 Gordon	June	1822	17	10	[illegible]
5 [illegible]	Feb	1823	34	5	[illegible]
6 Griffin	Jan	1823	27	[illegible]	0
7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
Taylor	May	[illegible]	3	10	0
Third Class					
9 Cathcart,	Oct	1822	98	6	[illegible]
10 Clark	Aug	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	1
11 Clarke	Aug	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	1
12 Parks	May 1[illegible] / Nov [illegible]		17	4	3
13 Deedes	May	1[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
14 Harding,	Aug	1822	2[illegible]	[illegible]	1
ARABIC.					
1. Thomason	Dec	1822	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
HINDOOSTANEE					
First					
1 Patton,	July	1822	26	10	0
2 Gerrish,	June	1822	14	10	0
3 Morris	Aug	1822	31	8	1
4 Thomason Medal (Merit),	Dec	1822	36	5	0
Second Class					
5 Brown	Nov	1821	6	12	1
6 Courtney,	Jan	1822	9	5	0
7 Lynney,	Jan	1822	23	3	0
8 Palmer	Nov.	1821	25	15	2
Third Class					
9 Cathcart	Oct	1822	33	6	2
10 Deedes	May	1823	1	0	2
11 Earl	May	1822	5	10	0
12 [illegible]	Aug	1822	7	8	0
13 [illegible]	[illegible]	1823	37	5	0
14 Parks,	May 1[illegible] / [illegible] / Nov [illegible]		11	[illegible]	0
15 Wilkins	Aug	1822	[illegible]	2	0
16 Hodgson Medal (Merit) Commendation	Feb	1822	[illegible]	3	1
BENGALEE					
1 Earl	Aug	1822	25	2	0
2 Tyler	Jan	1823	25	5	0

[illegible] the Committee of the College, [illegible]

W. TOOLEE, Secretary.

(From the Calcutta Journal of the Morning)

SUPREME COURT

FIRST DAY MONDAY JULY 21 1823

THE REVEREND JAMES BRYCE

VERSUS

GEORGE BALLARD JOHN PALMER, AND JOHN FRANCIS SANDYS Esquires.

Proprietors and Editors of the Calcutta Journal

Counsel for the Prosecution—LONGFIELD CLARK and J. J. PEMBERTON Esquires

Attorneys THOMAS and DENMAN

Counsel for the Defence THE ADVOCATE GENERAL and J. E. M. TURTON, Esq.

Attorneys—COMBERBACH and HOGG

BEFORE THE HON. SIR A. BULLER

Before the cause was called on Mr Ferguson moved, that the Clerk of the Papers do attend with the depositions in the case of Buckingham v. Larkins and others. The

cause was then called, when Mr Pemberton rose and opened the pleadings This action, the learned Gentleman stated was brought to recover damages for a libel on the character of the plaintiff The plaint was filed on the 7th of May, 1823 The 1st count is for a libel, published in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of the 22d of February, 1823, in a letter headed "Important Queries," and signed "CRISPUS." The 2d is for a libel, published in the same JOURNAL, on the 24th of February, 1823 in the form of an Epigram, with the brand or mark of one of the Honorable Company's penknives subscribed. The 3d count is, for a libel in the JOURNAL of March 1, 1823, in the editorial note to a letter signed "PRISCYTEROS" The 4th count is, for a libel in the same day's JOURNAL, headed "Secular Emoluments," and signed "PETER PORCUS" The 5th and last count is, for a libel contained in the JOURNAL of the 12th of March, headed "Clerical Avarice Reproved," and signed "AN ENGLISHMAN."

The damages are laid at 100 000 Rupees

MR CLARKE then rose and addressed the Court to the following effect In the case on which I have now the honour of addressing the Court, it is my province to call its attention to the description of the injury sustained by my client a clergyman at the head of the Scotch Church in India and a chaplain in the Honourable Company's Service. Two of the defendants are proprietors and one is the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL The plaintiff comes here to day to seek reparation from the defendants for the libels they have published against his character. I feel that no language of mine did I possess even that power of oratory which distinguishes my learned friends who are opposed to me, could ever appeal so forcibly for redress as the simple statement of the case of my client he is a minister of the Gospel—the priest of the Creator,—a servant of the Most High a preacher of the Sacred Word, and certainly does or ought to surpass other men in purity and rectitude of conduct Never will British law,—never will British justice suffer his sacred character to be blackened with impunity It is not on the mere circumstance of his situation alone on which he claims redress for the injury done to his character, but he, as a clergyman has no other protection but the law I am aware that it is the duty of a clergyman to sustain injury with meekness and forbearance and with Christian patience, but I have yet to learn that it is his duty to suffer himself to be reviled and not to come forward to justify his character and to seek redress I do not mean to say that many well meaning persons may not blame him for coming forward to seek for reparation many may think him wrong in coming here I shall however relate a simple tale that will, I think, place this matter in another light There is a certain point beyond which forbearance even in clergymen becomes a fault To shew that he has exercised this virtue of endurance I need only refer to his long residence in this country during which he has never come forward to claim reparation, and I will prove that from the establishment of that Paper the CALCUTTA JOURNAL from its 5th number, in which there was a most virulent attack upon him almost every number every copy contained abuse of my client, until in 1819 ill health obliged him to return to Europe On that occasion an address was presented to him. On his return to this country these attacks were renewed—they have been continued up to the present hour without his coming before you for redress Of Mr Buckingham, I have nothing to say but that the attacks continued till he was ordered [illegible] on the 12th February last, when his Paper was put under the management of [illegible] Editor who has continued the same system O the first day of his management there is a scurrilous attack on my client on the 21 day there is the 1st libel [illegible] the plaint and day after day these attacks continued until, at length, finding that forbearance was of no avail he decided to come before your Lordships, Against the libel had gone abroad that he was guilty and however high his character may have stood it has suffered most severely I will put witnesses to prove that lost were that change had been effected [illegible] his friends by the libels published by the defendants He determined at length to avoid any such [illegible] when [illegible] enter (for so I may term it) his quiet [illegible] the country But [illegible] behind him the same [illegible] on his character that his friends were [illegible] me on his character [illegible] what other course I ask could he pursue to vindicate himself [illegible] he has done so in the fairest manner and instead of instituting a criminal prosecution he has brought a civil action against the defendants [illegible] them to prove their accusations [illegible] might have pleaded in justification they have not done so but have pleaded the general issue

I [illegible] doctrine that a clergyman ought to [illegible] and forbear [illegible] in defence of the misconduct of the editor of my client (The ADVOCATE GENERAL *intimated that he did not mean [illegible] such argument*)

I certainly thought my learned friend had too much judgment to rest in argument on such a thesis But as I was going to observe the circumstance of the injury in selecting a person in circumstances as that he could not defend himself. After my client had been attacked in the most unprincipled manner, is it not most ungenerous to turn round on him, and say, 'Ave now we have ruined you, you have

no right to defend yourself I do not mean by this to say, that because he is a clergyman that therefore, even when he acts wrong, he ought to be held sacred No! if he does act disgracefully he deserves to be singled out and separated from his flock that they may not be contaminated by the stigma. Charges of the most absurd description have been urged against my client. It is that having merited the confidence of Government, they thought proper to [illegible] him a place and because he is still [illegible] worthy of the confidence of Government therefore, it appears he is held up as an object of attack and detestation. I shall show however, that this situation is [illegible] compatible with his clerical duties. I will put a number of witnesses connected with the Scotch Church, into the box to say that it is not at variance with the duties of a Scotch clergyman to hold it. [illegible] to refute this most futile this most [illegible] charge. But however ridiculous it [illegible] to advance this as a charge. I will [illegible] that semblance of truth from the [illegible] that at this very day it is the [illegible] to allow and that such secular [illegible] always have been allowed to Scottish clergymen.

Another objection to this prosecution has been urged is this. It has been said that [illegible] the stormy period of discussions [illegible] and we have begun to repose [illegible] under the shelter of the restrictions which were [illegible] to secure the [illegible] to the [illegible] and to [illegible] this purpose which under those restrictions the act of Government in appointing my client is not [illegible] without endangering the license of the paper. But I contend that this could [illegible] no to his character and I would [illegible] in the words of Sir F. Mac Naghten when passing those restrictions [illegible] any individual that is injured by [illegible] to him. It is said indeed that my client need not now fear it takes off the pressure on him but the fact is he stands just where he did—those restrictions do not [illegible] protect him they protect the Government only. But even suppose that this was the [illegible] his publication directly [illegible] to the Court of Directors and to the General Assembly to strip the [illegible] of [illegible] but how could it [illegible] what [illegible] the effect of the appeals [illegible] before the [illegible] 100 miles of [illegible] say that the Court of Directors may not [illegible] to confirm my client's appointment or the General Assembly take away his [illegible]

* If the learned Gentleman deemed it [illegible] to produce the Restrictions as a matter of [illegible] he might have [illegible] to have [illegible] all [illegible] correctness with the perusal [illegible] in the Journals of the Assembly of the 14th May last, page 20.

cense. They may say, you might have brought an action on the spot to vindicate your character, if it could be vindicated—you have not done so and the inference is therefore that it could not. We will therefore deprive you of your gown for not availing yourself of the laws of your country. Even if the restrictions would have been enough to protect my client they would not have been sufficient to remove the impression that may be made on the minds of the Court of Directors and of the General Assembly—that must be wiped off by your Lordships opinion this day. The next point I come to is the connection of the defendants with the property of this paper. I am perfectly willing to admit that the individuals themselves are in private character most respectable but private character cannot interfere to palliate such an injury as this but rather tends to aggravate it. Had the defendants been persons of no weight in society the publications at most are so much in the spirit of what has proceeded from it that little weight could have been attached to them. But the proprietors, the Defendants in this case [illegible] of a [illegible] they came forward to [illegible] this Paper to go on and [illegible] they have identified themselves with it and no distinction [illegible] be drawn between the shareholder and the Editor. They were aware what the conduct of that Paper would be they knew [illegible] prosecutions had [illegible] that Mr Buckingham [illegible] They saw the [illegible] were aware [illegible] brought [illegible] them till [illegible] they com[illegible] hand and by [illegible] with its Editor [illegible] has published that I would [illegible] these Gentlemen in the language [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ONE RUPEE

The [illegible] the [illegible] BUY AQUITTED by the [illegible]

friend on a former occasion:—'If gentlemen chose to indulge in the strange taste of vesting their property in newspapers they must be responsible, and it will not do to say that they are not concerned with the Editor.' I am sorry these gentlemen have so soon forgot the language of my learned friend—they were bound to see that their Editor did not publish any libels; if they did not, the law will make them liable. But I will quote the law laid down by my Learned friend. He said that proprietors are liable civilly and criminally. But it seems that in this the proprietors differ with him; for notwithstanding this, we are told in their paper, in direct opposition to this, that they are no more liable for the acts of their Editor than the managers of Chowringhee Theatre are for the faults of their actors.

I have now stated generally, and I fear at too great length what compelled my client to come into this Court. He fears the effect of these publications on the Court of Directors and the General Assembly. I have now only to call your attention to the libels themselves. The 1st libel is a letter published in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of the 2nd of February, headed "IMPORTANT QUERIES" and signed 'CRISPUS'—It first alludes to Mr Buckingham's transmission, and then goes on to say that the appointment bestowed on my client was given to a person of 'Address writing notoriety generally engaged in pursuits not very compatible with the clerical character.'

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL here submitted that neither in this nor in any one of the counts has it been stated that the plaintiff was libelled in the character of a Clergyman.

Mr CLARKE—The 2nd libel is in the form of an epigram published in the JOURNAL of the 24th of February 1823, and subscribed ONE OF THE MANY OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S DEVOTEES, *marked* thus (*sheun*) the penknife speaks my lord.

Mr TURTON—Then no doubt its a cutting remark.

Mr CLARKE—The 3rd libel is an editorial note to a letter signed PRETYTEROS, published in the JOURNAL of the 11th of March, 1823. Your lordship may see the consequence of such continued libels by their being deemed here in the [illegible] of mirth and unfeeling sport. *(Alluding to the laughter excited by some humourous remarks elicited by the Penknife Libel.)*

Mr CLARKE then read the note alluded to, which is given in another place, and observed that it was imputed in it as a token of guilt on the part of his client that he had not denied being the author of the libels attributed to him. But said Mr Clarke, he found that denying was of no avail; for in the former instance when he did so it had no effect—the attacks on him still continued, and so he was compelled to come to this Court.

I come now, my lord, to the 4th libel, which is a Letter published in the same JOURNAL as the last, headed 'Secular Emoluments" and signed "PETER POUNCE." There can be no doubt, my Lord, that this refers to Dr Bryce, and I shall put witnesses into the Box who will swear that it does. And perhaps of all the Libels that I have enumerated not one could have a more serious effect on the character of my Client, for if true, he who himself conducts a Magazine did cause a man to be expelled the church for doing the very same thing. Mere baldly might pass away, but this if true, must for ever ruin him and blast his character. But before they published such a grave accusation ought they not at least to have had some foundation * to have known the

* I convince the Learned Counsel that we know something of the circumstance, PETER POUNCE was supposed to have alluded to we refer him to the CALCUTTA JOURNAL vol VI 1820 pa 232 6 Dr Bryce brought forward an overture (which he called a Majority of one) respecting an article in the CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTOR which had called a majority the Assembly "silly and malignant dr vellers, not *reformers*, as a measure of a minority of the House of Commons was lately called) William Inglis, Esq W S opposed it, because there was no instance on their records of the Assembly having taken notice of an anonymous slander. Mr Thomson showed that many other such attacks had passed unnoticed as accusing the Assembly of want of principle infringing the rules of the Church that one Clergyman had called his Highland Brethren "idle dogs" "show bellies" And he concluded with the following remarks

"And now Sir, before I sit down, allow me for a moment to advert to the time and the circumstances in which this business is submitted to us. It is, Sir, when we are met to part, never all again to meet in this world—it is when we are met to take a respectful leave of the Noble Representative of our gracious Sovereign. In the hope that he will report favourably of our proceedings to his Majesty—it is when we are met to receive from you, Sir, those wise and paternal admonitions which you are so well qualified to give before we return to our families and our flocks—it is when we are met to exchange our tokens of mutual kindness, and of mutual forgiveness for any asperities which, from the weakness of human nature, may have mingled in our discussions and debates—it is when we are met for these purposes under the peaceful and harmonising influence of that Sabbath of the Lord, which has intervened between our present and our former meetings—it is at this time and in these circumstances, that we are called on to discuss an overture, which, I must not say was intended but which I will say, was calculated to rouse our angry passions, and to render that which should have been the scene, and nothing but the scene of brotherly love, a scene of discord and of strife. O Sir, must not every generous feeling revolt at this intrusion on the holiness and the charity of our farewell meeting? Do not all the sentiments of good will, which, in spite of our different parties and our different opinions, still glow within our breasts, rise up in arms as against such an unlooked for, and such an unprecedented violation of our sanctuary? And must not we retire to our homes under a pain-

author. Instead of exercising this [illegible] they did not, until four months [illegible] even call on the writer for his authority, [illegible] then publish, on the [illegible] of July, [illegible] lowing notice:—"PETER POUNCE, *who addressed a Note to us about four months ago* ON SECULAR EMOLUMENTS, *is requested to communicate with us in a private and confidential letter respecting the circumstance therein alluded to.*"

The fact is, my Lord, they have got some hint of a tale, but they dont know what it is, I will tell them: A Minister in Scotland had published in the Christian Instructor a gross libel on the General Assembly. My Client moved that it should be considered in the General Assembly, and Mr. Thomson opposed the motion. It was objected to by others who moved that proceeding should be commenced and suspended over him. Mr. Bryce opposed this reference to the Procurator General, and succeeded in preventing the individual from being brought to the bar of the General Assembly or prosecuted for the libel. He had stated that the General Assembly were a set of drivellers capable of any act of injustice. Such was the conduct of my Client, and yet this humane and tender conduct is misrepresented in this way. It is by the mere providence of God that he has a witness here who can prove this. Now I appeal to your Lordship to pronounce what reputation can withstand attacks like this.

I come now to the 5th libel signed "AN ENGLISHMAN," and published in the JOURNAL of the 12th of March. *(The learned Counsel here read the 3d paragraph of the letter.)*

Nothing can be more absurd than this, for the practice of Clergymen accepting secular emoluments obtains throughout the Church; what for instance are the offices of Curator of the Markets and Procurator, and a variety of others? It is well known that the latter, in particular, are obliged to perform most unclerical acts. But of all this, this most stupid wight, the writer of this letter, seems most profoundly ignorant. The libel goes on My Lord, *(The learned Counsel here read the 4th paragraph of the letter of an ENGLISHMAN, commencing—"I trust therefore" &c.)*

What is this but to say that my Client has been guilty of an act for which his gown should be taken off his back,—why if he is the author of these letters, was he not brought forward in this Court on the late Prosecution? What right had the Defendants to call on the Court of Directors and the General Assembly? What they had exhausted their store of libaldry and abuse they bring forward these grave accusations against him. *(The learned Counsel then read part of a letter published on the 24th of March headed "MERCY, WOMAN, but it was obscure," &c.; and not being on the record [illegible] not given in evidence.)*

There are a variety (continued the learned Counsel) of letters on this [illegible] both subsequent and prior [illegible] libels which I had selected [illegible] bruary, and 19 in March. [illegible] of Libels I selected five [illegible] your Lordship's time, [illegible] in which my Client is placed. [illegible] to the Church, and distinguished [illegible] a very early period, as a literary [illegible] by a work on British India. In [illegible] quence of this, the situation he now [illegible] was conferred on him; and in 1814 [illegible] came out here to fulfil it, and was so happy as to obtain the good opinion of society [illegible] to retain it till his return to England in 1819. To shew this, I will here read an address subscribed with 69 signatures. *(The Address was read, but not being evidence and not put in, is not given.)*

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—This never could be evidence, but as the learned Counsel has been indulged in reading it, I have a right to see it. It I don't see it now, I never shall.

Mr. CLARKE.—*(Refusing to show it.)* It is not yet in evidence.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Then, I have a right to say, it does not exist.

Mr. CLARKE.—I have only read it to call your Lordship's attention to what has been already stated, as to the good opinion my Client enjoyed, and to the effect which these libels have had in diminishing it; and the effect which they must produce when they go further;—to England, and to the General Assembly. With respect to the responsibility of the Defendants, I contend that they are not only responsible, but that your Lordship is bound to make a signal example of them, for this persecution of my client. The paper in which the libels on him appeared, is supported by gentlemen of the highest respectability, and of great weight in society; and must therefore have a very extensive circulation. It is their interest to circulate it; and thus the libels must fall with accumulated weight, when so many persons of character and consequence are interested in the Paper in which they appeared; and above all, is my Cli-

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ful impression, that, when we are just about [illegible] the parting salutation, there was forced on us a [illegible] fect of complaint which, it is distressing to [illegible] plate, can scarcely be discussed without occasioning keen contention, which had excited the [illegible] or only excited the interest of those among whom it circulated, and which is forced upon us by the [illegible] of him whom it least of all concerns—The Presbyterian Minister from the banks of the Tweed.

* In fact we could not have, even the Address, if we would; for the learned Counsel peremptorily refused to allow it to be seen, and our Reporter could not follow him in the reading of it.—*Ed.*

ours claim well founded, for the long and patient endurance with which he suffered all this. I submit therefore that he comes before your Lordship under most favorable circumstances for a verdict, and is entitled to heavy damages.

Mr. PEMBERTON then enquired, if Mr. Fergusson admitted the Jurisdiction.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL—I admit Mr. Palmer's and Mr. Ballard's—not that of Mr. Sandys's.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

SANDFORD ARNOT.

Sworn and examined by Mr. Pemberton—Knows Mr. Palmer—Don't know exactly where he resides—*(The Advocate General here again intimated to the Learned Counsel, that Mr Palmer's jurisdiction was already admitted.)*—Knows Mr. Sandys—Don't knew whether he lives in Calcutta—Never know where he lived—Sees him generally every day—Don't recollect seeing him on the 7th of May—Cannot speak as to having seen him on that particular day—Don't know whether he has a house in Calcutt or not—has seen him in other places besides the Office, that is, passing along the streets and in this Court House—Never heard from Mr Sandys himself where he lived.

DOCTOR ALEXANDER HALIDAY.

Sworn and examined by Mr. Pemberton.—Knows Mr. Sandys resided in Calcutta on the 7th of May last

By the Advocate General: Knows Mr. Sandys lives in Calcutta, because he visits at his house: His house is now in Clive Street: In May last, it was in a small lane leading out of the Cossitoollah Street: Witness was originally educated for the Church of Scotland: He was not ordained, but was a Probationer. Was acquainted with the tenets and discipline of the Church of Scotland: The discipline, comparatively with that of other Churches, is somewhat rigid: Does not know what the duties of a Clerk of the Stationery Committee are *(The Advocate General informed the Witness that one of them was to advertize for paper, ink, tape, gum and leather:)* Knows that in the opinion of the more exemplary, such an office would be accounted derogatory to the clerical dignity: It would be thought so in the opinion of the Ministers and the great body of the People of Scotland.

By Mr. Pemberton.—Knows the Church is divided into two bodies, one of which is called the Wild, and the other the Moderate party: There are leading men on both sides: The Moderate party have the greatest influence in establishing the Regulations: He meant that both amongst the Wild class and the Moderate, the office of Clerk of the Stationery would be considered derogatory for a Minister. He should have no objection to take it himself, had he been in orders: What he would not consider improper in himself he would not consider improper in another man: Has known a Minister act as a Medical Man, but not receive fees. Knows Mr Stuart, Minister of Bolton. *(An objection was here raised by the Advocate General, which was confirmed, the Court deciding that only general and not particular evidence like this could be allowed:)* The moderate party is most numerous in the Church: Dr. Bryce would certainly be lessened in the estimation of the Wild party for holding the office he does: It is the practice of the General Assembly to vote an address to the King annually: Knows Mr. Thomson, Minister of the Kirk: Was very well acquainted with him. He was of the Wild class. *(The Advocate General again objected to this kind of evidence, observing that the Court had nothing to do with what office Mr. Thomson or Mr. Johnson held, but after some explanation from Mr Pemberton as to the purport of it, it was suffered to be given):* Has heard Mr. Thomson was Editor of the CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTOR.

By the Advocate General.—The word "Wild" is not entered on the Records of the General Assembly! It is a nickname bestowed by the opposite party. They (the wild party) do not admit it themselves: They are known by the term Godly,—or Evangelical! The Evangelical party is the most consistent with the ancient practices of the Church of Scotland. There are many most respectable and truly religious men belonging to that party A very great number of men of most exemplary lives.

By Mr Pemberton.—Many excellent men also among the Moderate class.

Sandford Arnot called again and examined by Mr Pemberton.—Is an Assistant in the Journal Office: Assistant Editor: On the 7th of May last Mr. Sandys was Editor of the Journal: Has been so since some time in February last: Thinks he was Editor on the 23d of February last: He is Editor now: Don't know whether Mr. Palmer and Mr. Ballard were Proprietors. Believes they were Shareholders:—Don't know what the distinction is between Shareholder and Proprietor, but as they had assumed the former title he had no right to give them another.

THOMAS HECKFORD.

Sworn and Examined by Mr. Clarke.—Was proceeding to examine this witness as to the fact of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Ballard being Proprietors of the Journal, when Mr.

Turton rose and put the following Questions —

Q The Shareholders hold their Shares by a written document, do they not?

A Yes The shareholders hold their shares under a written Document—

MR. TURTON then submitted, that this document must be produced—no order to produce it had been served on the Defendants —(*Mr Clarke then read a Notice to produce papers documents and books relative to this trial*)

The ADVOCATE GENERAL — We are ready to produce all we are called on to produce A letter of W B Bayley Esquire, to Mr Buckingham, dated 12th February 1823, revoking his influence and also all papers books and writings connected with this cause it refers to all that is on the Record, but the document by which the shareholders hold their shares

Mr CLARKE contended that he could not possibly know how the shareholders held their shares They might have been verbal agreements He could only therefore give what he had given a general notice

Mr TURTON But why a particular notice in one case the letter for instance and no in the other?

The ADVOCATE GENERAL Does it not immediately occur to my Lord to the greatest dolt that ever drew a brief and there is one of the cleverest practitioners in the court on the other side does it not occur I say to every man that this agreement in writing is necessary

SIR ANTHONY BULLER was of opinion that as it was to be employed to prove that they were Proprietors it ought to have been specified in the notice

(*After a long argument arised and he understood the Court to have confirmed the Advocate General's objection to the admission of parol evidence to prove what must have been proved by a written document if proper notice to produce it had been given On Mr Clarke's resuming the examination, however he again asked if they Mr Palmer and Mr Ballard were Proprietors*)

Mr Hechford's examination by Mr Clarke resumed—Mr Palmer and Mr Ballard are Shareholders They have received profit from the Paper, Can't say whether in February last they had received profit from it unless he refers to the Book, In January or February last they first received profit from it Can't say if they received it before the 23d of February Profit was due before the 23d of February They have continued shareholders up to the present time.

By Mr Turton —The property from which they derive profit consists of a Library and a general printing concern as well as a mere Newspaper, that is to say, they sometimes print at the Journal office other things besides a Newspaper, and receive money for such printing Mr Palmer and Mr Ballard had nothing to do with the general management of the printing concern in February last Mr Buckingham left this country on the 1st or 2d of March Up to the time of his going he superintended generally the concern He was really the Editor at least he witness considered him so—though Mr Sandys had been in the Office for half a month nearly Can't say if Mr Buckingham continued to write in the Paper after Mr. Sandys came—because he (witness had nothing to do with it He merely kept the accounts Thinks the shareholders had no right to interfere in the management of the paper The agreement prevented them

Mr TURTON here observed that it appeared that the shareholders merely lent their money to the concern out of the profits of which they were repaid In that view, therefore they were not responsible, except perhaps for usury if they received illegal interest

Mr PEVERTON asked if the learned Counsel on the other side would admit Dr. Bryce's appointment

The ADVOCATE GENERAL No I shall make Dr Bryce prove himself a Clergyman (An Extract of a letter was then offered as evidence of this but objected to and not received)

CHARLES LUSHINGTON, ESQ

Sworn and examined by Mr Clark — Doctor Bryce's appointment by the Court of Directors was in writing

By the Court There was a letter from the Court of Directors to the Government here and this Government usually conveys the appointment to the party Witness does not know when Dr Bryce came out.

By Mr. Clark Understands that a letter was received, but he was in England in 1814

By the Advocate General It is the course for the Government to communicate an appointment to a person already in this country not perhaps to notify it to him if he came out appointed by the Company Chaplains are not generally of the Church of Scotland (*Some argument here ensued about the production of the original letter of the Court of Directors*)

The ADVOCATE GENERAL —Had no wish that the original documents of Government should be dragged into Court on every occasion, but the other side had gone out of

their way to state on the Record what they need not have stated, that Doctor Bryce was appointed a Chaplain at this Presidency, &c and as they had thought proper to do this, they were bound to prove it in the regular way, by producing the letter of appointment from the Court of Directors as stated in the Record He begged therefore that His Lordship would take a note that he objected to the proof of the appointment on the ground of the letter not having been produced

(Mr Bayley the Chief Secretary here handed a note which was taken by Counsel for the Prosecution, to peruse the letter)

Examination of Mr Lushington resumed by Mr Clarke Witness understands Dr Bryce to be a Chaplain He has seen him officiate as a Clergyman Supposes he could not have officiated as such if he had not been a chaplain He has communicated with him officially as Chaplain of the Company

By the Advocate General—He does not know if Chaplains are strictly attached to the Military Establishment He should consider a Presbyterian Clergyman as a Military Chaplain Would not swear that Doctor Bryce is Understands him to be a Military Chaplain Does not know if he was ever attached to the Military Service He supposes him to be so as a Military Chaplain He (Dr Bryce) never has officiated at a Military Station unless Calcutta be one. He never officiated in the Fort He has never seen him officiate any where but in St Andrews, the Scotch Presbyterian Church

By the Court—He receives his Salary as a Military Chaplain Currently he is attached to the Military Department

By the Advocate General He has read the Letters signed a FRIEND TO BANKS He recollects one or two Letters so signed

Q Do you know who the Author is

A *(After a pause* No

Q Who do you believe to be the Author?

MR CLARKE here rose and objected to the question on the ground that it went to the justification, which was not pleaded

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL insisted, that he had a right to put the question It was not going into the justification, but it would go in mitigation of damages if a verdict should be pronounced against him

SIR ANTHONY BULLER decided in favour of Mr Clarke's objection, and the question was therefore not answered. The Advocate General however requested his Lordship to take a Note of it.

Mr. Lushington's examination resumed—He does not know that Dr Bryce had any hand in the letters He certainly heard the Report that he was the author of them It was very general He cannot speak as to the belief of others, but he has heard a very general expression of the belief that Doctor Bryce was the author

Q Did you ever hear any credible Report that any one else was the author?

A No

Q Do you now believe him to be the author?

(The question was again objected to and not answered)

Witness has had conversations with Doctor Bryce respecting the Letters He does not recollect what passed No allusion was made in those conversations by Doctor Bryce to his being the author of the Letters

Q Have you heard from Dr Bryce himself that he was the author?

A I have heard it discussed in his presence

He has heard it said that Doctor Bryce knew he was reputed to be the author There were 3 or 4 persons present at the time of these conversations He never conversed alone with Doctor Bryce about the letters except generally on the merits of them He doesn't recollect whether Doctor Bryce praised or spoken of them *(a laugh)*

Q Does the expression you have spoken of include yourself?

(The Question not permitted by the Court)

By Mr Turner—Dr Bryce is paid from the Central Treasury, that is from the Civil Department

By Mr Clarke All Chaplains are allowed pensions for such Dr Bryce is entitled to a Pension Witness Secretary to the Committee for Controlling the expenditure of Stationery

By the Advocate General It is out of the service. The Committee are in the service, not the Clerk

By Mr Clarke—The Committee is a Department under the Government The Committee is composed of persons in the Civil and Military service Dr Bryce receives his pay as Clerk, from the Civil Fund.

By the Advocate General—Q.—All who draw pay from the Civil Fund, are not in

the Civil Service; Mr. Llewellyn, the Parish Clerk, for instance, who draws pay from that fund, is he in the Civil Service? *(a laugh.)*

A. Oh! no, certainly not.

All who draw pay from the Civil Fund, are not in the Civil Service. Not strictly. There is a distinction between Civil Servants and uncovenanted Servants. All persons that receive salaries from the Civil Fund, and are not in the service, are called uncovenanted servants. The Clerk of the Stationery Committee, is not properly in the Civil Service.

By Mr Clarke: He means that Dr. Bryce is not strictly in the Civil Service. He is in the Civil Department. He understands that Dr. Bryce is paid out of the Civil Fund.

By the Advocate General: He never could say that Doctor Bryce was in the Civil Service. He is paid out of the same fund as His Lordship on the Bench, the Civil Fund, but he would not therefore call his Lordship in the Civil Service. There are two gentlemen in Court, paid out of the Civil Fund: Does not consider Mr Ives, for instance, in the Civil Service. He does not draw so large a salary as the Clerk of the Stationery. The Government here cannot appoint or remove a Civil Servant. They have appointed Doctor Bryce and may remove him when they please.

By Mr Clarke.—He believes the Company's penknives have a particular mark *(one produced)*. He believes they bear that mark (the knife was here put in but returned by the reading Clerk as *illegible*, *(a laugh)*. He had once a slight acquaintance with Mr Buckingham, previous to February last. Knows he resided in Calcutta 1 years.

Q. Had he any authority to reside here?

The Advocate General here rose and objected to this question—the authority must be produced—*(a printed Counterpart of a Free Mariner's Licence was here put in.)* That was the one the Company kept, not the one Mr Buckingham received: it would not do, they might have Subpœnaed Mr Buckingham and taken his evidence by interrogatories, but as they had stated that he had an authority to reside here, they must produce it. The whole of the 1st and 5th Counts depend on it.

Sir Anthony Buller.—How does it affect those Counts?

Mr. Turton.—It is set out, my Lord, that Mr. Buckingham, during the time he so resided here by authority, was Editor of the Calcutta Journal: If parties will go out of the way, and put that on the record which is unnecessary, they must prove it: *(The document not admitted as evidence.)*

Sir Anthony Buller.—I do not conceive that it is important to prove it.

The Advocate General.—If they pass it over, My Lord, we have a verdict against them.

Mr Turton then read part of the Record, in which, after stating that he had resided here, &c. and that during the whole, or a greater part of that time, he was Editor of the Calcutta Journal Newspaper, &c it proceeded to set out "That the said *James Silk Buckingham had obtained from the Court of Directors of the United East India Company, &c* to proceed to the East Indies *in the capacity of a free Mariner, and there to carry on the trade, business, and occupation of a Free Mariner,*" &c.

Sir Anthony Buller.—It is certainly in that view material.

Examination of Mr Lushington resumed by Mr Clarke.—Mr B was ordered home in February last, the order was in writing: There was a Resolution in Council respecting Mr Buckingham, which was reduced to writing *(a Paper here produced.)* That is a copy of the Resolution alluded to: It was not examined by witness but by Examiners. There was a letter sent to Mr. Buckingham on the subject of the Resolutions. Mr. Buckingham made a reply to that letter *(This last question and answer were objected to by Mr Turton, on the ground of the irregularity of examining as to the answer to a letter before the letter itself was put in.)*

Mr. Lushington's examination by Mr. Clarke continued.—He supposes in point of fact that Mr. Buckingham left the country. Has reason to suppose he did.

Mr Thomas Colvin Fitzgerald.

Examined by Mr. Pemberton.—He is a Clerk in the office of Mr. Lushington: (the copy of the Resolution in Council was here shewn to the witness.) He examined that paper with the original: it is a true copy.

By Mr. Turton.—Don't remember who the original was signed by. He don't recollect the subject of it, but is sure he examined it, *(looks at the letter again.)* The original must have been signed, of course by the Chief Secretary: He does not sign all the Minutes of Proceedings: He can't say the original Minute was signed by Mr. Bayley: He believes the Governor Gene-

ral signs the Minutes of Council too: He can't remember if the Original was signed by the Governor General or not: He can't swear exactly that he compared the signature. He don't remember that Mr. Bayley's signature was to it. Does not remember whether Mr Adam's signature was to it or not.

Mr. TURTON.—We, of course, object to the document being put in.

Re Examined by Mr Clarke—Believes that the copy is a true copy of the original

By Mr. Turton—Did not see the whole minutes: Can't remember, but he think it was with the original he compared the copy: Don't remember whether Mr. Adams had signed it or not.

MR WILLIAM DAVIS

Examined by Mr Clarke—He is an Examiner in Mr Lushington's Office (*Document shewn to him*) He has compared that document with what it is impossible for him to say, it may have been an original or a draft, (*looks at it again*) It was in his Office he compared it.

Mr. Lushington called again and examined by Mr. Clarke—Doctor Bryce was permitted to proceed to Europe in 1819 His leave was in writing

MR. R M THOMAS *Attorney*

Examined by Mr Clarke—Doctor Bryce sent me a letter signed by Mr Lushington It was given out by him to be copied into the briefs, and not returned to him, he had looked for it but could not find it, but that (*shewing a paper*) was a copy: He had no doubt he should find the original when he went home and did not want it

Mr TURTON—That is not lost.

He gave it out in the general routine of business to be copied and could not afterwards find it.

By Sir Anthony Buller—He made a strict search for it.

The Advocate General submitted that the other side were not in a condition to go into the evidence as to this document at all If given out it must have been given out to some one, and why was he not brought here.

Mr. TURTON.—The foundation for secondary evidence is that a paper cannot be recovered, but when a witness tells you that he does not believe it to be lost, that won't do: I remember a case of a Deed in two parts, one part of which was lost: A witness swore that he believed to be lost, but that was not deemed enough.

Mr. CLARKE.—The principle as to secondary evidence of this nature I take to be this, that such a paper was actually in the possession of the party, and he swears that he could not find it after strict search: I is impossible that he could swear it was actually lost.

By the Court—He, Mr. Thomas, canno positively say that the document was amongst the other documents, but he believes it was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton.—He is acquainted with Dr Bryce professionally and personally: Has heard of the letters of the FRIEND to BANKS frequently, never heard from Doctor Bryce who was the author except professionally. Never heard positively from any one else who was the author.

Q Do you know who is the author?

A. I don't think I have a right to answer that question.

(*Mr Clarke objected—question put more generally:*) Has heard it surmised generally that Doctor Bryce was the author, generally—that is, amongst his limited acquaintance. Those who saw the JOURNAL and the BELL, speaking of their contents

By the Court—The report was strongest when these letters came out.

By Mr. Turton.—In common conversation it was said, that Dr Bryce was the author, and as far as he can judge it was believed He himself once believed that Dr. Bryce was the writer of them, as much as he now believes that he is not: But he never was quite certain

By Mr. Clarke—It was what he read in the JOURNAL that made him believe Doctor Bryce the author, that was the ground of his belief He takes in the JOURNAL and no other paper

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL—I'll venture to say that the opinion that Doctor Bryce was the author of those letters was expressed before a word about Dr Bryce appeared in the JOURNAL

DR HARE.

Examined by Mr Clarke.—He was acquainted with Doctor Bryce before 1818 Believes it was in 1819 he went home, but about that time he (witness) himself went home, and cannot therefore exactly recollect: He saw Dr. Bryce in Europe Knew him in INDIA before that He don't recollect when Dr Bryce returned to India, but thinks it is hardly a year ago. He is one of the Elders of the Scotch Kirk of Calcutta, and sat in the General Assembly with Dr Bryce as Representative for India in 1820. Only one Minister and one Elder are allowed for India: Does not recollect that there was at that time any Member for any other foreign place. No other foreign place in fact was allowed to be represented in the General Assembly He has seen the publications which are the subject of the present action, but has not he thinks read more than half of them. He thinks he has read the letter signed "PETER POUNCE," his notice

was called to it some time ago by a friend. *(These questions objected to because the publication was not proved.)*

DOCTOR RICHARD GRAHAM.

Examined by Mr. Clarke.—He purchased the 2 volumes of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL now shewn him at the JOURNAL Office, and put his name on them at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton.—He put his name on them a few days after. He purchased them on the 19th of April last. As they are now.

By the Court: He is not aware whether they had been out of his possession or not before he marked them.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL: I do not admit the books to be proof of publication, but as I do not wish to detain Doctor Hare, I will permit them to be put into his hands. It is *de bene esse*, my Lord, I don't consider them proof.

Books here handed to Dr. Hare to look at. (Looks at a letter in the Journal of 11th March signed "PETER POUNCE:") He certainly understood that letter to refer to Doctor Bryce. He read it about a month ago, and it was since brought to his recollection by a friend. By a Minister from a foreign land he understood Doctor Bryce to be meant. One transaction took place in the General Assembly to which that letter might allude, but it was so different that it was difficult to conceive how it could have been so perverted. He had heard that some thing took place in the General Assembly which arose out of what was written in the CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTOR the previous year, *(objected that the Court have nothing to do with the "Christian Instructor"—a long discussion ensued which it would be unnecessary to give.)*

(Examination of Doctor Hare continued:) He has not been in the habit of reading the JOURNAL from the beginning of this year to the present time. His acquaintance is so limited that it is extremely difficult for him to say whether or not the letter of "*Peter Pounce*" has produced any effect as to the character of Doctor Bryce. *(Witness was here desired to look at the Penknife "Epigram" and the Note to the letter of Presbyteros)* He has certainly heard disapprobation of Doctor Bryce's conduct expressed, but not so strongly as here *(referring to the above publications.)* He thinks Doctor Bryce's character was injured by his accepting the office of Secretary to the Committee of Stationary: no doubt these publications injured his character generally. He has been so long in India that it is hardly a fair question to ask him as to his knowledge of the practices of the Scottish Church. He should not conceive himself exactly justified in saying that Scotch Clergymen are Editors of Magazines; but he has heard from the publisher that a Scotch Clergyman was Editor of the Christian Instructor. He does not know whether it is like other Magazines: it contains miscellaneous matter. He, witness, is a Member of the Kirk Session, Doctor Bryce is a Minister.

By the Advocate General:—He has often heard that a good sermon contain miscellaneous matter. He knows that Doctor Bryce published a volume of sermons when he was here before, but does not recollect whether he conducted any other work. Does not know much of his conduct; recollects his conducting a common Newspaper called the ASIATIC MIRROR: Believes he did so. He (witness) sometimes read the Paper: does not recollect he can swear it was the most belligerent Paper, but there was a very sharp controversy carried on in it: Doctor Bryce was a sharp controversialist. There was a good deal of personality too. Doctor Bryce suffered amongst some Presbyterians by editing the MIRROR. He does not believe that a great many of his congregation seceded on account of it—nor is he aware that he suffered in the estimation of the Elders. The Address to Lord Hastings was while he was absent. He recollects something about Doctor Bryce's Address: It was a rejected Address. He heard of the Address to Lord Hastings when His Lordship was going away too—Don't know that Doctor Bryce edits the ORIENTAL MAGAZINE *(a number shewn to him)* knows the work. Before it was commenced Doctor Bryce told him that he was going to be the Editor. He cannot say whether he has been thought by his congregation to have mixed up too much temporal with his spiritual doctrines: Doctor Bryce always nominates the Elders from the Pulpit, the congregation may object, but he never heard of an instance of their doing so. He believes Doctor Bryce has edited the ORIENTAL MAGAZINE *(reads a passage from a number handed to him)* and it now strikes him that the passage he has just referred to, alludes to the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL. He might have known perhaps that the letter headed "Secular Emoluments" alluded to Doctor Bryce, even if other facts had not assisted him to that belief because others knew it. But if nothing had happened about Dr. Bryce, should not have known that it alluded to him.

By the Court—If no such circumstance as that which transpired at the General Assembly had occurred, he could only have supposed perhaps that "PETER POUNCE" alluded to Dr. Bryce from the circumstance of his being the only Minister from a foreign land.

GOPAUL DUTT.

Examined by Mr. Pemberton in English.—He has been in the Stationery Office since the year 1813. The Penknives of the Honorable Company have a particular mark: can't swear to what kind. *(Witness here attempted to draw the resemt*

blance of the mark,) Don't recollect what letters are in the mark *(a knife was here shewn to witness)* that is a Company's penknife: the letters are E C. I. V *(writes them on a piece of paper.)* It is customary to advertize for paper and he writes the advertisements, Doctor Bryce signs them and they are sent to the Government Gazett.

Doctor Hare called again. examined by Mr Fergusson—The phrase Holy Orders is episcopal; but we should certainly think a Scotch Clergyman is in Holy Orders, tho' he never heard the term applied in the Scotch Church. Had always heard it applied to English Clergymen. He does not think that by the expression in the Penknife Epigram "to whose tail this should be gummed" that it was meant that it should be gummed to the tail of the Plaintiff *(a laugh)*. The gum and the rockets would, he should think, make a bad mixture. The whole Epigram excited nothing but laughter in his mind, but it did strike him that the person who wrote it might not have been of the same mind. With respect to the reputed allusion to the Devil in the Epigram he cannot speak—he does not know whether the Devil has one cloven foot or two. has never seen him, only heard of him.

The Advocate General—I have heard of his playing picquet, and while the one foot was cloven, on the other he had a shoe with a fine diamond buckle in it *(much laughter)*.

He [Doctor Hare] has never seen any likeness of the Devil, but in pictures: the finest of these represented him with two cloven feet.

By Mr. Clarke—There can be but one opinion as to the intention of the Epigram, that is, that it was to hold up Doctor Bryce to ridicule. Knows Doctor Bryce administers the Sacrament: he marries, buries, and baptizes he believes. He might perform these functions without being in Holy Orders, but it would be contrary to every rule of the Church. If he had not been in Holy Orders he might have been prevented from performing these acts.

The Advocate General—He don't swear that a Member of the Church of Scotland is in Holy orders.

By Mr. Clarke—There are degrees or Ministry in the Church of Scotland: understands by Licentiates those who have not a specific charge. They can administer the Sacrament.

Mr. Lushington called again and examined by the Advocate General.—Was present on the occasion of an address to Lord Hastings on the first occasion: recollects that on proposing an Address there was some opposition. Dr. Bryce did show a considerable degree of warmth on that occasion. I dont recollect that he was particularly violent not more so than usual: I don't know that Dr. Bryce wrote the Address. He came forward with an Address, and there was a good deal of clamour at the time. Dr. Bryce did not succumb to opposition---there was more than one meeting on the last Address. I believe I only at ended one at the last address: Dr Bryce's was adopted after a good deal of clamour On both occasions Dr Bryce made a proposition.

I don't recollect that Dr. Bryce was the loudest in that clamor; but I know he was warm, and insisted on his Address being received. He was not very cool on the last occasion.

Examined by Mr Clarke.—I saw nothing in the character of Dr Bryce *absolutely* "unbecoming" *(a laugh)* the character of a Clergyman.

DR. WM. GRAHAM.

Examined by Mr. Clarke.—I have read the "*Important Queries*" and Penknife Epigram. Both allude to Doctor Bryce, also the Letter on "Secular Emoluments," and the "Clerical Avarice Reproved," and the Editor's note to "Presbyteros"

Q. Is it consistent with your knowledge that these publications have injured Dr Bryce's character.

A. Perfectly consistent with my knowledge that Dr. Bryce sunk in the estimation of some of my friends in consequence of the publication of these Libels

Mr. TURTON.—Whether they be "libels" or not is the whole point in dispute

Examination continued by Mr Clarke.—

Q Did this take place in Calcutta?

A. No, but at Goruckpore.

Q. Have you heard any one say that he had changed his opinion of Dr. Bryce for the worse, in consequence of these libels!

A. Yes.

Q. Are you generally acquainted with the habits and usages of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland?

A Yes, generally. I am a member of that Church.

Q. Do you know any of them editing Reviews or Magazines

A. I know one of them edits the "CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTOR"

Q. Do you know of any who engage in other secular employments?

A. Several.

Q. Any of them engaged in trade?

A. Yes, openly.

Q Are they esteemed as acting in contempt or violation of the laws of the Church of Scotland, or the spirit of its Constitution?

A. Unquestionably not.

Q. Do you know that these publications have caused Dr. Bryce great uneasiness and distress of mind? A. Yes

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton.—Q. Are you aware that your evidence is inconsistent with that of Dr. Halliday and Dr. Hare: Do you not conceive that a Clergyman engaging in Trade would be objected to by the Wild or Evangelical Party—A. No. They do so themselves.

Q. Perhaps you dont't think being a shoe-

maker or a tailor, provided he were a good one, would be derogatory to a Scotch Clergyman?

A. Not in the least.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Dr Bryce is bringing forward a fine character of the Scotch Church!

Examination of Dr Graham continued.

Q. The Scotch Clergyman thought I suppose write Plays between Sermons?

A. Certainly, one of our best Tragedies was written by a Scotch Clergyman.

Q. And act them afterwards, or play Punch?

A. There is a distinction between writing and acting. But the tragedy of *Douglas* was written by an eminent Scotch Divine.

Q. Are you aware that he was degraded and turned out of the Church for writing this Tragedy?

A. No. I dont know that, I believe he resigned. They are more enlightened now.

MR. TURTON. Yes, as a man walks out when he sees preparations making to put him down stairs.

Examination of Dr Graham, continued.

Q. You have heard of the confession of Faith? Don't you consider it the foundation of the Constitution of the Scotch Church?

A. No. I don't know that it is. It may contain some of its Laws. I have stated that the General Assembly knew of all these things of which I have spoken and took no notice of them.

Q. You have heard of Hunting Parsons, of English Clergymen following the Hounds.—Do you consider that perfectly consistent with the Clerical character?

A. Perfectly so in the Church of England. Never heard of any among the English Clergy being Cobblers. The Scotch Clergy have a great deal of leisure.

Examined by the Court.—The Witness identified certain parts of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL bought at the office of this Paper.

JUDI HENRY ALI, *Professor of Bishop's College—examined.*

I have heard these Publications spoken of before, and have heard them read to day, have heard them made the subject of conversation with Dr Bryce's name connected with them; and it appeared to me that Dr. Bryce fell in the estimation of those who spoke of them. I think they must have injured him in some measure: I don't know Dr. Bryce.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General.—Q. I believe you were educated for the Church?

A. I won't answer that question.

The Advocate General.—My Lord, I refer the question to your Lordship.

Witness.—A. I have taken my degrees, and received an education which would in general be esteemed such as to qualify me for the Church and taking Orders.

Q. Do you consider a Scotch Clergyman as in Holy Orders?

A. Not in the strict sense of the expression. I do not consider the Scotch Clergy as having an Apostolic sanction: I have not much considered the question: but my opinion is that he is not in Holy Orders. I heard what Dr Graham said of English Hunting Parsons, and what was gratuitously thrown out about cobbling Parsons. I should be sorry to see a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church a Shoemaker or a Tailor; but I could not consider it disgraceful if he were reduced to it by necessity.

Q. Do you not know it to be contrary to the cannons of the Episcopal Church to engage in any secular employment?

A. I have not studied that.

Advocate General.—Then you don't know, but I can tell you there are cannons against it.

A. I never knew a Clergyman of the Church of England carry on trade, but I believe there are many of them reduced to it; and have no doubt that many of them are sleeping partners in trading concerns; and should not think it discreditable if they were reduced to it by necessity.

Advocate General.—Yes. Yes; Necessity excuses every thing but crime.

Q. Do you not think it derogatory for a Clergyman to engage in Trade?

A. In particular cases I would consider it discreditable, some men may be avaricious; but in general not.

Q. Well, in the particular case of Dr. Bryce which is not a case of necessity,—would you call him avaricious?

A. You may call him an avaricious man: but it would be discreditable, perhaps, to your judgement. Having returned to Europe in ill health and come out again as he has done, I think he has a right to make the most of his time.

Q. If he had an abundant salary, would it not be degrading?

A. Yes, I think it would.

Q. You mean if he had enough without it?

A. I don't know what is enough in this country: some men have 5,000, some have even 8,000 Rs per month.

Peter Stone D'Rozario sworn.

MR PEMBERTON. Are you Printer of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL?

WITNESS. Yes.

ADVOCATE GENERAL. Then you need not answer a single question with regard to the publication.

Thomas Heckford recalled, and examined by Mr. Pemberton

I AM Accountant of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL Office [Two volumes of Papers shown him] Believes they were printed at the Journal Press. They bear the stamp.

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* The Recording Angel here shook his head, and tho' he could not blot it out on ever-lasting record—"Scotland must be sadly altered since Knox left it!"

The Advocate General submitted that still the publication was not proved.

Mr. Henry William Hobhouse sworn and examined.

(The Affidavit required by Government previous to granting a License, subscribed by Messrs. Palmer and Ballard, being shown to him.) This Affidavit was sworn before me.

Cross Examined by Mr. Turton.

I was at the Town Hall when one address to the Marquess of Hastings was proposed by Mr. Udny and another by Dr. Bryce.

Q. Was Dr. Bryce of the Mild Party or of the Wild Party that day?

A. He was very warm; there was a good deal of noise and clamour; but I did not observe him strike the table.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL rose and stated that he still considered the publication not proved. Dr. Graham purchased the Papers on the 19th of April, and could not swear that they had not been out of his possession before he marked them. Again the affidavit does not prove that Messrs. Palmer and Ballard were proprietors; for it did not once say throughout that they were proprietors at all; only that there were no larger Proprietors than they; and on that affidavit the proof must rest; for Mr. Heckford merely stated that they received profit as Shareholders sometime in January or February.

Mr. Clarke expressed an opinion that Mr. Heckford had used the word *Proprietors*, which was denied by the Defendant's Counsel.

The Advocate General then observed that these were some of the objections which he had to propose, but there were many, as might be supposed to the Inductments in the plaint and the way in which they had been proved. He would address his Lordship then, and look into the record to-morrow.

As it was now late in the afternoon, we believe about six o'clock, some conversation passed between the Bench and the Bar, whether or not the Court should adjourn till next day. His Lordship politely expressed his willingness to go on or not just as suited the convenience of the Counsel, and the ADVOCATE GENERAL consequently availed himself of the opportunity of immediately addressing his Lordship, in a speech of considerable length, to which, from the lateness of the hour, we are sorry we cannot do justice.

THE DEFENCE.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL.—I rise to address your Lordship on account of the Defendants in this case, who have been brought into Court by the Revd. Dr. Bryce, with the view of compelling them to pay him the sum of One Hundred Thousand Rupees, which he so modestly claims. If he succeeds in obtaining damages at all, which I do not imagine, after the case we have heard, it must be reduced to a very small fraction indeed of the sum.

The alleged Libels, it is evident have arisen entirely out of the appointment of Dr. Bryce as Secretary to the Stationery Committee. Of the propriety or otherwise of that appointment being conferred on him. I dont mean to say any thing: as I dont care at all about it. The Government no doubt considered him fit for it: and considering the quantity of pen, ink, and paper, he has himself used, I have no manner of doubt he is from experience perfectly competent to discharge its duties. But as to the propriety of his *accepting* that situation, I have much to say. From what we have heard to day, it is an employment of his talents, respecting which great doubts may be entertained, if it be not degrading to the character of a Clergyman. We have indeed been told, of tayloring and shoemaking clergymen, but even taking the extraordinary evidence of the two last witnesses who had spoken to that point, it is evident that such occupations could only be justified by the most imperious necessity, and necessity justifies every thing but crime. Dr Bryce, being amply provided for by the Honorable Company, was not reduced to such means of eking out a subsistence, and therefore the propriety of his acceptance of the office as charged in the second Count, was a fair subject for discussion. Dr. Halliday, the Prosecutor's witness, who was himself ordained for the Presbyterian Church, has said clearly, that the situation was incompatible with the ancient principles of the Church of Scotland, and that he considers the acceptance of it derogatory; and that such also would be the opinion of a large proportion of the Ministers of the Scotch Church. Those are by their adversaries and the Prosecutor's Counsel) nicknamed "the *Wild* party;" although we know that they are properly denominated the *Godly* or Evangelical party, and we have it in evidence, that among them are many men of the most exemplary lives and strictest piety; and that it would be condemned not merely by this party of the Clergy, but by the great body of the people of the Church of Scotland. And since, as Dr. Halliday has stated, it is contrary to the strict rules of the Church venerated by our fathers, it is surely a fair object of public discussion; and we have a right to question the propriety of his conduct who has departed from them. Dr. Hare, an elder of the Church, has moreover told us, that many of the Plaintiff's congregation disapproved of his editing a common controversial newspaper. That he was so employed is well known, yet this is the man who is eulogized by my Learned Friend as the Priest of the Most High: It is an incontrovertible fact that on accepting the above mentioned situation, he has been actuated by the love of money purely, for there is

nothing in it connected with either morality or religion. I shall now examine my Learned Friend's case, as put on the record; which I shall show he has failed to establish by proof.

1st.—He begins with stating, that the Plaintiff is a Clerk in the Holy Orders; and unless he can prove this to be the case, he is not entitled to a verdict. As he has not established the Reverend Dr. Bryce to be a Clerk in Holy Orders, there is an end of the Plaint.

2ndly.—The Plaint asserts that the Plaintiff is a Chaplain attached to the Military Service of the Company; and as my Learned Friend has not been able to prove him to be so attached to the Military Service, there also he must fail, for it runs through the whole case.

3rdly.—Again the Plaintiff is stated to be a Clerk to the Committe for controlling the expenditure of Stationery at Calcutta, in the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company. Both in the acts of Parliament and in Common parlance a marked distinction was made between covenanted servants of the Company, and those merely employed by it; and neither would the Plaintiff be held in the Civil Service. My Learned Friend indeed endeavoured to show, that the Members of the Committee were in the Civil Service; but Mr. Lushington had proved that some of them were in the Military, so there was no evidence for it whatever. The Advocate General here read an extract from an act of Parliament, XXXIII Geo. 3 cap. 69. On this act Civil Servants have been tried and convicted, and others not in the Civil Service, attempted to be tried on the same, have been acquitted, this not being proved therefore, of the Plaintiff, the Plaint must fall to the ground.

4thly.—Again the Prefatory remarks that Mr. Buckingham was Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, have not been proved; and your Lordship knows, that if any allegation or inducement is found in the prefatory remarks, it affects the whole of the counts that follow, and is fatal to them if the inducement or prefatory remarks be not substantiated.

5thly and Lastly.—It is not asserted in the Plaint, that the Libels are against Dr. Bryce as a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland. In one place he is called a Clerk in Holy Orders: in another he is an appraiser of *Wax* and *Gum*. Dr. Bryce has no right, therefore to shelter himself under his sacred character, from observations made upon him as a dealer in pounce and leather. This alleged libel is no more therefore a libel upon him, than it would be a libel on any Tradesman in the Cossitollah. These are fatal defects in the Plaint, which it is impossible to cure. Unless you prove your prefatory averment, and connect each with the Plaintiff—unless it would be a libel on every one of God's creatures—it is not a libel on Dr. Bryce. This is a fatal defect. Your Lordship may recollect the case of Croft reported in 1 Sanders the case of the Barn in Lord Coke's time. Lord Chief Justice de Grey—King v. Horne. A man said of another "He has set fire to my Barn" Which was put on the record merely "a barn full of corn." But it was not said before that he had a barn full of corn. This ought to have been stated in the colloquium, as it is generally called—that he had a barn which was full of corn; and that he did go to set that barn on fire. The above was only one defect out of many; there was hardly one of the innuendos that had been proved; scarcely one which the evidence had not negatived. An innuendo is a Scilicet, and ought to give the meaning of what was said before; but not extending it one iota beyond its natural import; for no one has a right to make a libel for me, and cause me to utter it; this is the meaning of an innuendo, and if your Lordship will go through the Plaint, you will find that the interpolations do not answer this description.

To begin with the first article charged as libellous, it is stated that the office of Clerk to the Stationery Committee had been held by one of the greatest Oriental Scholars now in existance (Dr. Lumsden—a man of great literary talents); and that on the death of Dr. Jameson, it was not again given to him, but to the Plaintiff. Now, I say again, I have no concern with the appointment; I have only to do with the acceptance. It is stated to have been given to a person of Address-writing notoriety: Surely this is no libel—to say that a man writes Addresses? We know that the Plaintiff did write several Addresses, one we have heard of to-day was rejected; another was carried by storm at the Town Hall. It then goes on to state, that he is "generally engaged in pursuits not very compatible with the clerical character." And this, I say, is no libel. After the evidence we have heard to-day, I also do aver, as far as my opinion is worth any thing, that the pursuits in which he has been proved to be engaged, are not *very* compatible (the moderate phrase used) with the clerical character. Nay it seems very doubtful, if they be at all compatible with it. That it is not, it is quite sufficient to shew that he has to perform the duties mentioned in the 2d Count. The writer then proceeds to ask whether Mr. Buckingham was sent home at the solicitation of the present Clerk of Stationery, who was "formerly supposed to be friendly to liberal opinions" (which is surely no libel;) or did the mandate spontaneously emanate from Government, through a desire to of "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," which does not affect the Plaintiff. It is then put hypothetically (for it is no where affirmed) that if the order

was issued at the solicitation of the Divine, who has lately so much distinguished himself in the WALKS OF WAR: This must, no doubt, refer to our Military Chaplain—who is certainly well qualified, and of course always prepared, gallantly to take the field. If the hypothesis put were correct, then (says the Writer) I shall content myself with saying:

> Are these the arts which policy supplies?
> Are these the arts by which grave Churchmen rise!
> Forbid it, Heaven! or should it turn out so,
> Let me and mine continue mean and low.

The innuendo here put, is, that it means "the said Plaintiff had risen to his rank and situation in life by practising dishonorable arts." Now this cannot be the meaning; because the same paragraph refers to his conduct lately, and cannot apply to his elevation to the pulpit, which took place many years before. It evidently refers only to his appointment as Clerk of the Stationery Committee; and, therefore, if ever an innuendo in the world exceeded the meaning of the original, this does. Besides, the one is put hypothetically, the other positively. Altogether the quotation of the verses as a Libel, are most unfortunate; for the "mean and low," are not meant by the speaker in whose mouth they are put by the Poet, to signify any thing base and dishonourable; but that state of humility which he prefers.

I now come to the second Count, or Penknife Case. It is thus stated in the Plaint, "That before and at the respective times of committing the said several grievances hereinafter mentioned, it was part of the duty of the said Plaintiff in the performance or execution of the duties of the said Office of *Clerk* of the said Committee of Stationery, to give notice from time to time in the Public Newspapers, to wit, at Calcutta aforesaid, that he would receive at the Stationery Office, to wit, at Calcutta aforesaid, sealed proposals of Contracts for the supply of various articles of Stationery, to wit, Paper, Pens, Sealing Wax, Sand, Ink, Leather, Tape, Et cetera."

Now this averment, I maintain, has not been made out at all. We have heard from Gopal Dutt something of Advertisements; but a mere Advertisement is not the thing. An Advertisement for *Paper* want do; nor *Pens*; nor *Sealing Wax*, nor *Sand*, nor *Tape*, nor *Leather*, nor *Et cetera*. No, no! It must be for all these put together, as laid in the averment, or the description of the Clerk of Stationery will not be complete. Neither has it been proved, that it was his duty to receive sealed proposals. The Plaint goes on to say, that the Penknives supplied by the Company to the Government Offices, are impressed or "*branded* on the *hands*" with the figure of a heart and the letters V. I. C. E. These must be curious knives indeed, which have got *hands*; and being *branded* on these hands, they must have committed manslaughter! But I think the figure* much like a harp as a heart, and how the initials of the United East India Company, can make out VICE, is more than I can tell. They say, my Lord, that U must be converted into V, why I don't know, any more than into Z; but the moment U becomes V, then you get Vice (*a laugh*). However it does not make VICE after all, according to my way of reading; but VEIC! or VCEI! and what these are, I cannot tell. So we must not only change U into V, but I into C—and C into I. But the fact is, it can mean no such thing.

The innuendos in this Count must prove equally fatal as those in the former. My Learned Friend, who made a most excellent Speech, galloped over his own innuendos as fast as possible, without noticing them. But I will read them, and examine them attentively; for hundreds of cases have been ruined by ridiculous innuendos. "Squibs (he quotes) though inferior to Congreve-Rockets, are sometimes very disagreeable *fizzing* (INNUENDO—meaning *fizzing*,) and sticking like a bur to one's tail." —I don't know what may be meant by a bur, but if it be one of these on the River, it would be a terrible incumbrance for the tail: in the original it is not *fizzing* (as above) but *fizing* which can not be *fizzing*. Then it says:—"To *whose* tail the accompanying should be *gummed*, and who most deserves the odium and the smart (innuendo—meaning that the accompanying Epigram or verses ought to be *gummed* to the *tail* of the said Plaintiff!") Did my Learned Friend intend that we should expend the Plaintiff's own gum in gumming it to his tail—to *what* tail were we to gum it, unless he be one of Lord Monboddo's men! (*much laughter.*)

The plaint goes on: (quotation from the JOURNAL,) "A certain Minister and I are seen through in a trice" (My Learned Friend has told you, that the knife speaks my Lord.) "A BULL in character is one continually butting (innuendo meaning that the character of the said Plaintiff is always leading him into strifes) Now, my Lord, the BULL is thought a noble animal, and the name is thought characteristic of noble qualities. Jove himself condescended to assume the form of a BULL; and there is JOHN BULL, who is, "continually butting" (*read*) His innuendo—meaning the said Plaintiff's cloven foot, his horns and tail, are seen by all the nation (innuendo—meaning that all the nation see that the *allegorical description of* the Devil should be applied to the said Plaintiff as indicative of his evil disposition.) I main-

* By an error in the Counsel's Brief, the E. and I were transposed in the figure, and therefore read VEIC.

tain that this innuendo is not made out; for the description is applied to the JOHN BULL Newspaper, and neither to the Plaintiff nor to the Devil. The Devil! what put him into their head? I hope they are not haunted.—I trust my Learned Friend is not afraid of the Devil!

The next charge is that the Plaintiff is called a "*worldly* Minister;" which is interpreted that he is not fit to be a Minister of God. Now, after all we have to-day heard of shoemaking Ministers and tailoring Ministers; it is not too much,—it is no libel, I say, to call him a worldly man, who with a liberal salary engages in secular concerns: can it be inferred from the evidence adduced by the Plaintiff, that a worldly man is unfit to be a Minister of God? He is a *wordly* man beyond all question, I don't say improperly so; but are the circumstances of the case fairly warrant us in bestowing on him that character. As to the scaring of his congregation, my learned friend has not proved he ever had any, and this, therefore, is also like "the barn full of corn," and goes for nothing. It goes on:—

> "With pounce and sand and gum in hand,
> "He sticks to making money."

The innuendo put, is, that "he attends solely (which is not asserted) to making money and neglects the performance of his *Christian duties*." And:—

> "Oh the shining golden sand,
> "The Heart of *Worldly* Priest."

interpreted in the innuendo—"That the Plaintiff is bent on worldly gain, to the exclusion of all the virtues that should endow a Christain Minister!!!," These innuendos are quite unwarranted, and really to have raked up this foolish *squib*, for it is nothing else, at this time of day, was unworthy of the pains and trouble that have been taken. It was evidently intended merely to create laughter. It was a joke about the Parson and the BULL, but not a libel: it was not a thing to bring parties here to claim damages.

I now come to the third count—part of the Editor's Note to the Letter of PRESBYTEROS, and this I maintain is no libel; as the writer of the letter to which the note refers disbelieves that the Plaintiff was the "FRIEND TO BANKES," and the Editor in the note expresses the same opinion; therefore, nothing remains but the statement of the fact that the Plaintiff was generally *believed* to be the author; that such a belief had gained ground, and been corroborated by his silence. The Editor says truly "it is incompatible with the Clerical character to blow up the coals of strife and tear asunder the bands of society; but this is the *grievous charge* that has for months lain against Doctor Bryce since his return to India; and yet he, on former occasions, so careful of his reputation, has by *his silence in this case*, ALLOWED *judgment to be recorded against him* in the public opinion; from which, as he has allowed his day of grace to pass for ever, it would appear there can be no appeal." This does not pretend to assert a fact, but to state a belief which the Plaintiff's own act, his silence had suffered to prevail and he confirmed. I say so too: and if these letters were written by him, which he has never publicly denied, I beseech you, my Lord, to read them, and you will agree with me that the Editor might well speak of tearing asunder the bands of society. They are the most atrocious libels that ever were written. They were directed against Mr. Buckingham, the Proprietor of this Paper, whom it was attempted to drive from Society, which was called upon to hunt him down like a wild beast; and to brand all who should dare to hold out to him the hand of fellowship. (*The Counsel on the other side intimated that he alluded to the Letters of* NIGEL *and others.*) There were many letters under different signatures; but the nefarious object of them was the same, and the spirit in which they were written. But no two propositions can be more dissimilar than to assert, that Doctor Bryce was the author of them, and to say that such an impression had gone abroad; that Doctor Bryce was actually a sower of dissention, and that *if* the general opinion was correct, he had blown up the coals of strife to disturb the peace of society.

I now come to the fourth Count. It seems as if in the eyes of those who drew up the Plaint, all innuendos had been considered as nothing. They stated that the Plaintiff had obtained permission to proceed to Europe, and that he had returned from Europe; and then they gave a part of the proceedings of the General Assembly; but they had not shown that Dr. Bryce went to Scotland at all, which is perhaps the last place a person might go to, proceeding to Europe. It ought to have been stated that Dr. Bryce was a member of the General Assembly; for he might, for aught I know, have been all the time at Rome; from which, by the bye, he did me the honor to send me a very entertaining and very well written Letter. There is, therefore, nothing in the plaint to show that he answered to the description of "the Divine who had returned from a foreign land," and caused the expulsion of a poor Scotch Clergyman who was engaged in a secular concern of emolument. If it be incompatible with the duties of a Clergyman to be so engaged, which many pious Presbyterians think, it was meritorious to procure his expulsion, and no libel on any one to say he contributed towards it, and to accuse Dr. Bryce of doing so, then is no libel. That it is held to be incompatible, is

from Dr. Halliday's evidence sufficiently apparent, according to my notion, and it is so according to the notions of those whom I was accustomed to venerate in my youth, and who have carried these opinions with them to their graves. This I will illustrate by a quotation from a book in which the duties of a Presbyterian Clergyman are very well described:—

"A parochial clergyman has, in many situations, the regular duty of delivering three discourses every Lord's day, and these discourses must frequently be committed to memory. To compose, and get by heart, three discourses, every week, would especially if any pains were taken about the delivery, be to ordinary men a very sufficient employment, during the first part, at least of their clerical career. Besides, a parochial minister has to baptize and marry; to visit the sick; to catechise the young, and ignorant, to concur, with his Session, in the management of the poor's funds; to superintend his whole parish; to attend to their morals, to rebuke and reclaim the vicious; and to enforce the precepts of religion by ecclesiastical discipline, and by all the power of example. I am sure that, if the importance of the clerical office were to be the subject of a Synod Sermon, all this would be displayed with the glowing colours of eloquence; and perhaps the conclusion might be, *Who is sufficient for these things.*" - *Pamphlet by W. L. Brown, Principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen.*

With such weighty duties incumbent upon him, every one will agree, that Dr. Bryce ought not to have accepted such a situation. Shall we be told, that it is a libel to say it is inconsistent with his clerical character? I say it fearlessly. If Dr Bryce does not think so, I differ from him. We are all liable to be influenced by the desire of gain, and for that reason I say, it is necessary the rules of the Scotch Church, as of every other, should be strict, that those who are to be teachers of religion and morality, may be kept pure and set a good example to others. Doctor Hare has told us that Doctor Bryce's conduct gave offence to many of his Parishioners: that they disapproved of his editing Newspapers. From the first moment he engaged in such pursuits, he ought to have laid his account with censures; and he has no right to come into a Court of Justice to claim damages for them. PETER POUNCE ascribes no improper motive to Doctor Bryce, but that he was a zealous defender of the purity of the Church: I must again notice the irregularity of the pleadings. It is not stated in the Plaint that Doctor Bryce was in Scotland at all; now Dr. Hare inferred he was alluded to because he knew he had been there at the time, and this omission must therefore prove fatal to the Count altogether.

SIR ANTHONY BULLER.—There is evidence, and it is stated that he had gone to Europe and returned, and it might be inferred he had been in Scotland.

ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Yes my Lord, but that wont do, altho' a man may guess it. Again, it is not said, that the libel was against Doctor Bryce in his Clerical character. The work against which Doctor Bryce's zeal was directed, was the CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTOR,—a work devoted to the cause of religion and morality; not the sort of publication in which the Plaintiff is proved to have been engaged.

I now come to the 5th count, on which the Plaint is equally defective, the inducement not being made out. It is not proved that the Letters of the "FRIEND TO BANKES" were published (as stated) in JOHN BULL. In fact even the publication of the JOHN BULL is not proved. It has not been shown that Mr. Buckingham has had a License, which was made void. The writer of this letter signed an ENGLISHMAN, makes a fair comment on the acceptance of the appointment, contending it is incompatible with the sacerdotal dignity, which I also maintain, and expresses an opinion that if a Clergyman of the Church of England had accepted the same situation, he would have been deprived of his canonicals for ever: an opinion which he had an undaubted right to express.

Our Honourable Masters in Leaden-hall Street are mentioned: they intended that the Plaintiff should supply their Scottish Brethren with spiritual food;—not that he should sow the seeds of dissention, or do any thing incompatible with the sacerdotal dignity; so which, in accepting that situation it cannot be supposed he had any great regard. on that point I address your Lordship freely, and confidently anticipate a verdict of acquittal. The "Englishman" says, that such conduct would not be permitted in an English Clergyman. Yet it might have been permitted to a Scotch one; for it is possible that the rules of the Scotch Church may be different: but I say that, by accepting that situation, the Plaintiff laid himself open to censure, and it is impossible for your Lordship, after the evidence you have heard this day from Dr. Hare and Dr. Halliday, to doubt but he richly deserved censure. The whole gist of the next paragraph lies on Dr. Bryce being the FRIEND OF BANKES. If he was so, says the writer, he ought to have the gown torn off his back. So say I—if he were the author of these letters, he ought to be degraded from his sacred office. I hesitate not to say that, in such a case, he ought to be stripped of his gown, and deprived also of his secular employment; for more nefarious, more execrable libels never existed. But it is not asserted that he is the author of these abominable productions as averred in the

innuendo. "It is generally believed and *no where denied*," that he is the author of the said libels—is converted into this, that it "is generally believed and *every where avowed* that he ought to have his gown taken off his back ! ! !"

In this Count, therefore, as in every one they have failed to make out their Plaint; and on these grounds, I think, I have a right to ask of your Lordship a verdict of acquittal.

But my Lord, looking at the whole case, after all we have heard of the conduct of Dr. Bryce, his Newspaper-writing, his address-writing, his personal controversies, his violence in supporting addresses, and lastly, his acceptance of this appointment—can we doubt for a moment that he has stepped out of his proper sphere,—that he has deprived himself of the sacred shield of his religious profession, and bared his character to the censures of the world? When such a person accepts a secular appointment, is it not as fair an object of discussion, as any others? If this be prevented—I do not talk to your Lordship now of the Liberty of the Press—but if we are not allowed to comment on such things in public or in private, I say, the common intercourse of society, is at an end. If our mouths are thus shut, what restraint remains to preserve in its purity the Church established by our fathers? Who shall say to what lengths a disregard of its discipline may be carried? The English Clergy, in this settlement,—to their praise be it spoken,—have uniformly, as far as my knowledge extends, conducted themselves in a most exemplary manner. But, without this guard over their actions, the opinion of their fellow citizens, who can say that they would have laboured so successfully, and if no man's conduct is to be commented on, if no check of public opinion remain, all hope of public improvement, I say, is at an end: nay, whatever degree of purity we may have inherited from our ancestors, whatever portion of virtue we may ourselves possess, must speedily melt away and be totally destroyed.

The Court then adjourned till the next day.

SECOND DAY: Tuesday, July 22, 1822.

This day the Counsel for the Defendants proceeded, as had previously been agreed on, to the comparison of the record: Mr. Mactier, the Clerk of the Papers, reading the articles in the Journal, while the Advocate General and Mr. Turton examined the Plaint filed by the Prosecutor, marking and commenting on the numerous discrepancies as they went on, in a manner which excited a good deal of mirth. Want of room, and also want of time, prevent us from giving these remarks, and we therefore content ourselves with printing the Letters as read, and noting the variations or errors in the record at the bottom of each.

(Referred to in the 1st Count.)

IMPORTANT QUERIES.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,—Solicitous, as every man by whom freedom of discussion and its many attendant blessings are prized, must be, to learn the various circumstances that have led to your Transmission, I hope to receive an answer to the following Queries from some one of your numerous Correspondents.

Was not the office of (1) Clerk of the Stationary Committee held, before Doctor Jameson's nomination to it, by one of the most profound Oriental Scholars now in existence, and whose *professional* merits and literary labours were often warmly eulogized by the late Governor General? When the appointment in question became vacant by Doctor Jameson's demise, what could have induced the claims of the eminent individual to be overlooked, who had formerly filled the office, and the situation given to a person of Address-writing notoriety, generally engaged in pursuits not very compatible with the Clerical character, and, who, from sheer deficiency of talent, was unable to conduct with success, a Newspaper entrusted (2) to his charge, and a Magazine planned by himself?

There is a third Query of far more moment that I must put: and to which I hope for a reply from some of your Correspondents, or any of your (3) readers who may be in the secret of affairs.

Was it at the solicitation of the present Clerk of the Stationary Committee, who himself formerly edited a Newspaper, and was then supposed to be friendly to liberal opinions, that your Transmission was ordered, or did the Mandate spontaneously emanate from Government through a desire of "*indemnity for the past and of security for the future*"?

If it should appear that the obnoxious (4) Order was issued at the solicitation of the Divine, (5) who has lately (6) so much distinguished himself in the "walks of war," then I must content myself with saying—

"Are these the Arts which Policy supplies,
Are these the Arts by which grave (7) Churchmen rise?
Forbid (8) it Heaven! or should it turn out so,
Let me and mine continue mean and low."

Serampore, Feb. 18, 1823. CRISPUS.

Errors in the Record.

(1) The word "the" erroneously inserted here. (2) "*entusted*" for "*entrusted*" (3) "Y." for

"*gour*," (4) "*ebrioinus*" for "*ebrietas*" (5) *Divine* for *Dibine* (6) This word "*lately*" is left out altogether both in the Record and the Plaint, (7) "*gave*" for "*grave*." (8) *Fobid* for "*Forbid*."

(Referred to in the 2d Count.)

EPIGRAM.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—Comparisons are sometimes odious (1) and Squibs, tho' inferior to Congreve (2) Rockets, are sometimes very disagreeable, fizzing (3) and sticking like a bur to one's coat. To whose ears the accompanying should be *gummed*, and who most deserves the opium and the *smart*, be it unto all truly pious and sincere Christians (4) of this and all other nations honestly and fearlessly (5) to declare.

A certain Minister and I
Are seen through in a trice;
On 's marked with dark Hypocrisy,
The other's stamped with "VICE."

A BULL in character is one,
Continually butting,
But when my utmost I have done,
At last 'tis (6) only *cutting*.

His cloven foot, (7) his horns and tail,
Are seen by all the nation;
The worldly Minister can't fail,
To secure his congregation.

With Pounce and Sand and (8) Gum at hand,
He sticks to making *Money;*
Unlike the Good Samaritan,
Whose Balm, was Oil and Honey.

And these he freely gave to all,
Unmindful of himself,
Inspired by a heavenly call,
He disregarded *Pelf!*

The *heart* of which I bear the brand,
With VICE is deep engraven;
But oh! the shining *golden* sand,
The *Heart* of *Worldly Priest!*

I am, SIR,

ONE OF THE MANY OF THE COMPANY'S
PEN KNIVES.

Spain Court, Feb. 18, 1823.

Branded as they are that

ERRORS IN THE RECORD.

(1) "*adieus*" for "*odious*" (2) "*Congrave*" for "*Congreve*" (3) "*furring*" for "*fizzing*" (4) "*christianes*" for "*christians*" (5) "*Freelessly*" for "*fearlessly*" (6) "*has*" for "*tis*" (7) "*fast*" for "*foot*" (8) this word "*and*" omitted.

(The Note to the following letter is referred to in the 3d Count.)

FRIEND OF MR. BANKES.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—From several hints that have come out in the writings of yourself and the BULL Editor, and of several Correspondents in both Papers of late, I am sorry to see that it appears to be an understood thing who will be found to be the FRIEND OF BANKES and who SEMPRONIUS. It is no affair of mine about the latter of these Reverend combatants. I leave him to those of his own persuasion to deal with, as may seem most becoming, if he really turns out to be the disguised Writer who has been blowing the wicked trumpet of discord and war, and trying all he could to set folks by the ears and make the mob rise up to tear in pieces a political enemy. I come of another Church altogether, Sir, we think there is not half the difference there should be between Rome and Canterbury, and that Theological hatred is as deadly almost in one as in the other of these famous strongholds of the Church Militant.

But, as I said before, let the Reverend Anglican, if guilty of this deed, be judged by those who belong to his own pale—happy the Sheep with such Shepherds!

My business is with the other of these worthy and reverend Arcadians. I have studied the letters of BANKES's Friend with no little care since the insinuation first appeared, and I am as sure as man can be of any thing depending on internal evidence that the FRIEND OF BANKES is not a Statesman, nor a Minister of any Church. I will not say that he is not a *Priest* for that is a word which, though we do not use it commonly in our Presbyterian forms, we understand well enough when applied in its invidious sense to a Jesuit or an Inquisitor and perhaps such a Priest is more likely to have written the letters we are speaking of than any body else.

It is true that there are circumstances strong in favor of the general belief as to the identity of the writer. There are a few of our peculiar terms in the letters—but very few—and the writer set out by assuring us that he had lately arrived among us and was a FRIEND OF MR. BANKES; there are also curious coincidences, such as the unaccountable and personal hatred shown to the Editor of a successful Paper, the spleen and mortification that now and then break out, with complaisant advertencies to the state of the Press and of Censorship ten years ago,* and signs of a com-

* Similarity of idea and turn of expression with that most excellent blockhead—the ORIENTAL REVIEWER—Sancointhon Redivivus.

unity of labour between two learned professions in the same joint work.

All these are, I will allow, somewhat strong, but they are not strong enough, any man who wanted to calumniate or ruin enemy whom be hated because he had beaten him, would naturally disguise himself most carefully, to prevent his venom from failing of effect by the motives for his unextinguished hatred being suspected. Thus a judicious backbiter would get some friend to scatter a few national peculiarities of expression—turns of thought—or personal hits—as so many tubs to the whale, to blind pursuers or divert pursuit.

There is nothing more than this in the internal evidence of the FRIEND OF BANKES, so much relied on by those who would fain bring our humble but independent form of Church Government into contempt by holding up our Clergy to contempt, as men devoured with the worldly passions they teach us to eschew, covetous of power and place, full of spiritual pride, men whose kingdom is of this world, and among all its miserable broils and dissentions, and victories and defeats!

Against all these men and all such arguments, however plausible and specious, I will only say, the thing is impossible. In all the Churches that derive from the parent Genevan stock, the utmost care has been taken to ensure good morals, and the absence of lascal and ungodly passions, by exclusion of Ministers from the theatre of worldly ambition, and by limitation of stipends to a very moderate scale, which effectually prevents any but the humble classes of society from aspiring to offices in the Ministry. These, Sir, are the checks provided by the great Reformers against the insinuation of grovelling worldly passions into their Churches, and so effectual have they proved by universal admission and experience, that I will be bound to say no Clergyman of these denominations ever wrote or could write a Letter in which he indirectly leads the world to believe him the Friend of a man he never saw in all his life! Indeed, it is equally impossible he should have written a series of Letters *without name*, containing the most black and atrocious calumnies against a known Individual, the most mean and fulsome adulation of all in power, as if he expected to be rewarded for his zeal like others before him, and to be sure not least, considering all things, that we do *remember* the most extravagant commendations of a Right Rev. Person who, well as he deserved fair and general praise even from one of another cloth, ought scarcely to have been lauded to the skies for certain points in his public discharge of duties which our Church considers to be at least of questionable expediency or propriety in Church Polity.

It is, I say again, impossible. With what face could such a man, as the enemies of our Church would make of this FRIEND OF MR. BANKES,—with what face could he ascend the Pulpit, and after casting up his eyes and invoking the God of Peace and of Truth, not in set form, but with extemporary energy, address a moral discourse to his audience, full of exhortations to brotherly love and unity, against backbiting and bearing false witness, and exhorting to forgiveness of injuries! Above all, how could *he* warn unworthy Communicants not to approach the Table of the Lord's Supper lest they should eat and drink damnation to themselves! The thing is impossible—no man of our Church could have hypocrisy enough to do it, whether they may think of such things in more worldly establishments.

PRESBYTEROS.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

It is impossible for us to afford our Correspondent any assistance, in clearing up the doubts that hang over his mysterious affair, and have so long puzzled the wisest heads and disturbed the weakest, to very little purpose. The high character generally allowed to the Clergy of that Church to which PRESBYTEROS belongs would induce most people to incline to his opinion, which is strongly countenanced by previous occurrences in the Polemics of Calcutta, that must be still fresh in the Public remembrance. The celebrated Letter of an ENGLISHMAN was, in like manner, hastily ascribed to a Scotch Clergyman, but this was not a Letter written for the malignant purpose of blasting the character of another by atrocious calumny: quite the contrary; the Writer acted the generous part of a Defender, and strove to turn aside the shafts of censure which had been directed, as he contended, too keenly against the individuals whose champion he voluntarily undertook to be. Yet, so convinced was Dr Bryce of the impropriety of its being thought that one of his sacred profession was thus engaged in Newspaper controversy, even as the *defender* of others, whose character was supposed to have been cruelly and improperly exposed,—that he publicly denied the imputation by a Notice inserted in all the Calcutta Papers, a few days after the charge, as appears, by his authority, and at his request. This affords strong grounds for inference, that he, who would not be thought the Defender of those supposed to be unjustly attacked, would far less choose to sit down under the imputation of being himself the *aggressor*, the *slanderer*, the *calumniator* of another man's character. He who thought it improper, or disgraceful, to appear in the eyes of his flock and of other men as the Castigator of one, who was said wantonly to have inflicted censorious punishment on a family filling the highest station in society, would not

surely, suffer himself to be considered the Literary Gladiator, voluntarily entering the arena of controversy, and, without provocation assailing with unparalleled virulence the character of an individual with whom, as with all others, his profession enjoined him to live in peace, and charity, and brotherly love. True it is, that on the former occasion, as above stated, Dr. Bryce was so tender of his character, as not to allow vague insinuations of his being the author of a comparatively meritorious Letter, to pass without public disavowal, and that in the last case, on the contrary, the most direct imputations have been allowed to go abroad without any such contradiction, the Public being left to receive them as they might feel disposed, till surmise should settle down into immoveable belief. It is written "blessed are the peace makers," and therefore a Clergyman might not have felt disgraced by standing forward to punish the man who threw the first stone at the errors of his neighbours, yet Dr. Bryce would not allow even this character to be attributed to him and therefore disavowed the Letter of "AN ENGLISHMAN," as unjustly laid to his charge, so tenacious was he of his reputation. Again it is written "love thy neighbour—cursed be he who sows discord among brethren," and we are all the children of one Father. It is therefore incompatible with the Clerical character to blow up the coals of strife, and tear [1] asunder the bands of society: but this is the grievous charge that has for months lain against Dr Bryce [2] since his return to India; and yet he, on former occasions so careful of his reputation, has by his silence in this case, allowed judgement to be recorded against him in the Public Opinion, from which, as he has allowed his day of grace to pass for ever, it would appear, there can be now no appeal.

ERRORS IN THE RECORD.

[1] "*Teen as under*" for, "*tear asunder*" [2] "*Dr.* meaning Doctor and "Bryce" meaning the said Plaintiff" instead of stating thus "Dr Bryce" meaning Doctor Bryce the said Plaintiff, both in the Plaint and Record.

(Referred to in the 4th Count.)

SECULAR EMOLUMENTS.

To the Editor of the Journal

with a view to eke up (1) a scanty subsistence, took a share (2) in a Provincial Magazine; for which he was arraigned before the General Assembly of the Kirk. In consequence, however, of some favourable circumstances attending his case, many of his brethren were disposed to view it with compassion; but a *Reverend Divine*, who had returned to Scotland from a *foreign land*, pronounced the crime unpardonable and opined, that it was a burning shame for a Minister of the Gospel to be engaged in a secular concern of emolument. The consequence was, the delinquent was expelled from the Ministry.

I have been informed, that every thing connected with this case is well known to the Clerk to the Stationery Committee, Calcutta, and it is *devoutly* to be wished that he would favour the Community with the particulars.

Your obedient Servant,

PETER POUNCE.

Retpore, Feb —, 1822.

ERRORS IN THE RECORD.

(1) "*ekcupa*" for "*eke up*" (2) "*mane*" for "*share*."

(Referred to in the 5th Count).

CLERICAL AVARICE REPROVED.

"QUOQUMQUE JACIT, STABIT."

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—It is really a pity that the humorous Correspondent of the JOHN BULL, who by his own account has been long confined to a sick couch, could not, on his arriving at a state of convalescence, resort to a more rational and useful amusement, than that of writing ungenerous insinuations and remarks on the letter which appeared in the JOURNAL some days since, signed "AN ENGLISHMAN." Well indeed might his Medical Adviser restrain him from reading Newspapers since he must have been aware of his *bilious* disposition

That letter, Sir, signed "AN ENGLISHMAN," was not written by *any* party-man, the writer of it being free from prejudice, and altogether a stranger to the persons who on both sides of the late Paper War, have so prominently figured and distinguished themselves by their mild and conciliating language. No, Sir, that letter was written by a man proud of his English blood, *then* running cold with horror on seeing an industrious fellow-creature (who as far I can judge of him by his public character, is an honor to his country,) *compelled* to fly from his laborious and no less useful

[illegible] property,

and lastly, it was written to shew that this society was losing an accomplished member, who by nature was qualified in every respect to give a tone for taste and elegance, hitherto unknown in this country;

and I do not hesitate to say, that had this much-injured man written in the same servile tone as the Bullites, his conduct would have been admired, nay imitated by almost every one of the few individuals here, who now abuse him.

I have already given my opinion on the cruelty and absurdity of that barbarous Act, which is so much calculated by its abuse, to ruin whole families, so I shall reserve my remarks on the peculiar force which has been given to that Act, by the recent Transmission, until I arrive (which please God will not be many months) in that country where public men and measures can be remarked on, with that freedom which has so long characterized and blessed my native land; neither shall I here notice the propriety of the appointment that (1) gave rise to the injudicious but harmless remarks, for which Mr. Buckingham has been Banished; my business at present is with Doctor Bryce, who asked for and accepted the appointment, and who by so doing has caused all this mischief: but I do not hesitate to say, that such an avocation is wholly incompatible with sacerdotal dignity, so much so, indeed, that I feel confident our worthy Masters in Leaden-hall Street, will not confirm it. A Preacher of the Gospel should not sit at the receipt of custom, and I feel quite satisfied, that if any Minister of the English Church was to accept (even when *offered* to him) such a situation of *mere gain*, (it cannot be called zeal in the welfare of mankind) he would be deprived of his canonicals for ever.

I trust, therefore, (2) that I shall not be considered unlike an Englishman, when I thus conscientiously declare, that I consider Doctor Bryce, by seeking for, and subsequently accepting of this Clerkship, has not only called for reproof, but that he ought to be, publicly reprimanded, by those at home whose duty it is to protect the Kirk dignity. Matthew *resigned* his (what (3) to him was lucrative and honorable) situation, to preach the word of God and to follow his Divine Master, well knowing that he could not *consistently* serve both God and Mammon. Doctor Bryce, by seeking lay emolument, has laid himself open to censure, and if he is the FRIEND TO BANKS, which is generally believed and no where denied, he deserves to have his gown taken from his back.

Since writing so far, a Friend has sent me the Letter of "B. W." I have read it with attention, and find it a heavy, labored but very inefficient effort to justify Transmission. This Letter is evidently written by a Gentleman well known to this Society, although by the location of his initials he has endeavoured to hide his name, to effect which, he has placed the cart before the horse, while he popped his Godfather into the cart, that he might not see him ashamed of signing a name, not his own. Knowing this Gentleman as I have done from his childish days, for I have the honor to be his townsman and schoolmate, I must confess I was disappointed when I read this sorry composition, though perhaps it is as able as could be expected, when we look at the rotten material of which the Act is formed, and was he to write ten thousand volumes, he could never prove it to be any thing more than a "Legal Act of Injustice," framed for *urgent* State Affairs, not to punish private wrongs. As I know "B. W." to be an Englishman, I am not surprised that he felt ashamed of advocating such a cause, and I am very glad he did not affix his real initials as they properly stand; a cause requiring masked advocates, must be very weak indeed, and this defence, if it has any effect at all, must go to shew the injustice of Transmission. There is only one thing in this defence which induces me to doubt the author, for I can scarcely bring myself to believe that he ("B. W.") could make use of unmanly and ungentlemanly language even to his bitterest enemy such as he has expressed in *French* towards Mr. Buckingham. "B. W." *fears* Mr. Buckingham cannot get his Licence renewed, *without* a certificate from this Government, if he ever feels any fear, it is the fear of his return; for he *well* knows the value which is put upon *certificates* at the India House when the applicant has good interest.

Your obedient Servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Calcutta, March 7, 1823.

ERRORS IN THE RECORD.

(1) "*which*" for "*that*" (2) These three words "I trust therefore" left out altogether, (3) "*which*" for "*what*."

Sir ANTHONY BULLER thought the objections which had been made to the way in which the plaint was drawn up and put on the record sufficient to warrant him in granting leave to move for a new trial or a Motion in arrest of judgement.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL.—We ask your judgment, my Lord, on these variances.

Sir ANTHONY BULLER.—I consider them a ground for a new trial.

Mr TURTON. A new Trial would only give them an opportunity of mending their plea.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL.—I assure your Lordship, if your Lordship do not nonsuit on the variances, and should give a decision against us, I shall never move for a new trial, but appeal.

Sir ANTHONY BULLER then proceeded to pronounce his opinion: It appears to me (said his Lordship) that the plaintiff has in substance made out his case. Some of the objections to the plaint might have been pleaded as ground for a new Trial; or in

arrest of judgement. In the present circumstances I shall not go very minutely into them, but am satisfied several of them will be found to be groundless. The first objection is with regard to the inducement that the plaintiff is not a Clerk in Holy Orders. Mr. Alt would not consider this term referable to every Church and it appears there is no such thing as Holy Orders among the Presbyterian Clergy. In so far it may not correctly apply: but it was intended to mean I think no more than ordination; and that Dr. Bryce was regularly ordained to perform the Holy Functions as a Minister of the Church of Scotland. Another question was as to the plaintiff being in the Civil Service of the Company. The expression, it appears, by Mr Lushington's evidence, is not strictly speaking applied in this manner: but though it is therefore not a very proper one, still it is not substantially incorrect. There are parts of the inducement not proved, which I would not decide otherwise except the Bench were full, unless as affording ground for a new trial. I shall reserve the whole objections, therefore, with regard to the Innendos, and pass to the merits of the Case. It appears that in a series of publications by the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, one of the defendants, the plaintiff's character was attacked as guilty of conduct incompatible with his sacred profession. If they had confined themselves to fair discussion, no doubt I must have found a verdict for the defendant. But they ascribed to the plaintiff improper motives in accepting it, which is not allowable, and they also asserted that he from these improper motives, held a situation incompatible with his clerical duties, and this charge has gone out all over India—no doubt to the great injury of the plaintiff. Whereas from the evidence it appears that such a situation is not quite incompatible with his sacred functions. A series of libels thus went on from the beginning of February to the end of March.

Mr TURTON.—My Lord, the first is dated the 27th of February, the last the 12th of March.

Sir ANTHONY BULLER.—His Lordship proceeded to comment on the several Letters. The Innendo regarding the verses on "Secular Emoluments" he admitted was not strictly correct, and that the last line did not apply, but still taking the whole together they certainly referred to improper arts being used. The Epigram could not be considered fair discussion, and it was undoubtedly calculated to lower his character as a Clergyman. His Lordship proceeded to comment on a Letter headed BARNY WOGAN (March 25th, p. 315) but was reminded that this was not included in the Plaint, and had not been read. On this His Lordship observed he would confine his observations then from the 22d of February to the 12th of March. It had been contended that the Letter on "Secular Emoluments" did not accuse Dr. Bryce of having acted otherwise than properly in getting a person punished for what he had done wrong; but it was no doubt intended to hold Dr. Bryce up to the Public as having got a Clergyman expelled for what he was doing himself. The essence of the charge is that he had been severe upon others for what he was himself doing. On these grounds, therefore I think a verdict should be given generally for the Plaintiff; and if he stood before me merely in the character of a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, he would be entitled to very heavy damages. But there are circumstances which change this character. He was believed to be the author of the Letters of the FRIEND OF BANKS, not merely because it was reported in the Newspapers, but, believed from his having formerly himself edited a Newspaper called the ORIENTAL MIRROR. The report arose from the time the Letters began to be published, and as they never were disavowed, it gathered strength as they proceeded. I do not say a man is bound to contradict every surmise that is circulated about him, although called upon to do so. But when the fact is proved of a widely spread report of this kind, being uncontradicted, it affords some excuse to those who believe in it, and to the Editor of a Public Paper, against whom they were directed. It is true, that Mr. Buckingham, on whom those attacks were made, is not the Defendant in this action, but connected as he is with his successor, and those other persons concerned in the Paper, the same excuse extends to them, since they must feel a deep interest in what effects him. Such being the case, it does, I say in some degree afford an excuse to the parties, and the libels are not the same as they would have been if directed against any other Clergyman. With respect to the two Proprietors conjoined in the action with the Editor, it appears clearly that it was perfectly understood the Shareholders should not interfere with the management of the Paper: therefore no malice or ill-will can be imputed to them; however, as they receive profit, they become liable as Proprietors.

Upon the whole of the evidence taken together, I should wish to give such damages as to show that the Plaintiff was justified in coming into Court to clear his character, that the Paper had libelled him in attributing to him the improper motives charged. Had it been the case of another Clergyman, I again say I would have given much larger damages; but considering all the circumstances I think I shall be right in awarding the amount of Sicca Rupees 2000, or 400 rupees for each of the Counts.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

DR. BRYCE VERSUS THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

A Law Report of such length as that given in our Paper of Thursday, was never before published, we believe, in any Calcutta Newspaper within so short a period after the proceedings took place in the Court; and we should, therefore, be fully warranted in claiming the indulgence of our readers, for defects inseparable from every such attempt to catch "winged words," orally delivered, as they leave the mouths of a variety of Speakers, and reduce them to a written or printed form.

In submitting the following emendations we may take to ourselves credit, that the errors requiring notice are so few, and we may add that they are not owing to any want of care; for they were so stated from a scrupulous examination and comparison of notes taken by different individuals, whose few mistakes might well be accounted for, by the volubility with which some of the witnesses volunteered their testimony, so as to out-run the Reporters, and the circumstance of many of them not entering the witness-box, where they might have been distinctly heard, but giving their evidence in the part of the Court where they happened to be sitting, or standing in the crowd,—an example which we trust will not be adopted as a precedent to sanction such an irregular and inconvenient practice. In what is subjoined, in as far as it deviates from our Report, we give the uniform impressions of a great number of individuals, collected from more extensive and particular enquiry, and we have therefore all the security for its accuracy which can be obtained in such a case.

Dr Haliday's Evidence, Page 316;—He thought that the situation of Clerk of Stationary would be considered degrading to the clerical character by some of the Ministers and by the great body of the people of Scotland. He was of opinion that among the Evangelical Party, and by some among the Moderates it would be so considered.

Mr Lushington's Evidence, Page 319—The witness saw "nothing in the conduct of Dr. Bryce (in supporting his address) absolutely unbecoming the character of a Clergyman." We had—he saw "nothing in the *character* of Dr Bryce absolutely unbecoming, &c." which ought to have been as above.

Dr Graham's Evidence, Page 319.—After stating that Scotch Clergymen might, if they pleased, write plays between sermons, this witness was asked if they might act them afterwards, to which we are assured he expressed his assent. The Counsel in consequence put a still stronger case, viz. Might a Clergyman play the part of Punch? To which the witness added the explanation given by us, viz. that there was "a distinction between writing and acting."

We insert a letter from Dr. Graham, of which, as far as regards ourselves, we need only say that we can with perfect confidence leave the large and respectable audience which was present to judge whether or not our representation of his evidence was substantially correct: but we must add with regard to the remarks on the Counsel, that we are perfectly confident that if the censure of "flippancy and petulance" was merited by either the examiner or the examined, the audience present felt that it belonged not to the counsel but to two of the witnesses, who shall be nameless.

EVIDENCE OF DOCTOR GRAHAM.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Having observed a report of my evidence in your Paper of yesterday, in the case "BRYCE *versus* BALLARD AND OTHERS," I request you will allow me to supply a deficiency in this report as given by you. When asked by the Junior Counsel, in what I esteemed a very flippant and petulant manner, whether I thought it would be derogatory from the character of a Scotch Clergyman to be a Tailor or Shoemaker, I answered in the same flippant and petulant manner, "Oh not in the least."* I do not mean to say that flippancy and petulance of the Counsel warrant flippancy and petulance in a witness, but reflecting on the use which might be made of an answer so given, I immediately added "But Sir, if you ask me seriously whether I think the office of a Scotch Clergyman and a Tailor compatible I say certainly not."† On this, Mr. Turton said flippantly as before, "So Dr. Graham you are not very particular about your Clergyman: much more so about your Tailor." My answer was—"I am particular about every thing Sir, particular even to language used to me in a Court of Justice." By supplying this deficiency, you will do me both favor and an act of justice.

I am, Your obedient Servant,

WM. GRAHAM.

Fort William, July 25, 1823.

* This was reported in nearly the same words, (p 319); and we are perfectly willing to adopt the Witness's own account of the *manner* in which his evidence was given.—*Reporters.*

† This the Reporters did not hear; and we have not yet met with any other person who did.—*Reporters.*

Advocate General's Speech, Page 321, line 32—For "merely a Barn full of Corn" read "meaning a Barn full of Corn."

Page 322, column 1, line 32—for "unfit" read "fit"

Note to page 314—We find that in enumerating the four Prosecutions, the Prosecutor's Counsel did not mean to include the present, but that which had escaped our memory regarding the Letter of EMILIUS on Merit and Interest, which was compromised, and consequently withdrawn

Witnesses summoned for Dr. Bruce: of which those only marked with asterisks were examined

* Charles Lushington,	W. Adam,
C B Greenlaw,	J & C Sutherland,
J Hunter,	B Comberbach,
*T Heckford,	*S Arnot,
J. Grant,	*A Halliday,
C. Walker,	P Crichton,
*J W. Alt,	*W Graham,
J. Ires,	W B Bayley,
C. Cornelius,	*James Hare.
*P. S D'Rozario,	J Hastie,
F Grose.	D Clake,
*W. Davis,	R Hastie,
*T C Fitzgerald,	G Macallep,
C Reed,	W Patrick Esq
W. Fate,	Revd T Thomason

Witnesses summoned (but none of which were called) for the Defence.

James McKenzie,	The Revd James Brown,
John Pascal Larkins,	Alex Halliday
Charles Lushington,	James Pattle,
Wm Butterworth Bayley,	George Udney, Senior,
Holt Mackenzie,	David Drummond,
Capt Abraham Lockett,	The Rev John Hawtayne,
Chas Rickett Greenlaw,	The Revd Wm Crawford,
Richd Chichely Plowden,	Mr Patrick Crichton,
James Hare, M D	Trevor Plowden,
Robert Brown,	Mr George Pritchard,
The Revd Daniel Corrie,	Mr Smith,
The Revd Joseph Parson,	The Revd Lawson,
The Revd T Thomason,	W Thacker.

Yesterday two important causes were decided in the Court, of which we shall give Report at an early period. The first was that of "Moloney *versus* Budhnauth Roy," another horse warranty case, in which the action was brought to recover the value of a pair of Geldings bought under a warranty at Messrs. Taylor and Co's Auction, and returned as unsound, but not in the state in which they were bought. Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN was of opinion that the Plaintiffs were entitled to damages to the full amount for which the horses were so purchased by the Defendants, and that they should be obliged to keep the cattle they had so bought, but as Mr JUSTICE BULLER seemed to think that justice would be satisfied by awarding a verdict for the amount of damage actually done to the horses in the highest difference of value stated in evidence between what they were worth when sold and when returned, his Lordship pronounced accordingly a verdict for the Plaintiff—damages 200 Rs. and Costs. This verdict of course leaves the horse the property of Mr. Moloney.—*Cal. Jour.*

(*From the Calcutta Journal of Saturday.*)

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA;—THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1823

HENRY SWETENHAM *versus* ROBERT ADAIR MACNAGHTEN.

CRIM. CON.

Counsel for the Prosecution:—THE ADVOCATE GENERAL and T. E. M. TURTON, Esquire.

Counsel for the Defendant:—GEORGE MONEY, Esquire, the Honourable Company's Standing Counsel.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR J. BULLER

Mr TURTON opened the pleadings. This is an action brought against the defendant for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The plaint was filed on the 7th of March, and the defendant pleaded the general issue.

The Damages are laid at 100,000 Rs.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL then rose and addressed the Court nearly as follows:—My Lord,—On this occasion I need not launch out into the topics usually dwelt on in similar cases; because, I think, it would be impossible for me, My Lord, by any language of mine, to paint the injury done to my client in darker or stronger colours than it must present itself to your Lordship's mind. The defendant in this case is a Lieutenant in the Army, and Deputy Judge Advocate General at Cawnpore. Mr. Swetenham resides at Futtehghur in charge of an extensive district. He was married in 1818 to a daughter of Mr. Donnithorne of the Civil Service. It was a match in every respect well proportioned,—a match too of affection. She was about 17, singularly beautiful and accomplished—the plaintiff was about 23. For four years they lived together with a harmony and affection seldom equalled, and never exceeded. The unhappy father of the lady will tell you, that if his son-in-law had any fault, as a husband, it was that he was too indulgent,—that he was so fond of his wife—that he humoured her in every whim, in every caprice, and in every extravagance. It will be shewn in evidence that they continued to live together in this affection until this destroyer, the defendant, came to blast their honour and happiness. In this state they were living, when in September last, while Mr. Swetenham was on a visit to

Cawnpore at the house of a Captain Blacker—the defendant, Mr. Macnaghten, presented himself. Mr. Swetenham became pleased with his manners, which are I understand, very fascinating; and invited him to come and visit him at his house at Futteghur. Whether from that moment he premeditated the dishonour of his friend, or whether the idea of committing this criminal act afterwards presented itself to his mind I cannot pronounce: for the honour of human nature, however, it is to be hoped that the latter was the case: but be that as it may, he went to visit Mr. and Mrs. Swetenham in October last at Futteghur, expecting to find them there; they were absent however in the district, but Mr. Swetenham, expecting Mr Macnaghten, left directions with his brother-in-law to receive him. He had taken his departure before the arrival of the defendant. He had only returned to Futteghur two days, when he was obliged to go again into the district, and considering the short time his visitor had been with him, he felt it incumbent on his hospitality, to invite Mr Macnaghten to accompany him on this journey Those who know any thing of the unbounded hospitality prevailing in the upper provinces, will not be surprized at this It indeed we are to repose no confidence,—to have no faith in the purity of conduct of those around us,—then is there an end at once, to all the intercourse of society—But surely blame can never be imputed to my client—he can never be charged with want of caution—that he did not meanly harbour in his breast a suspicion, that the defendant was the contriver of his ruin, a dark plotter against his peace and happiness.—The defendant and a Mr Mangles accompanied Mr and Mrs. Swetenham on this journey into the district—they travelled in tents, and my client was under the necessity of going daily to his Kutcheri, at some distance from the tents, in the discharge of the multifarious and pressing duties imposed on him in the management of a large district, and of remaining until late in the afternoon. The defendant occupied a tent near that of Mr. Mangles. In the beginning of November, a short time after Mr. Mangles' departure on his return to Futteghur, a Chooprassee of my client's thinking he heard some one call him, went into the dining tent; and I leave him to describe the condition in which he saw the parties—suffice it to say, that the dishonour of my client was completed. The servants did not, at this time, inform their master of the affair—for so great was Mrs. Swetenham's influence over her husband, owing to his excessive fondness for her, that they were actually afraid to mention it, and so it turned out, that this intercourse went on, and has continued up to the present time. The party returned to Futteghur together, and it so happened that my client was again obliged to go into the district shortly after. He left Mrs Swetenham behind him on this occasion—her house, however, was in the same compound with that of her brother-in-law, Captain Smith. The defendant having learned the day settled for the departure of my client, also fixed his, for the same day to go to Cawnpore; and it will appear that he must at that very time have planned the elopement of my client's wife; for he had a dawk for two persons. Mr Swetenham had (not from any suspicion of the defendant;) for he had not then the most distant idea of any cause for any, and his mind was too noble therefore to harbour any,—but he had, for the sake of propriety, obtained from Mrs. Swetenham before his departure, a promise which she most readily gave, that she would live during his absence with Mrs. Smith her sister-in-law. This, however, she did not fulfil While Mr Swetenham was still absent and happy in the idea that he had left behind him a loving and faithful partner, he heard that the dishonour of his wife had been completed and returned to Futteghur on the very night she had eloped. When I ask for heavy damages for my client,—and I do ask for most exemplary damages,—I do not, I cannot, suppose, that they will be admitted as any consolation to his mind, for the deep injury he has sustained: I ask this reparation, because the law has said that it shall be given—I ask it, because justice demands that the crime of the defendant should be severely visited on him—and I ask it, because in proportion to the amount of damages awarded, will the injury inflicted on my client be estimated in society. If, indeed, the misery entailed on him could be estimated in money, I know, not the sum which could equal the measure of injury he has suffered. But money can never restore to him his peace of mind, or bring back to him, in virtue, the unfortunate lady now living,—not in happiness with her seducer; but it will mark the extent of injury and enable him to obtain at another tribunal, the dissolution of that marriage which is now only a dishonour and a disgrace to him.

MR. ABBOTT.

Register of the Archdeacon's Court, examined by Mr. Turton.

(Paper shewn him.)—This is an examined copy of an entry in the Archdeacon's Registry of Marriages, of the returns for the Chaplaincy of Agra.

JAMES DONNITHORNE, ESQR. EXAMINED

Is father of Mr. Swetenham's wife: at present married. She was married in my house at Futteghur by the Reverend Mr. Evans, Chaplain of Cawnpore, on the 2d of

April 1818: Mrs. S. was I think nearly 17 years of age, or rather less; Mr. Swetenham was about 23: Mr. Swetenham was then in the Civil Service, and I have been so also for many years: They had one child: a boy: now 4 years old: as far as I have seen the conduct of Mr. Swetenham it was most indulgent as a husband almost to a fault. They lived most happily together.

MUNNOO KHAN CHOOPRASSEE, EXAMINED.

He is Mr Swetenham's servant. Has been in his service a long time: has now been 5 years his orderly peon.

Q. Do you know the defendant?—A. Yes, I do.

Q. Do you know Mr Mangles?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember plaintiff, his wife, Mr. Mangles, and the defendant leaving Futteghur on a journey?—A. Yes I was with them: they went by land with two tents: Don't remember the month, but not a year ago: It was in the cold season: about the beginning of it.

Q. Do you recollect the tents being pitched at a village named Nourdowleah?—A. Yes: I was there

Q. How many days had they been out then?—A. They had left Futtyghur about 20 days.

Q. Had your master any kutcheri?—A. His kutcheri, was at Burhoullah; he used to go after breakfast to it and return at 3, 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. When tents were pitched a Nourdowleah: had Mr. Mangles left?—A Yes: he was not there he left at Puttealla and went to Futteghur

Q. Do you recollect going into the dining tent any particular day?—A I do recollect.

Q. Why did go there?—A. I thought the lady had called me and therefore went.

(The witness swore directly to having witnessed the fact of adultery.)

They both got angry with me and I went out.

Q Where was master?—A. My master was at his Kutcheri, about 7 miles off.

Q. At what time of day was it?—A After 12: can't say exactly, having no clock or watch.

Q. Did Mr Swetenham come back that evening?—A My master came back after 3 or 4 in the afternoon

Q. Did you tell him?—A. No. I am a *black* man. how could I dare to say so? If I had, he would have taken my life from me.

Q. Did your master appear attached to his lady?—A. Yes, very much; he was very fond of her: we dared not have said a word to any body about her.

Q. Did you recollect, on any other day, of having seen the parties in any particular situation?—A. Upon another occasion, 2 or 3 days after this, I saw the lady in a great chair sitting on the gentleman's knees with her arm over his neck

Q. Where did the party go from Nourdowleah?—Back to Futteghur direct.

Q Did the defendant go with them?—A. Yes.

Q. I believe a short time after she left her husband's house?—A Yes, and has not returned.

CAPTAIN ADONIAH SMITH.

Examined by Mr Turton.

Q You are brother-in-law to Mr Swetenham—married to his Sister?—A. Yes.

Q You lived near him?—A. Yes, our doors join and the houses are in the same compound.

Q Did you become acquainted with Mrs. Swetenham soon after the marriage?—A. Yes, about 2 or 3 months after

Q From that time to the time of the elopement were you on terms of intimacy with them?—A Yes, very much so

Q On what terms did they live?—A. They appeared to live particularly happy; I never saw a couple more so

Q Did he appear fond of her?—A. Particularly so

Q Did she appear attached to him?—A. Very much.

Q Is Mrs. Swetenham handsome?—A. Very pretty, I think.

Q And he treated her with affection?—A Yes, with very great affection indeed.

Q Do you remember Mr. Swetenham going on a visit to Cawnpore in September last?—Yes

Q. How long were they there?—A. I think they returned to Futteghur in about a month It was either in September or October.

Q A few days after their return did they leave Futteghur to go into the district on some business?—A. Yes, a few days after: I can't say exactly how many.

Q. Before their departure did you receive any intimation that the defendant was coming?—A. Yes, Mr. Swetenham told me he was coming, and begged that if he should come, during his absence, I would receive him.

Q. Did he arrive?—A Yes, but I was not present the day he arrived: I was absent during the day, and returned in the evening, when I found he had been at my bungalow and gone to join Mr. Swetenham.

Q. Did Mr. and Mrs. Swetenham return a few days after that?—A. Yes.

Q. Were they accompanied by the defendant?—A. I don't exactly recollect: Mr. Swetenham left Futteghur again immediately after their return, and on the day after, I followed them; and then I saw the defendant: I did afterwards hear that the defendant was at Futteghur when they returned there, but I don't recollect seeing him.

Q. Who was with them ?—A. Captain Parsons, (who is married to another sister of Mr. Swetenham's,) and Mr. Mangles.

Q. When did they return to Futteghur the second time ?—About the middle of the month of November.

Q. Was the defendant still with them ?—A. Yes.

Q How long did he remain with them ?—A He remained with them till the 23d or 24th of November

Q. During that time was Mr. Swetenham obliged to leave Futteghur again!—A. Yes, he was.

Q. When was that ?—A. I think he wished to leave Futteghur to go on the district about the 15th.

Q. Do you know why they returned the last time ?—A. I heard that they returned the last time in consequence of Mrs. Swetenham requiring medical aid.

Q. Why did Mrs. Swetenham not accompany him the last time ?—A. Because she still complained of requiring medical aid.

Q. You say he wished to have left about the 15th, why did he not ?—A. On account of Mr. Macnaghten not being able to go He (the defendant) said there was some mistake about his dawk which he had fixed for the 15th, and Mr. Swetenham therefore delayed his departure till the 17th.

Q. Was the 17th also fixed for the Defendant's departure ?—A. Yes, it was.

Q. Did he go on the 17th ?—A. No, he wrote me saying there had been some mistake regarding his dawk, and he had been obliged to put it off.

Q Was Mr. Swetenham obliged to go on the 17th ?—A. I think he said that his business was very urgent, but he would put it off till the 20th, owing to Mr. Macnaghten not being able to go on the 17th, but understanding that he would certainly go on that day.

Q Did Mr Swetenham go on the 20th ?—Yes, he did, at least I think it was the 20th; but am not certain, for it might have been the 21st

Q. Did Mr. Macnaghten go on the 20th ?—A No

Q. Did he make the same excuse to his dawk again ?—A I don't know what excuse he made, as I accompanied Mr. Swetenham to the district.

Q During the whole time you have spoken of, did Mr. Macnaghten continue Mr. Swetenham's guest ?—Yes: as far as I saw: he was always regularly at table.

Q. Where did he sleep ? A. He slept in a small bungalow at some distance from the estate.

Q. Did Mr. Mangles also live in Mr. Swetenham's bungalow and dine at his table ?—A. Yes, he did, there being no bungalow vacant, Mr. Swetenham had offered him his to live in.

Q. I believe you accompanied Mr. Swetenham in a sporting tour ?—A. Yes.

Q. Before you went, was any arrangement made where Mrs. Swetenham was to sleep ?—A. Yes: I think Mrs. Smith invited Mrs. Swetenham to live in our bungalow during the absence of Mr. Swetenham and myself, and she accepted the invitation.

Mr. Macnaghten is a British subject in the Company's Service in the Army.

Q. What is his rank ?—A. He is a Lieutenant.

Q. He also holds some other situation ?—A. Yes, he is Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Q. I believe you accompanied Mr. Swetenham ?—Yes.

Q. When did you return ?—A. On the evening of the 23d of November.

Q. Did you find that Mrs. Swetenham had lived at Mr. Smith's ?—A. No: on the contrary I found she had only been there by invitation.

Q. Did you find the party at your house going to dine at Mr. Swetenham's ?—A. Yes: and I dined there also.

Q Did the defendant dine there also ?—A. Yes.

Q. When you first saw Mrs. Swetenham on your return that day, did you make any observation as to the conduct of Mrs. Swetenham ?—A. She appeared very much astonished at seeing me so unexpectedly.

Q. Did she make any observation ?—A. She asked if Swetenham had come in with me.

Q. You observed nothing extraordinary till he left the house at 10 or 11 in the evening ?—A. No, nothing.

Q Did you go to bed ?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you called up in the night ?—A. Yes: a servant came over to request I would go to Mrs. Swetenham's, as they did not know what was the matter. This was about 10 minutes after I returned. (*Being requested to detail what passed, the witness proceeded thus*) I paid no attention to the first summons, but shortly after received another by other servants that came. When I went over I found Mrs. Swetenham dressed and leaning over her child which was asleep in a cot. I asked her what was the matter that she was out of bed at that time of night ?

Q. Well, what was the matter ?—(*Mr. Money objected the conversation being irrelevant.*)

Q. Did she appear distressed in mind ?—A. She did.

Q. Did Mrs Smith and Miss Swetenham come over after you ?—A. Yes, they did.

Q. Did you press her to go to bed ?—A. Yes, I did; I requested the ladies to get her to do so, and left the room.

Q. When you left the room did you discover that any of Mrs. Swetenham's things had left the house ?—A. The servants informed me of it, and I afterwards discovered their information to be correct.

Q. Where did you find they had been removed?—A. To a boat on the Ganges hired by Mr. Macnaghten.

Q. You then sent Mrs. Smith and Miss Swetenham home?—A. Yes: I requested them to go to my bungalow.

Q. Did you then endeavour to persuade Mrs. Swetenham not to pursue the plan she had formed?—A. Yes, I did; I told her I had discovered it, and endeavoured to prevent her adopting it.

Q. Did you endeavour to persuade her to go to your bungalow till Mr Swetenham should return?—A. Yes, I did every thing I could to get her there.

Q. But I believe she refused to go?—A. Yes; and I only succeeded by carrying her to my house by force.

Q. You then sent for Mr. Swetenham?—A. He was sent for, but not by me.

Q. Did Mrs. Swetenham make attemps to escape from your bungalow?—A. Yes, she did twice.

Q. Mr. Swetenham returned about 7 in the morning of the 24th?—A. Yes, about sunrise.

Q. In the mean time you had removed Mrs. Swetenham's things from Macnaghten's boat?—A. No: Capt. Parsons had.

Q. Mr. Swetenham on being informed of what had taken place refused to see her again?—A. Yes: he refused ever to see her again.

Q. Did he authorize you to propose to her an allowance, and that she should have a choice of where she would reside?

Sir Anthony Buller.—Is that evidence? Witness. Yes, I did.

Q. Did Mr. Swetenham offer to send her to England if she would reside there?—A. Yes, or any where in India.

Q. Did he make it a condition that she should reside alone?—A. Yes, he made it a condition she should reside alone, and offered her on these terms an allowance of 300 Rupees a month.

Mr. Monly objected that this was not evidence.

Advocate General submitted it was evidence as to the conduct of the husband, and that she had not been driven by necessity to the course she subsequently adopted.

Mr. Money considered it irrelevant, but thought it would do no harm.

Q. She said she would consider his proposal?—A. Yes, she did: She said if he would allow her to go on board a boat in the river she would there consider the proposal.

Q. She obtained a boat?—A. Yes, a budgerow.

Q. She went on board?—A. Yes.

Q. Before her going on board did you propose to consider the proposal?—A. I went on board and gave her from Mr. Swetenham 1000 Rupees; and again urged her to reflect on his proposal—she said, it was now too late.

Sir Anthony Buller—This is not evidence. His Lordship then asked if the depositions now taken down could be acted upon by the Lords (House of Lords.)

Mr. Mactier.—*Oh no: My Lord, they cannot.*

The Advocate General, no my Lord, evidence for that purpose must be taken by commission.

Mr. Turton observed he did not believe it would be acted on, but thought there was nothing to prohibit the Lords from acting on it if they chose.

Cross Examination by Mr. Money.—Q. How long had you been acquainted with the plaintiff and his wife?—A. Before my own marriage.

Q. I think you said the third time they went into the Mofussil was in November?—A. Yes, it was in the beginning of November or end of October.

Q. I think you have said that the first time you ever saw Mr. Macnaghten was the day before they went into the Mofussil?—A. No: I think I said, I saw him first in the district after leaving Futtegurh the second time.

Q. How long had they been in the district before you joined?—A. Two or three days.

Q. How long did you remain?—A. Not more than a day.

Q. Was Mr. Mangles with them when you joined?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he continue with them when out in the district?—A. Yes; but returned before them 3 or 4 days probably.

Q. Was any body else with them?—A. Captain Parsons was with them at the time I was, and returned I think with me.

Q. Do you know any thing of Mr. Macnaghten's circumstances?—A. No I do not.

Q. His allowances are small I believe?—A. I understand 300 rupees a month, besides his pay and allowances (of his rank,) from the company.

Q. He is generally considered a needy man?—A. Report says so: I don't know.

Mr. Turton. Has he no income besides?—A. I don't know.

The Court—Q. Do you know his age?—A. I don't know it, but suppose him, from his appearance, to be two or three and thirty.

CAPT JAMES DUCKETT PARSONS.

Examined by the Advocate General.

Q. I believe you are a Captain in the Company's Military Service?—A. I am.

Q. Do you know the Plaintiff?—A. Yes, I do.

Q. Have you known him for any length of time?—A. Since about 1818.

Q. Have you had occasion to observe how he lived with his lady—whether in an af-

fectionate manner?—A. Yes, very much so.

Q. Were you on duty at Futteghur in September and October?—A. Yes, I was.

Q. Are you in any way connected with the Plaintiff by marriage?—A. Yes, I am; I married one of his sisters—Captain Smith married another.

Q. Do you know the defendant?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember the plaintiff, Mr. Mangles, and the defendant going on an excursion from Futteghur?—A. Yes: I accompanied them.

Q. Did you remain long with them?—A. Four or five days.

Q. Do you remember the time of the party returning?—A. Yes: I think it was in November they returned, I am not quite sure of the date. She complained of ill health, which was the cause of their return.

Q. Do you recollect the plaintiff leaving Futteghur again?—A. Yes, about the 20th I think.

Q. Do you know if Captain Macnaghten had then fixed to leave them.—A. I don't know except from hearsay.

Q. Was he to have left about the 20th—Yes,—it was about the 20th or the 17th; but as soon as Mr. Swetenham went he was to have gone.

Q. Do you remember Captain Smith's return to Futteghur?—A. Yes, about the 23d of November.

Q. Where did you dine that day;—A. At Mr. Swetenham's—Captain Smith and Mrs. Smith dined there, and the defendant was also there.

Q. Did you observe any thing particular after dinner in the evening in the conduct of Mrs. Swetenham? Yes I did, I observed her write a note and hand it across the table to Mrs. Smith.

Q. Did her manner appear as usual? A. No: I saw that something particular had occurred; but could not tell what. She left the table after writing the note.

Q. Did you return to Captain Smith's where you lived, in the evening?—A. Yes, and retired at about 11 o'clock.

Q. Was there an alarm that night about an attempt to elope?—A. Yes, there was: I heard that after I went to the house she was brought over that night to Mrs. Smith's and next morning went back to her own house.

Q. Had Mr. Swetenham arrived?—A. He arrived after she returned to the house, but did not see her, and she left the house in the afternoon of that day.

Q. Did he appear a kind and indulgent husband?—I never saw one more so.

Cross examined by Mr. Money.—Q. Do you know the defendant?—A. I do.

Q. Captain Smith has said the defendant appeared to be about 33 years old, I understand he is only 25: how do you reconcile that? A. I was just mentioning to a gentleman a little ago, that I thought he was about 30.

Examined by the Court. He had not been at Futteghur before, as a visitor of Mr. Swetenham's.

CAPTAIN IRWIN MALING.

Examined by Mr. Turton.—Q. You are a Captain in the Company's Service? A. I am.

Q. Are you Paymaster and Postmaster at Cawnpore? A. I am.

Q. Do you know the plaintiff and his wife? A. Yes, very well.

Q. On what terms did they appear to live? A. Extremely happily, as far as I ever observed.

Q. You knew Mrs. Swetenham before she was married? A. Yes, from the time they landed.

Q. What was her conduct since her marriage? A. I have seen her and her husband every year nearly: they have lived in my house and always appeared to live happily.

Q. Do you remember in October last the defendant's leaving Cawnpore to go on a visit to the plaintiff? A. Yes, I do.

Q. In November did you receive any letter from him about the dawk? A. Yes, about the middle of the month he made a request for a dawk for himself about the 17th, which I immediately ordered.

Q. Was it countermanded? A. Two or three days afterwards I received on the same day two letters, the first ordering it for the 19th, and the last letter for the 21st.

Sir ANTHONY BULLER observed that parole evidence could not be received respecting a letter not produced.

Q. Did he afterwards go by dawk? No: he again put it off from the 21st to the 23d, and did not finally return by dawk.

Q. When did you see him at Cawnpore? A. The day of his arrival—it was I think the 24th or 25th.

Q. In his order for the dawk, did he order it for one person or two? A. In the whole of the dawks he ordered, bearers enough for two travellers, viz. 18 bearers.

Q. When you saw him on the 25th, what did he say? A. I informed him of his dawk being sall on the road, and he ordered it to be taken off immediately.

Q. Did he say any more? A. He said he had come down by water, he did not know how; that there had been a break up or a great row at Futteghur.

Q. After that, did you at any time see him with Mrs. Swetenham? A. I may have met them; but I saw them on one occasion walking in the verandah of the defendant's house at Cawnpore.

Q. Did you not see him afterwards? A. I did not.

Q. When did you see them in the verandah? A. In the end of January.

CHOOAR AYAH.

Examined by the Advocate General.

Q. In whose service are you? A. In Mr. Swetenham's.

Q. Do you know the Defendant? A. Yes.

Q. Did you go with Mr. and Mrs. Swetenham and the defendant in a party from Futteghur, about 10 months ago? A. Yes, last cold season, they took me with them.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Swetenham's going away? A. Yes: he went on duty and left her behind.

Q. Did you see any thing pass the day after Lieutenant Macnaghten returned to Futteghur? A. Yes, I saw.

(She also swore directly to having witnessed the act of adultery.)

Q. Have you seen Mrs. Swetenham since? A. Yes, at Cawnpore, I had gone to an Ayah who owed me some money, and saw Mrs. Swetenham and the defendant walking in the garden at the defendant's bungalow.

Q. How long ago?—A. It was two months and a few days ago.

Q. Were they living together?—A. Yes.

Captain Maling called again to prove the jurisdiction in March last. (It was proved by another Officer in Court, but as he was not put into the witness box but examined where he stood, our Reporter could not distinguish whether it was one of the witnesses or not).*

SPEECH IN MITIGATION OF DAMAGES.

The evidence for the prosecution being closed, Mr. MONEY declined calling any evidence, but rose and addressed the Court in mitigation, in substance as follows:—

My Lord, it was not my intention to have addressed your Lordship at all in this case, and but for an observation of my learned friend, calling on your Lordship to award heavy damages against my client, I should have adhered to my purpose of remaining silent. Had my learned friend made out the case which he has made out, without that observation, I might have supposed that he had not done all he could have done in making out a case against my client. But as he has made that remark, as he has called for heavy damages, I have a right to suppose he has done all he could do in aggravation of them. I am not here, my lord, to justify the crime committed by my client for no man can more deeply repent it than he does. Had I been instructed indeed to defend his conduct, it would have been my duty to have attempted it—but so far is this from being the case, that the very first instructions I received with my brief, were not to attempt to say one word against Mr. Swetenham, for that he was a most honourable man—but the observation of my learned friend peculiarly calls for, from me, a claim for mitigation of damages—the whole case, my Lord, shews only in this affair the acts of Mrs. Swetenham—no arts of seduction; none of those arts employed to ensnare and betray, which usually form the ground of a claim for heavy damages are here exhibited—on the contrary, a witness has been put into that Box, who proves that the defendant never saw Mrs. Swetenham till he went to Futteghur. Your Lordship put a question which I did not like to ask, but which I knew must produce a great effect whichever way it might be answered. It was stated by the witness that the Defendant never was at Futteghur before the time the party went out into the district. (THE ADVOCATE GENERAL, *denied that this was in evidence,*) I say there is no evidence that they had even been seen before (*again objected that he came by invitation, and therefore must have known them before*) I say that Captain Smith, who was very intimate, who is the brother-in-law, and who must have been daily at their house, has declared that he never saw the defendant before he saw him in the district with Mrs. Swetenham. I say, therefore, that it is a fair inference that he the defendant never had been at Futteghur before, or that if he had, he never had been on terms of intimacy with the plaintiff, yet it is in evidence that Mr. Mangles went with the party, that he remained with them till 3 or 4 days before their return to Futteghur, and lived with them as much as my client. Now I maintain that if any arts of seduction had been used, he must have seen them: why was he not then put into that box and examined as to that fact? why but because my learned friends knew that he would have proved that no such arts were used. But it does appear that a few days after the party went into the district, this act was committed (*objected by the plaintiff's Counsel that it was after Mr. Mangles had left the party and returned to Futteghur.*) I can only say that Captain Parsons had stated that Mr. Mangles had left them 3 or 4 days only, before the party returned; and the act of adultery proved, is sworn to have been committed a few days after they went into the district (*objected by the Plaintiff's Counsel that Captain Parsons was not examined to this point,*) well then it was either him or Captain Smith;—it was Captain Smith, and I will take his evidence in preference to that of other witnesses on this point as it stands, or I will even give a further time and say it was five or six days before the return of the party that Mr. Mangles left them, which taken with the evidence of the Chooprassee, will shew that the act of adultery he spoke to, must have happened after Mr. Mangles left. I say therefore, that if any of those

* The jurisdiction was never denied by Mr. Money, but admitted from the first.—It was deemed important however, to prove it with a view to reference to future proceedings.—*Reporter.*

arts, or that conduct which inflame damages, had been practised, he must have known it. Does it not appear then, My Lord, from all these circumstances that the lady was always forward? *(The Counsel of the Plaintiff denied this.)* Does it not appear that a few days after they were out on that excursion she was seen sitting on his knee with her arms round his neck. Captain Smith said that it must have been either in the beginning of November or in the latter end of October that they went away. Now it must have been before the 15th of November that they returned, because it was that day that Mr. Swetenham had fixed for his departure again after they had so returned. I'll take therefore Captain Smith's evidence, and even say that they went away in the end of October and returned in the middle of November. Here is one fortnight, and taking the middle of that time, they had been only one week together when the act was committed *(Objected to;—urged that it was 20 days they had been together.)* I say it is so. But, my Lord, my learned Friend shall have a fortnight if he pleases. Taking however the middle of the periods stated, I say it was only about a week when this act of adultery was committed, and taking into consideration the great probability that the first act of adultery was not immediately discovered and that, that related in evidence was therefore, not the first act of adultery. I do think it extremely probable that in 3 or 4 days only, after they were together, the crime was committed, and this, my Lord, is the slender ground on which your Lordship is called on to stamp my client by an award of heavy damages, as a cool and deliberate seducer. I say, my Lord, that from the negative evidence to which I have alluded, I have a right to say that he is not so. My client is as sorry as any man can be for the crime he has committed—there is indeed only one excuse for him. He is a young man, and he is left in a tent alone with a young and beautiful woman. God forbid, my Lord, that I should impute any blame to the plaintiff for this confidence, it is a confidence highly honorable: and he is, as I am instructed to say, a man of the highest honor and worth—no shadow of blame can attach to him. He has, by no act of his, merited the heavy misfortune—the deep affliction which has fallen on him through the conduct of my client. I most willingly admit all this, my Lord, but I will put it as in mitigation of damages that they were thus left alone from day to day, owing to unavoidable circumstances. Were the damages to be proportioned to the measure of injury sustained—could they compensate for the sufferings of an injured husband, I should indeed admit that heavy damages were justly claimable. But I say, that the plaintiff does not come here to fill his pockets, but to get rid of a woman who has disgraced him, and perhaps to form another connection in which he may seek for that happiness he has lost in this. I say again, that no blame can attach to him—that no man can be more free from the most remote suspicion of any thing like connivance or even neglect. But the injury has arisen out of accidental circumstances, which left the parties in situations in which I say a very large portion of mankind would have been unable to resist the extraordinary temptation to which my client was exposed. With respect to the evidence, as far as it goes to the claim for heavy damages, I must say I never saw a weaker case—But even admitting it to be stronger, what is the situation of my client. He is a Lieutenant in the Army, having only 300 Rs. per month besides his pay and allowances for that rank—It is in evidence that he is a needy man, and the damages, that may be awarded must fall with severity on him—some lenity I think should be shewn in consideration of these circumstances, but if heavy damages are awarded he must go to jail, for his circumstances will not enable him to pay them, nor do I believe that he has a friend who will come forward to do so.

Sir Anthony Buller—Certainly the only question here is as to the amount of damages: as the cause went on I made up my mind as to the damages, and nothing I have heard in the speech in mitigation or defence, has at all tended to affect the decision I had come to. I believe indeed that that defence is a Defence of Counsel unauthorized by instructions; I do certainly think that the plaintiff comes here in a situation the most favorable to command damages. We have the strongest evidence of the happiness in which the parties lived prior to the adultery, and the father of the unfortunate young woman gave his evidence in a way that must have appealed to every feeling heart. I cannot exactly gather from the evidence, how long the Defendant had been acquainted with the Plaintiff, but it would appear sometime before they went on this excursion, because he came to Furrughur by invitation of the husband, who left instructions with his brother-in-law to receive him at his house during his (the husband's) absence. He came according to that invitation and arrived while the plaintiff was absent; he did not however stop at the house of his (plaintiff's) brother-in-law, Captain Smith, but proceeded to join the party in the district. According to the evidence of Munnoo Chooprassee, the crime was committed about 20 days after this. There is indeed no direct evidence of seduction, but can I look for this in a case like this, where it is proved that the parties lived most happily together, in the greatest affection until this crime was committed? The only thing like an argument in mitigation, is,

that the lady may have fallen too easily, that she did not make that resistance which might have been expected in her case. But when it is considered that she was then only 21 years of age, and the defendant, according to evidence 30, I think that even this argument falls to the ground, and that the damages, I have made up my mind to give, will not be thought excessive. I should be sorry in such a case to give damages that might be thought too small, and I would at the same time guarding such as would incarcerate the defendant in a jail for life. I scarcely know however, that I am even at all justified in this case in taking this into consideration. Under all the circumstances, therefore, I pronounce a verdict for the Plaintiff—DAMAGES TWELVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

MISSION TO SIAM & COCHIN CHINA.

(From the Government Gazette of Thursday last.)

We have been favored with the official report of the proceedings of the late Mission from the Supreme Government to Siam and Cochin China, and we are now authorized by Government, to lay before our readers the substance of such parts of it as relate to the Character, Commercial Interests, and Resources of the Countries which Mr. CRAWFURD visited.

But before we enter upon Mr. CRAWFURD's Report, we may briefly notice the endeavours of the East India Company to settle and prosecute trade at Siam and Cochin China. The particulars are to be found in the Appendix (C) to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, relative to the trade with the East Indies and China, published in 1821. And first of Siam.

In 1610, Captain Middleton settled an English Factory here, which continued for some years. The English at Jaccatra (Batavia) were in Correspondence with the King of Siam in 1623; but the Factory appears to have been subsequently withdrawn.

In 1662, the King of Siam expressed himself desirous that the English should settle a Factory in his dominions. The Dutch had at that time a large commercial intercourse with Siam, lading there forty Ships yearly.

In 1664, they provoked a quarrel with the King and the next year obstructed the English trade in these Seas, which was the object of their jealously; the settling of a Factory was under these circumstances deferred.

In 1671 the Court approved the proposal for settling a factory at Siam, if it could be accomplished.

In 1674, the King of Siam renewed his overtures for an English factory in his dominions, which was accordingly effected in 1676, in the hope that it would eventually produce a trade with Japan.

Upon the opening of this intercourse, the tin trade of Siam was expected to prove beneficial, and it was thought that a Siam trade would prove more beneficial than even a Japan trade.

Siam was also considered capable of affording a mart for great quantities of broad cloth; and the English Agent at Bantam wrote a letter to the King of Siam, recommending to him the encouragement of a broad cloth trade, as necessary to the maintenance of an English factory at Siam.

In 1679, it was discovered that Siam itself consumed but little broad cloth, the sale of that commodity depending on China and Japan.

In 1680, it was resolved to recal the factory at Siam, the trade not answering.

But in 1683 and 1684, it was resolved to re-establish the factory at Siam, the station still being considered favourable to the prosecution of a Japan trade, in which great hopes of success were entertained.

Sir John Child accordingly, in 1685, addressed a letter to the barcalong, or prime minister, of Siam, describing the difference between the Company's servants and private traders, some misunderstandings having arisen from that difference not being understood. Another letter was addressed to the King of Siam, who it is observed, is favourable to foreigners, and that Siam was a port of considerable merchandize; and that therefore the Company's former losses were to be attributed to bad management and the malignity of the prime minister, Constantine Phaulkon, who was an Italian.

In 1687, there was an insurrection of the Maccassars at Siam, by which the country was thrown into confusion, and the prime minister narrowly escaped. The Macassarese were all destroyed.

It appears by a letter from the President of Fort St. George to the king of Siam, dated in 1687, that the Company's losses, arising out of the troubles, amounted to 65,000*l.* for which satisfaction was demanded, or war would be declared.

In 1688, there was a massacre in Siam.

The Company were this year advised that six French men of war, with 1,400 soldiers had arrived to assist the king of Siam, and that Constantine Phaulkon, the king's prime minister, had been made a Count of France.

In 1704, it was suggested that some principal Chinese merchants had built large houses at Pulo Condore, and it was believed that trade with Siam, &c might be carried on from thence; and that the Dutch would settle there when the English left it.

In 1705, the Governor of Fort St. George addressed a letter to the King of Siam, desiring a renewal of former friendship, which had been interrupted by a late ambitious minister, Constantine Phaulkon.

In 1712, the barcalong, or prime minister of Siam, invited the English to make a set-

tlement there, and offered a coul, the same as had been granted to the Dutch. It was stated that the Siam trade was advantageous to Japan, as the Siamese carry silver yearly to purchase 4 or 5,000 chests of coffee.

It appears that Siam was at this time, and for many years subsequent, in a state of internal disorder.

The following relates to Cochin China:

In 1619, the English at Japan made an unsuccessful attempt to trade with Cochin China. The factors, both English and Dutch, were massacred.

The English residency at Batavia reported to the Court in 1627, the continued measures of the Dutch to exclude the English Company from commerce with the continent and islands of South-eastern Asia, particularly Siam, Cambodia, China, and Japan.

In 1695, the Madras Government sent Thomas Bowyear, a supra-cargo of the ship Dolphin, to Cochin China, with instructions to request commercial privileges for the English. Mr. Bowyear's letter to the Madras Government, dated 30th April 1696, which gives a detailed account of his proceedings, represents various inconveniences and impediments to trade, to which foreigners were there subjected, arising out of the arbitrary character of the Government of this country.

In 1749-50, the French made an unsuccessful attempt to open a commercial intercourse with Cochin China; and in the latter year, Mr. Robert Kirsop was there, from whose report it appeared that the king and nobles engrossed the trade of the country. In 1777-8, the captain of the Rumbold, country ship, which had made a voyage to Cochin China, reported favourably of that country as a mart for European commodities. He had brought with him two Cochin Chinese Mandarins of considerable rank, who were prevented landing in their own country by stress of weather, and were respectfully treated by the English at Calcutta; in consequence of which, Mr. Hastings, then governor general, deputed Mr. Chapman to Cochin China, to endeavour to open a commercial intercourse with that country. Mr. Chapman returned to Bengal in 1779, having failed in the object of his mission, and been in fact forced out of the country, escaping with some difficulty; but laid before the Bengal Government a narrative of his proceedings, accompanied by valuable geographical and historical memoranda.

In 1793, a Mr. Simpson made a representation to the Bengal Government, respecting trade to Cochin China, and requested a letter of credit to the king, with a view to the security of his property. With this request Lord Cornwallis, the then governor general, did not deem it expedient at that time to comply; and the subject was reserved for further consideration.

In 1803, Mr. Lance was deputed by the secret committee of the Court of Directors to Cochin China, with a view to open commercial intercourse. He addressed a letter to the king in his voyage outward, but being taken ill, proceeded to China, and there resigned his commission to Mr. Roberts, who came immediately to Touraun Bay, and entered into correspondence with the king, the Portugueze missionaries, and the French gentlemen who were at the court. The mission failed, chiefly, as was supposed, through the influence of the French.

In April 1804, Mr. Roberts went from China to Bengal, where he submitted the detail of his proceedings to Lord Wellesley, then governor general, and obtained a letter from his lordship to the king of Cochin China, with which he proceeded on a second mission to that place, but was less favourably received than on the former occasion. The failure of his second attempt was particularly ascribed to the hostile influence of the French and Portugueze over the king.

In 1807, Lieut. Ross was sent to the Coast of Cochin China, to survey the paracells, and entrusted with a friendly letter to the King, but experienced the most inhospitable treatment.

In 1808, the Bengal Government consented to interfere, by letter, with the King of Cochin China, to procure payment for some timber furnished to him by Messrs. Abbot and Maitland, merchants of Madras: but this application, which has since been repeated, has proved ineffectual.

Having thus adverted generally to the exertions that have been made during a period of about two centuries to establish a commercial intercourse with Siam and Cochin China, we now come to the substance of Mr. CRAWFURD's Report of the Mission from the Bengal Government in 1822.

Siam.—The Kingdom of Siam, though reduced in its geographical limits within the last half century by the encroachments of the Burmans, is probably at present of more solid strength and resources than at any former period of its history. The Siamese territory extends to the South as far as 7° North latitude, and the Malayan tributaries of Siam as far as 3°.—To the North the extreme confines of the Siamese territory extend, as far as could be learnt, to latitude 25°. On the Bay of Bengal, however, the Siamese territories reach at present no further than the Port of Tanoy belonging to the Burmans, in latitude 13° North, and longitude 98° East. On the East Coast of the Gulf of Siam its territories extend to latitude 11° and to longitude 104° East as far as the port and town of Athieu or Kang Kao, which itself is in possession of the Cochin Chinese. The neighbours of the Siamese to the *North West* are the Pegu or Monrace, subject to the Burmans, to the *North* the Burmans and Chinese of the Pro-

vince of You-nan, and to the East and South East the Kambojans and Cochin Chinese.

The natural advantages of Siam in point of harbors, rivers, and internal navigation are very considerable. The navigation of the Gulf itself is one of the safest and easiest in the Eastern Seas. On its West Coast are the ports of Sungora and Ligor, and that of Ban-don, less known. This last is formed by the mouth of a River, where there is fourteen or fifteen feet water, and which is therefore navigable for vessels of considerable burden. At the head of the Bay are three Ports formed by the three *embouchures* of the Me-nam. At the western and the middle one of these called Mek-long and Ta-chin, no more than eight feet water are found at spring tides, so that they are inaccessible to vessels of any considerable burden. The Eastern branch of the Me-nam, or that of Bang-kok, is the great Port of Siam. This is navigable with ease and safety to all merchant vessels under two hundred and fifty tons.

Towards the Eastern Coast of the Gulf, the merits of one harbor, that of the Si-Chang Islands, were determined by actual survey. From this indeed down to the latitude of 11° the Coast is so thickly crowded with islands, having navigable channels and good anchorage between them, that it may almost be looked upon as one great harbour throughout. The principal Ports of Native Commerce in this quarter are Chantilum and Tang-yai, the principal seats of the culture and trade of Pepper, Cardamums and Gamboge. Chanti-lum the most important, has an extensive Chinese population engaged in the Pepper culture The town is about fifteen miles up a small river, which has no more than five feet water at its entrance, but off this, where there is shelter behind the neighbouring Islands, it has water enough for ships of considerable size. To these Ports the Siamese do not admit strangers.

The wide extent of the Siamese dominions admits of great diversity of soil and productions, and it may safely be said, that no country in the world is more highly gifted by nature.—Its productions in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms are not only of great variety, but such as are well suited to stimulate commercial enterprize, and attract the resort of foreign nations.

In the mineral kingdom the products are Iron, Tin. Copper, Lead, and Gold, the Iron mines are found at from two hundred to three hundred miles distant from the capital, and to the North of it, either directly in the neighbourhood of the River, or very near to it. Much of the ore is imperfectly smelted upon the spot, and in this state carried down to the capital, where it is fabricated into culinary and other utensils. The Chinese have of late years entered with spirit into the smelting and manufacture of Iron, and consequently it forms at present one of the most valuable articles of exportation, and is sent in large quantities to the Malayan Islands, Kamboga, and Cochin China The small labor at which this product is obtained in Siam is implied in its price,—a Picul of the common bar Iron costing no more than four Rupees.

Tin in Siam is diffused over more extensive geographical limits than in any other part of the world, and for productiveness the mines of Junk Ceylon may be considered to stand next in rank to those of Banca, if they be not indeed in this respect equal to them: neither however the mines of the metal, nor those of Copper, Lead or Gold, have in Siam experienced the benefit of the industry and enterprize of the Chinese, and the produce therefore is comparatively of small importance. The Tin and Gold mines are wrought by the Siamese, those of Copper and Lead by some of the mountain tribes, who deliver them as tribute. The quantity of Tin which finds its way to the capital, and is from thence exported, amounts to eight thousand piculs, or about five hundred tons.

Although the alluvial tract of the Me-nan and other spots be highly cultivated, yet from all the information that could be obtained, the far greater portion of the country is covered with primeval forests. The most valuable productions of these are Teak-wood, Rose-wood, Eagle-wood, and Sapan-wood. The Teak is of the same quality with that of Ava, and found indeed nearly in the same forests. It is floated down to the capital of Siam, often to a distance of three hundred miles, Little of this is exported by foreigners. The Siamese themselves construct their large Junks of it, and four or five of these are always to be seen on the stocks at the capital. A close grained wood of a red colour, somewhat resembling Mahogany, and called by the Portuguese "Pao Roza," or Rose wood, is produced in abundance in the forests of Siam. This wood, which is fit for furniture and ornamental purposes, is exported in very large quantities by the Chinese, particularly to Canton and the Island of Hoi-nan.

The most valuable produce of these forests however, is probably the Dye-wood, called Sapan. There is no part of the world that gives this production in such cheapness or abundance It forms the dunnage of all the Chinese Junks, and the principal parts of the Cargoes of many of them. The precious prefume called Agila or Eagle-wood, is obtained in the Islands on the East Coast of the Gulf of Siam, and some on the Mountains of the Continent: this commodity, which is in great demand in all the Western countries of Asia, is believed to be the exclusive production of Siam and Cochin China.

The staple productions of culture are Rice, Sugar, Pepper and Tobacco. The great Rice country is of course the tract subjected to the inundations of the Me-nan. This portion of the country is of remarkable fertility, and yields Rice with a comparatively small portion of labour,—so that there is no place where, in ordinary years, grain can be had at a cheaper rate than in Siam.

Sugar was first produced in Siam from the Cane about thirteen years ago, when the Chinese, in consequence of some additional privileges, conferred upon them by the Court, entered upon the cultivation of the Cane: in a very few years afterwards the commodity began to be exported, and such has been the rapidity of the growth of this branch of industry, that it is reckoned at present not less than eighty thousand piculs are annually exported.

Pepper is another article, the culture of which is in the hands of the Chinese.—The East Coast of the Gulf about the latitude of 11° and 12° are the Countries in which this branch of Agriculture is successfully carried on.—The quantity of this article which is exported, and almost entirely to China, is about sixty thousand piculs, which is four times the quantity produced upon Prince of Wales's Island, and equal to the whole production of the West Coast of Sumatra, hitherto considered to afford the great bulk of all the Pepper of Commerce. The Siamese Minister informed the Mission that upwards of forty thousand piculs were annually given in as tribute to the King. The branch of revenue arising from this monopoly is realized nearly on the same principles as the forced deliveries of the Dutch, in this same production, in Coffee, and in other articles.

The same portion of the country which produces Pepper, produces also large quantities of Gum, Gamboge, and Cardamoms, the latter of a fine quality, and in great esteem amongst the Chinese. Benjamin is produced chiefly in the kingdom of Lao, and has of late years been exported in considerable quantities. This a commodity which has commonly been supposed to be peculiar to the Islands of Sumatra and Borneo.

Of annual products a remarkable variety, applicable to the purposes of commerce, is afforded by Siam. The Chinese deal extensively in almost all of them. These consist of Hides, Peltry, Horns, Bones, Ivory, Feathers, Salt-fish, Sticklac, and esculent Bird's Nests.

The Hides consist of principally of Deer skins, of which the Dutch used in former times to take from Siam to Japan about one lack and fifty thousand a year, with Buffaloe or Elephants and Rhinoceros's Hides. The Peltry consists of Tyger, Leopard, Otter, and Cat skins, besides the Horns exported for economical uses. Rhinoceros' Horns and Deer's Antlers, in [illegible] stage of their formation, are [illegible] by the Chinese for their supposed medicinal virtues. Of bones, an [illegible] quantity is carried to China [illegible] them for medicinal purposes, [illegible] greater quantity to be ground down and used as a dressing for the highly [illegible]ted, but exhausted soils of some of the [illegible] populous districts of China.

Sticklac of the finest quality, which [illegible] where to be found, forms a very [illegible] product. It is chiefly obtained from [illegible] the Northern parts of the Country. [illegible] production not less than eighteen thousand piculs are annually sent to China.

One valuable article remains still to be mentioned—Culinary Salt, which is produced in a degree of excellence and cheapness which is no where exceeded. This commodity is manufactured in the districts lying upon the Central and Western extremes of the Me-nan; the whole is obtained by solar evaporation, and the peculiar nature of the soil and climate for the manufacture is sufficiently indicated, not only by the cheapness of the Salt, but by the size and purity of its crystals; this commodity is brought to the capital; and easily distributed over the most populous parts of the Country by means of the innumerable Canals or small Rivers which intersect the tract of inundation: the traffic in it indeed constitutes the largest branch of Native-Commerce.

From Western India, in exchange for these, they receive Opium, Cotton Piece-goods and a small quantity of embroidered Silks. Of Opium, from the best information that could be obtained, the annual consumption seems to be about two hundred chests. The whole of this is the product of our Bengal provinces, and indeed it is believed that no other description of Opium has ever been tried in the Siamese market, notwithstanding the enhanced price; the consumption has been encreasing from year to year with the encreasing foreign commerce of the Country. The current price, previous to the extraordinary rise, was five thousand ticals a chest: allowing this price for the quantity consumed, it appears that the Siamese pay a million of ticals a year for our Opium, or about a million and a quarter of Calcutta Rupees.

The Cotton Piece-goods of India, [illegible]ally the Chintzes of Surat and the Coromandel Coast, appear from time immemorial to have been articles of considerable demand. About the Capital especially, a very large proportion of the population is clothed with these articles. The Mission was informed that the annual quantity either imported direct by European vessels brought by Junks from Batavia and the Straits of Malacca, or across the Peninsula, does not fall short of five hundred bales.

Of European manufactures those most in demand among the Siamese are white cotton goods, cheap woollens, firearms and glass-ware. The taste for this class of commodities appeared to be so good amongst the Siamese, that nothing seemed wanting to give the branchof trade connected with its value and stability, but a moderate share of freedom and security.

The foreign trade of Siam is conducted with China, Cochin China and Kamboja, certain native Ports of the Indian Islands, Betavia, the European Ports in the Straits of Malacca, British India, and America.

Of all these the trade with China is incomparably of the greatest value and amount.—This is conducted with almost every port of that great Country, being by no means confined like the trade of Europeans to one part of that Empire, or two at the most.—The trade with the Provinces of Canton, including the Island of Hoi-nan and Fokien, is the most considerable, but there is also a trade carried on with the more northern Provinces of Chi Kiang and King-nan.

The trade of Cochin China and Kamboja is chiefly conducted with the ports of Saigun and Kang-Cao, and compared to the latter is very inconsiderable indeed in point of amount.—These Junks are also exclusively navigated by Chinese mariners. The main exports from Siam are Iron, and the imports raw Silk.

The trade with British India is conducted principally from Surat and Bombay, and occasionally from Bengal. During the long war with France, when every other branch of this trade ceased, the Surat Ships, generally from two to three, annually continued to frequent the Port of Bang-kok.—The Supercargoes of these vessels have generally been Parsees or Mahommudans; they have commonly imported Gold and Silver, Silk tissues, and printed Cloths, the manufacture of Western India, and have carried away Benjamin, Gamboge, Eagle-wood, Sapan wood, and of late years Sugar.

It appears that the Native trade of Siam, conducted exclusively by the Chinese, amounts to near thirty-nine thousand tons, and that supposing the Chinese vessels require, as is probable, three times the number of mariners that an European vessel does that, this trade gives employment to above eight thousand hands.

If to this Chinese trade be added eight hundred tons annually for the American trade, and one thousand for that of British India, and we conjecture the Native Malayan trade also to amount to about this last sum, then we shall have an aggregate for the whole trade of forty-one thousand and eight hundred tons.

The Custom-house duties consist of impost upon goods imported and exported, and duties upon tonnage or measurement. The imposts upon goods often pupport to b an ad valorem duty, but rudely assessed. Upon the import Cargoes of European vessels it is levied as a per centage upon the whole value, as appreciated by the Officers of Government. With respect to the tonnage or measurement duty, it varies with the place or nation with which the trade is conducted. The direct trade with the continent of China, and which is really carried on by the native shipping of the port of Bang kok, is on that account free from all impost, whether on goods or tonnage. The Junks trading with Hoi-nan, and which actually belong to to the ports of that Island, pay a measurement duty at a certain fixed rate per fathom of the breadth of the beam, and European vessels twice as much. The amount of revenue derived from the customs it was found impracticable to obtain.

With regard to our commercial relations with Siam, which are highly deserving of attention, it is believed that there is no country of India in proportion to its extent and population, with which were the intercourse placed upon a fair and liberal footing, a more valuable commerce could be conducted by Europeans, but especially by our own nation.

It may be remarked, that the great obstacle to the extension of European commerce is not directly the arbitrary character of the Government itself, and the insecurity of property which may be supposed to result from it, for the property of strangers is as secure from positive depredation in the Menan, as in the Hooghly; nor from contempt of foreign trade in general, for the Government holds this in the highest esteem,—nor from political jealousy itself for even of this the foreign trade does not experience the effects,—but almost entirely from the injurious principle of the Government interfering in commercial matters, and appearing itself as the chief trader in all the most valuable productions of the country, as well as exercising a monopoly over much of what is imported by strangers.

Upon the principal articles of monopoly, a fixed price is placed and there is no trade carried on in them with private individuals, except clandestinely. Unrestrained dealing on the part of an European merchant is by no means a matter of course, even when the established regulations of trade are implicitly complied with; for a specific licence must be obtained, and every license so granted is considered as a boon on the part of the Government.

The import duty amounts to eight per cent. The export duty is a fixed and specific impost upon each commodity. Thus upon the great article of European export, Sugar, it is one and half tical the Chinese peculiar. The presents are considered to amount generally upon vessels of every description to about one thousand ticals, but as a return is made to the extent of at

least fifty per cent. of these, the real amount is no more than five hundred ticals. Upon the exportation of Bullion or even of the coin of the country, there is neither duty, restriction nor prohibition, and upon the whole it must be acknowledged that there is nothing illiberal nor oppressive in the nominal and ostensible regulation of the Siamese trade in its relation to Europeans, and that it is the practice only which is vexatious and oppressive.

Cochin China.—This Empire, which took its existing form in the first years of the present century, comprizes the whole of Cochin China, the whole of Tonquin, the principal part of Kamboja, and the little state of Champa. Its geographical limits extend from the point of Kamboja in about 8° 30 North latitude to he Northern confines of Tonquin, which reach within very few miles of the Tropic, and from the longitude of 105° to about 109° East It is bordered to the North by the Chinese Provinces of Canton, Kenangsi and Yunan, and to the West by the kingdoms of Lao and Siam; the Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin, and the China Sea, bound it in every direction.

The kingdom of Cochin China, although apparently inferior to Siam in fertility of soil and in variety and richness of production, possesses extraordinary advantages for Commerce, both from its centrical situation, its navigable rivers, and its innumerable and excellent harbors.

Within the whole kingdom there appear to be no less than five great or considerable navigable rivers, viz that of Kangkao, of Kamboja, of Sai-gun, of Tonquin, and of Hue.

The first of these empties itself into the Gulf of Siam, and upon this are situated Athien and Pontiame. This river, which connects itself with the great river of Kamboja, and through it leads to the capital of that kingdom, Panompin, was much frequented about a century ago by European traders. This is the place to which in the negociation with the Cochin Chinese Court, the Mission was anxious to obtain a free access, as being the only considerable Cochin Chinese port upon the Gulf of Siam, and affording a direct access into the interior of Kamboja.

Cochin China Proper has no navigable river of any magnitude. The river of Hue having but a very short course, and altho' broad, being but shallow, is not of extensive utility either to external or internal navigation. It estuary however forms a fine harqour, and in the South West monsoon, ships of two hundred tons burden may enter and but it in great safety. In the opposite monsoon, on the contrary, it is almost inaccessible.

In Tonquin there is one river which in former periods was well known to European navigators, and appears to have been then accessible, notwithstanding the bar at its mouth to vessels of four hundred or five tons burthen. From the best information that could be obtained, the entrance appears at present to be much obstructed by sand banks, and the river consequently not navigable for vessels of above two hundred tons burden. Cachao, the capital of Tonquin, is situated upon this stream at the distance of about one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. This river, which fertilizes a great tract of country, is the principal source of the productiveness of Tonquin,—and having its origin in the centre of the great Chinese Province of Yu-nan, and extending throughout the whole of Tonquin, it would appear to afford a very extensive and useful internal navigation.

In regard to harbours, Cochin China appears to be singularly fortunate: within the six degrees and half of latitude, which intervene between Cape Saint James's and the Bay of Turan, there are no less than nine of the finest harbours in the world, accessible with every wind,—safe to approach, and when attained, affording the most complete protection.

The principal products of the country, in reference to their importance as articles of foreign trade, are thus enumerated.—Sugar is the most valuable of them. This article is chiefly produced in the central districts of Cochin China Proper, and both in agriculture and manufacture is the result of the labour of the natives of the country, and not of that of the Chinese as in Siam. The article is what is called in commerce *clayed Sugar*. Upon the whole, the commodity, though of a good grain, is inferior in whiteness to that of Siam. The whole exportation appears to be about thirty thousand piculs, and has principally been sent to China.

Raw Silk is the next article in value. Of this there is little or none produced in Kamboja, but in Cochin China, the culture, as the Mission had an opportunity of observing, is entensive, and in Tonquin it is still more so. The quantity of this commodity which the whole kingdom could export was estimated at about one lack and twenty thousand pounds weight a year. The objections to it are the shortness of the skein, and therefore its unsuitableness to our machinery. A seer of it, duly examined in the Calcutta market, was calculated to be worth eleven Rupees, being considered somewhat better than Bengal Silk not produced at the Company's filatures.—The French ships which lately visited Cochin China, carried home considerable quantities of it, and it appears that the coarser kind was found to answer very well in the French market.

Cochin China produces the true cinnamon. The whole produce of this article for exportation appears to be about two thousand piculs, or two lacks and sixty-six thou-

sand pounds. Its growth is confined to the mountains of central Cochin China, from whence it is exported to Kamboja and Tonquin, but principally to China, where it is much more highly valued than any other quality of this aromatic. Although in taste highly agreeable, and aromatic, in its present state of preparation, it is not suited to the Indian or European markets. To render it suited to our consumption, it would be necessary that the Natives should be instructed in freeing it from the *epidermis*, and otherwise packing and preparing it as practised in Ceylon, a matter which might be communicated without difficulty through the Chinese.

Another exclusive product of the central part of the kingdom which is extensively cultivated and supplied to the neighbouring provinces, is Tea. This is a very coarse and very cheap commodity, the price seldom exceeding a penny or two pence a pound — Whether under other circumstances of our relations with this part of the world, this Tea might not be exported for the consumption of the poorer classes in England, may be a subject for consideration.

The productions of alluvial districts of the kingdom, and the adjacent forests, are nearly identified with those of Siam, and it will only be necessary to enumerate the principal of them. These are for Kamboja, Gamboje, Cardamums, Eagle wood, Areka, Ivory, Sticklac, Hides, Horns and Bones, dried Fish, Dye-woods, and Woods for Naval domestic architecture For Tonquin they are Varnish, Sticklac, and Woods and Roots for dying.

Of these commodities it will only be necessary to specify two or three. Valuable timber is only found in Kamboja. A small quantity of Teak-wood, but undeserving of notice, is found in the forests of this country. The wood used for Ship-building, for the manufacture of gun carriages, and for almost all architectural purposes, is one called in the Native language *Sao*. Not having seen the tree which produces it, the Mission had no opportunity of ascertaining its botanical character. This timber, from all accounts, is strong and durable; it is carried to the capital in large quantities, and from it were constructed the whole of the public buildings, as well as the numerous and very beautiful gun-carriages which the Mission had an opportunity of examining in the Royal Arsenal. A hard black wood called in the Cochin Chinese language *Qo*, is extensively used in cabinet work, and doing of large dimensions and affording a the polish, seems extremely well suited to this purpose, and may probably answer for exportation to our settlements.—Kamboja also produces the timber called by the Portuguese Rose-wood, and this the Chinese export as they do from Siam.

Of the vegetable products exported from Tonquin, only one is adverted to—this is a species of root called in the Anam language, *Nao*, and in that of Canton *Shu leong*. It forms the dead weight of all the Chinese cargoes exported from Tonquin. This, which is a very cheap material, is extensively used both throughout Tonquin and Cochin China, as well as in China, as the material of a red dye, which might be applied to similar purposes, by our own manufacturers.

Tonquin is the only portion of the Cochin Chinese empire which yields the metal. Among these are Iron, Gold, and Silver, the iron of Tonquin, which seems to be nearly as cheap as that of Siam, supplies the whole kingdom, with the exception of Siagun, which is furnished from the latter country.

The commodities which the Cochin Chinese receive in the course of Commerce, in exchange for the productions now enumerated are the manufactured products of China, certain of the productions of the Malay Islands, and of India, and a few of the manufactures of Europe.

The productions they receive from China, are manufactured Silks, Porcelain, medical drugs, and a very large supply of Paper, principally for religious purposes, and some fine Teas. From the Malayan countries they receive Pepper, Cloves, and Nutmegs, with Sandal-wood, and Tin, and from India, Opium and Salt-petre. From Europe the present importations consist only of broad Cloth, a few Cotton Goods, Fire-arms, and unwrought Iron. Pepper of good quality, but in small quantity and of high price, is produced in the central provinces of Cochin China. The quantity is inadequate to the demand, which the Chinese trade creates for its exportation, and this article as well as Tin may be pointed out as commodities likely to be imported with advantage into Cochin China. Of Opium the consumption of the kingdom, estimating the wholesale price at three thousand five hundred Spanish dollars the chest, is stated to be about one hundred and fifty chests per annum, two thirds of this being estimated for Tonquin, and one third for Cochin China and Kamboja.—Until the establishment of Singapore, the whole of this supply have been obtained indirectly from Canton, some portion of it by the Junks, and a good deal by land communications.

Broad Cloth seems long to have been consumed in Cochin China, and at present the army amounting to forty thousand men, is uniformly and amply cloathed in British Woollens,—consisting chiefly of strong coarse scarlet broad cloth—of a small quantity of yellow and green of the same texture, with a few serges and camblets.—Independently of these, there is a demand for some woollens of a finer fabric among the

better classes of people for occasional winter dress.

From Canton and Singapore, the Junks have of late brought small quantities of fine heavy cotton goods, which are much in request amongst the better classes. Chintzes and other colored cotton goods, so well suited to the state of the Siamese, are not at all consumed by the Cochin Chinese; with the exception of handkerchiefs, neither are our coarse white cottons, such as are manufactured in India, fit to be imported into Cochin China; for from the specimens which the Mission brought from that country, it does not appear that we are capable of competing with them in this description of their domestic manufacture.

The Cochin Chinese, notwithstanding their skill in the fabrication of cannon, and the manufacture of ammunition, are incapable of supplying themselves with fire-arms, and they have at all times been furnished with these by Europeans. One of the French ships, which came out in 1819 supplied the king of Cochin China with ten thousand stand of arms, yet these still continue articles in demand. Notwithstanding the apparent cheapness of the native iron both of Siam and Cochin China, still this does not exclude the importation of the same commodity from Europe, the use of which, from the little loss it sustains in the operation of forging, compared to the Native metal, has advantages over it even in point of economy.

The foreign trade of the Cochin Chinese empire is almost exclusively with China. The trade which it carries on with Siam is inconsiderable, and that with European nations still smaller. The Cochin Chinese, like the Siamese, and it is presumed for the same reasons, are prohibited from going abroad, and whatever foreign trade they possess, is carried on, not by themselves, but by the natives of those countries with whom they hold intercourse. The subjects of Cochin China however, are permitted to go abroad by licence, and in this manner a few of them visit China, and within the last two or three years several of their Merchants have visited the European ports in the Straits of Malacca, and particularly Singapore. It may here be remarked, that were the Cochin Chinese permitted the liberty of going freely abroad, no people of the East seem so well fitted to make expert mariners from their hardiness, their activity, and their prompt and cheerful habits of obedience. The Cochin Chinese, although not permitted to go abroad, conduct a considerable traffic by sea between one part of the Empire and another. In the course of this as well as the transporting tributes to the capital, they acquire a good deal of maritime experience.

The Chinese trade of the Empire is chiefly conducted with Cachao in Tonquin, Saigun in Kamboja, and Faito and Hue, in Cochin China; but there is also some intercourse with the minor parts of Pungtae, Yatrang Fu-yin, Sam-chao, Kwin-nyon, Kwang-yi.

The whole of the Chinese trade, at the rate of sixteen piculs to a ton, amounts to nearly twenty thousand tons, being very little more than one half the Chinese trade of the single port of Bang-kok: such is the benefit derived to the latter from the numbers and free enterprize of the Chinese residents of that Country, for the Cochin Chinese Government is in theory nearly as despotic and arbitrary as that of Siam, but in practice it is, if not milder, certainly of a more manly and candid character. The Cochin Chinese in their form of Government, as they do in their other institutions, imitate the Chinese, but they fall as much short of those people in the administration of their law as they do in ingenuity and industry. The only rank amongst them is official, and this, as in China, is divided into two great classes, a Civil and a Military arrangement, which creates throughout the Provinces a sort of double administration.

The form of the administration is regular, and the habits and modes of transacting business, equally prompt and methodical.

An erroneous opinion appears to be prevalent amongst European nations, communicated by some of the most recent writers, respecting Tonquin and Cochin China, that the resort of European traders is in a great measure interdicted in this kingdom, on the same principle as in Japan, and in all the ports of the Chinese Empire, with the exception of one. This is so far from being true, that it is believed in no Asiatic Country are European Merchants admitted upon terms more easy and liberal than in Cochin China. European Ships had indeed been subjected to higher rates of duties than the vessels of Asiatic nations, previous to the year 1818, but in that year, the late King established a new Tariffe for the foreign commerce, and all foreign traders were upon that occasion placed upon an equality.

By this regulation all vessels pay a rated measurement duty, moderate in its amount, are exempted from all import duties or examination of import cargo, and pay a small export duty upon a few articles only. Vessels driven into the ports of Cochin China by stress of weather, or visiting them for the purpose of making commercial enquiries, are free from all charges, and four of the principal ports of the Cochin Chinese Empire are open to European Commerce.

These moderate and liberal arrangements leave little to be desired in the way of mere regulation, but it is of little more consequence to the interests of foreign trade, that in Cochin China, neither the sovereign nor his officers are traders themselves, that there are no royal monopolies, and no claim of right of pre-emption, the exercise of all of which is infinitely more mischievous even than the heaviest duties.

The French are the only people who have yet availed themselves of the new regulations of the Cochin Chinese Government in favor of European trade. Four French Ships of considerable burden have since then visited Cochin China They brought out firearms, iron, copper, woollens and some curiosities for the Court, and all received full cargoes of sugar, with considerable quantities of raw silk A respectable mercantile house at Bourdeaux has left two French Gentlemen as Agents at Turan, for the purpose of providing them with cargoes.

There is reason to hope that the trade of Siam and Cochin China will also afford an indirect channel for the employment of our capital, still more extensive and advantageous than the direct trade with those nations themselves, namely a trade with China. This is more particularly applicable to Cochin China than to Siam, because it lies more in the direct route of trade, and the Chinese vessels which frequent its ports stand more in need of return cargoes than they do in Siam; but it applies indeed to both, and embraces an aggregate trade amounting to sixty thousand tons.

By this channel an indirect, but still an easy, intercourse may be kept up with every port of China from Hoi-nan up to the Yellow Sea, and by these means may be conveyed to the ports of China all the commodities of the Indian Archipelago of India or of Europe, known to be suitable to the Chinese market,—while by the same course we might receive in return direct from the principal marts, the teas, and raw and wrought silks of China. This is a commerce which might exist independent of the caprice of the Chinese Government, and which would increase in proportion to the freedom with which it was conducted. The Chinese merchants of Cochin China, with whom Mr CRAWFURD conversed constantly, urged this branch of commerce upon his attention, and shewed themselves most solicitous to enter into it.

Independent of the advantages which we may draw from the maritime intercourse between Cochin China and the ports of the Chinese Empire, it may be observed, that the internal intercourse between Tonquin and the Chinese Provinces to the North and West of it, and which is chiefly conducted through the great river of Tonquin, may afford another channel of disseminating our productions in parts of China, which have at present no cheap or direct communication with the only port which we are allowed to frequent. We should receive as returns in this branch, the precious and useful metals, which are productions either of Tonquin itself, or of the great Chinese Province of Yu-nan, which borders immediately upon it.

From a public notification in the preceding part of this day's Gazette, it will be seen that the Government of Cochin China has consented to the admission of all British vessels into the ports of Sai-gun, Han, Paifo, and Hue, on the terms specified in the Tariffe or Regulations of Trade, included in the same official document.

Permission for Suttees, a proof of "an ardent desire for the welfare and real interests" of the Natives.

We have to call the attention of our readers to another of those distressing, and really heart-rending recitals, which we are certain the Governments of this Country would rejoice in being *able* to render a tale of other times. We allude, as our readers will have imagined, to another and a fatal Suttee. We refer them to the account below, and we can hardly imagine a more distressing duty than that which dire necessity imposes on a Magistrate to grant permission for such a sacrifice, even tho' every possible persuasion has been used to induce a refusal.

There are those who deprecate this permission, but it—like every act of the Indian Governments, where the natives of this Country are concerned—has its source in an ardent desire for their welfare, and real interests. If a Suttee could take place without this permission, there would be no restraint on the practice. The permission given is no sanction to the practice, but only an assurance that the particular sacrifice is made under the sanction of the Hindoo law, and, however it may be deprecated, it is utterly impossible that, consistent with justice the practice can be restrained by force. Under these circumstances, surely the permission after every means had been used to prevent it, which latter in itself evinces an abhorrence from the practice, cannot be considered, in any other light than an humane precaution against the infatuated, and sometimes interested, entreaties and threats of relation and Brammins.

On the 16th instant a Baboo by the name of Ram Chunder Day of the Danish Settlement, Serampore, departed this life. A report was made to the Darogah in the Night about 10 o'clock, that his Widow intended to sacrifice herself with her deceased Husband; and insisted upon being burnt the very same night, but the Darogah not having authority to grant permission to that effect without the Sanction of the Judge and Magistrate, apprized this Gentleman of the circumstance, who immediately proceeded to the dwelling-house of the Baboo, and requested an interview with the Widow, which however was declined, by her desiring the Judge to meet her upon the spot where the funeral pile was erected, and where she appeared about 1 o'clock in the morning The Magistrate, G. Hohlenberg, Esq in the most praise-worthy manner remonstrated with this unfortunate Woman on the shocking impropriety of thus sacrificing herself, but was at last obliged to grant permission, in the usual manner.—*John Bull.*

CALCUTTA.

JULY 28.

Yesterday's Report announced no arrival. The eternal *Circassian* not yet off.

We presume that Lord AMHERST will arrive in course of the week.

The appointment of Sir JOHN MALCOLM as Ambassador to Persia, would seem, we are inclined to think, to indicate an apprehension of Russian Collision—perhaps of a hostile nature.

"If the Theatre (says LA MOTTE) were to be shut up, the stage wholly silenced and oppressed, I believe the world, bad as it is now, would be ten times more wicked." What an escape we have had in Calcutta! Heaven knows we are all sufficiently wicked already—but to be ten times more so! Dreadful thought!! What do we not owe to our public-spirited Proprietors, for having, as it were, interfered to stay the inevitable plague of demoralization which hovered over the City of Palaces? Surely the public will second their efforts; and now that the Theatre is *not* shut up, muster an overflowing house to commence the season with next Friday. The Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, we believe, means to honor the house with his presence. As we already stated, the pieces fixed on for the evening's amusement are the musical entertainments of *The Waterman*, and the extremely ludicrous little thing of *Monsieur Tonson*. Both pieces are, we understand, strongly cast. *Bundle* will be by a veteran Amateur, the chief prop of our Theatre. *Tug* will be represented by an Amateur whose musical powers are only to be equalled by his fine taste. We have not yet heard who is to personate *Robin*. The female parts are to be rendered equate by the "fair Sisters of the Drama."

In "*Monsieur Tonson*" our most favorite Amateurs will, almost to a man, appear. *Morbleu* will be in the hands of the Amateur who some months ago was so humorously effective in *Ferment* ("School of Reform"). *Tom Kop* will be represented by the *Tyke* of the same. *Jack Ardourly* by the *Lord Avondale*. *Nap*, the Watchman, by the capital *Col Touchwood* of "What Next?" And *Madame Bellegrade* by the inimitable *Mrs. Nicely* of the "School of Reform."

Whatever other effects a recent trial may have produced among strangers to the Church of Scotland here, we fear that an increased respect for that Establishment can hardly be one of them. We do think that there appeared, in the course of the proceedings, circumstances of a nature calculated to produce unfavorable impressions; and we also consider that it is incumbent upon all true friends of that Church—of those who have been born in it, and are proud to belong to it—to clear away such erroneous impressions when they come under their direct experience. There are, no doubt, many persons moving among us who have no time, and perhaps less inclination, to enquire very deeply into matters which, as not peculiarly affecting themselves, they may conceive rather foreign to their business and bosoms. We need not be surprised if such should not consider the Presbyterian Hierarchy in a very dignified light, for they can hardly have very exalted notions of men, whom they do not imagine peculiarly set aside by an especial act of consecration to the service of the Deity—of men who consider the pastoral office as a trade, and devote the ample leisure, which some people suppose them to possess, in making shoes and breeches. Should erroneous impressions, such as we have alluded to, have taken hold of the minds of some among us, we are not so vain as to suppose ourselves capable of removing them, but we are not without hopes of being able to prevail upon them *to enquire* and judge for themselves.

Splendor, pomp, wealth, and the pride they create, form none of the characteristics of the Church of Scotland. It boasts of no mitres nor altars nor sinecures. It is entirely intended for use, and not for show. It is not a state machine that is to be screwed and twisted this way and that. Its head is invisible, and its altar is in the heart. As it is not the gaudiest bird that sings best, nor the most leafy tree that is most productive, neither is it the most gorgeous Church that produces the most universal beneficial effects. Of this the world has had convincing proofs in the history of the Church of Rome. If the tree is to be judged of by the fruit, we appeal triumphantly to the Church of Scotland, as one of the mightiest engines of human improvement ever known. Never was there a Church which suffered more to attain that excellence which is now its pervading attribute. It is the palm of a hard fought contest, where bigotry, power, pomp, and vain glory, waged with fearful odds against an oppressed, but finally victorious, people. No wonder then that after the days of peril and wrath have passed away, their descendants should cling to their birth-right and evince the utmost anxiety to keep in its strictness and its purity that discipline which has made their country a land of order, industry, and true religion. If for all these benefits they pay less dearly now than their neighbours, let them thank their ancestors and strive to be as jealous

of their rights and as able to oppose the advances of pretence, arrogance and power as they were.

On a recent occasion, the phrase Holy Orders was used. We also heard the phrase Apostolical Ordination; and it was the impression of some, that Presbyterian Clergymen receive not the advantage of Apostolical Ordination. If by this is meant that they do not receive the Holy Ghost, we fear that they are not the only divines who are not *apostolically* ordained. Doubting excessively as we do, that the hands of any man or men now-a-days have the power to transmit the Holy Ghost, we shall dwell no longer on that point; but if by Apostolical Ordination is meant the consecrating, or, in a public manner, the recognising for the labours of the Gospel men after a ceremony or mode pursued by the Apostles,—we believe that the Church of Scotland will be found to be as apostolically ordaining a Church as any one else. On this head, and many others, we refer such of our readers as are at all interested in the question, to the *Confession of Faith*; which taking the Bible to be the first stone of the building, is, we have been taught to believe in the Presbyterian Church, reckoned the second "Under the head of Ordination of Ministers, (says the Confession) is to be considered either the doctrine of ordination, or the power of it." "He that is ordained Minister, must be duly qualified both for life and Ministerial abilities, according to the rules of the Apostle." That is, he must be according to the Apostle TIMOTHY, "blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, of good behaviour, given to hospitality, apt to teach.... not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre, but patient, not a brawler, not covetous," &c. The rules for examination previous to ordination are, we believe, very strict. They include a knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, and an acquaintance with authors on Divinity in each, &c. The candidate for ordination must preach three several days before the people, 'that they may have trial of his gifts for their edification, and may have time and occasion to enquire into, and the better to know, his life and conversation." Here follows the rest of the ceremony:—

Upon the day appointed for ordination, which is to be performed in that church where he that is to be ordained is to serve, a solemn fast shall be kept by the congregation, that they may the more earnestly join in prayer for a blessing upon the ordinance of Christ, and the labours of his servant for their good. The presbytery shall come to the place, or at least three or four ministers of the word shall be sent thither from the presbytery; of which one appointed by the presbytery shall preach to the people concerning the office and duty of ministers of Christ, and how the people ought to receive them for their work's sake.

After the sermon, the minister who hath preached shall, in the face of the congregation, demand of him who is now to be ordained, concerning his faith in Christ Jesus, and his persuasion of the truth of the reformed religion, according to the scripture; his sincere intentions and ends in desiring to enter into this calling; his diligence in praying, reading, meditation, preaching, ministering the sacraments, discipline, and doing all ministerial duties towards his charge, his zeal and faithfulness in maintaining the truth of the gospel, and unity of the church, against error and schism; his care that himself and his family may be unblameable, and examples to the flock; his willingness and humility, in meekness of spirit, to submit unto the admonitions of his brethren, and discipline of the church; and his resolution to continue in his duty against all trouble and persecution.

In all which having declared himself, professed his willingness, and promised his endeavours, by the help of God; the minister likewise shall demand of the people concerning their willingness to receive and acknowledge him as the minister of Christ, and to obey and submit unto him, as having rule over them in the Lord; and to maintain, encourage, and assist him in all the parts of his office.

Which being mutually promised by the people, the presbytery, or the ministers sent from them for ordination, shall solemnly set him apart to the office and work of the ministry, by laying their hands on him, which is to be accompanied with a short prayer or blessing, to this effect:

"Thankfully acknowledging the great mercy of "God in sending Jesus Christ for the redemption of "his people; and for his assention to the right hand "of God the Father, and thence pouring out his "Spirit, and giving gifts to men, apostles, evange-"lists, prophets, pastors, and teachers, for the ga-"thering and building of his church; and for fitting "and inclining this man to this great work*, to en-"treat him to fit him with his Holy Spirit, to give "him (who in his name we thus set apart to this ho-"ly service) to fulfil the work of his ministry in all "things, that he may both save himself, and his "people committed to his charge"

Further with respect to the Confession of Faith,—it is well known to contain the articles of belief, and to be the standard of the doctrine and worship of the Church of Scotland. "At the revolution it was approved by Parliament, and ordained as the public and avowed Confession of the Faith of the Church." It must be subscribed to by Ministers before they can be permitted to hold a benefice. It must also be subscribed by Professors in Universities and schoolmasters, &c.

Of the strictness of the discipline of the Church of Scotland, as well as its jealousy of ministers holding occupations inconsistent with their holy profession, some idea may be formed by those not conversant with the subject, from the following extract from an act of Assembly held at Edinburgh, March 26, 1590.

"'Tis ordained,

1. 'That such as are light and wanton in their behaviour, as in gorgeous and light apparel, in speech, in using light and profane company, unlawful gaming, as dancing, carding, dicing, and such like, not beseeming the gravity of a pastor, be sharply and gravely rebuked by the Presbytery,

* Here let them impose hands on his head.

according to the degree thereof, and continuing therein after due admonition that he be deprived, as slanderous to the Gospel.

2. That Ministers, being found swearers or banners, profaners of the Sabbath, drunkards, fighters, guilty of all these, or any of them be deposed *simpliciter*. And such like liars, detractors, flatterers, breakers of promise, brawlers and quarrelers after admonition, continuing therein, incur the same punishment.

3. That Ministers, given to unlawful and incompetent trades, and occupations, for filthy gain, as holding of hostaries, taking of usury, beside conscience and good laws, and bearing worldly offices in noblemen and gentlemen's houses, merchandize, and such like, buying of victual, and keeping it to the dearth; and all such worldly occupations as may detract them from their charge, and may be slanderous to the pastoral calling; be admonished, and brought to the acknowledging of their sins;—and if they continue therein to be deposed," &c.

Such are a few of the rules passed by men who now-a-days would be called "*Wild*," but we think it would be a hard thing to prove that they were not of the *Orthodox* Church of Scotland, and that their descendants (now generally termed Evangelical) do not form bona fide the Orthodox party. Indeed *that* is the name by which they call themselves, and not "*wild*." That appellative they owe to their more lukewarm but hardly more polite neighbours. We must close these observations sooner than we intended. We trust they will be found to contain nothing derogatory to the *quid verum atque decens*; else our father monitor over the way will uplift his birch!

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—Having exchanged my lengthy and *diabolic* title, for one shorter and more *euphonic*, I resumed my *stylus* of feather, dipped its extremity in *atramento*, injected a few particles of a certain odoriferous admixture into my olfactory organs, cursed a musquito, invoked the muses 'terque quaterque,' and the subjoined Charade, a poor specimen of the Œdipic art, was the result.

After you have perused it, I fear you will exclaim in the words of Horace—

"Parturiunt montes; nascetur ridiculus mus."

or with the lovely Desdemona—

"O most lame and impotent conclusion."

I send it however with all its imperfections. If you think it worthy to appear in the poetic department of your paper, insert it;—if found unworthy, it may perhaps do for a pellet to pelt the pates of lazy Printer's devils. But should it not even answer that end, Egad Sir, you may make it serve any other that you please.

Calcutta, INDIANUS.

CHARADE.

In my whole my first you will see,
My next 's very common,
My whole is seen in gay Paris*,
Here, Madrid, and London. †

Of my second here are many,
My other's very rare;
When you do go my first to see
I hope crowds will be there.

* Pronounced à la Françoise.
† Ditto rustic—*Lunnun*.

[For the India Gazette.]

TO CUPID,

Whom the author found slumbering on a sophe in his Study.

Who's here? By all that's sacred 'tis
That vexing, wounding little quiz,
That oft hath wrung my heart—but now
I have him, spite his shaft and bow.

Ah! urchin villain! you no more
Shall target me—I'll close the door;
And coming on you like Othello,
I'll smother you my little fellow.

And so the door I clos'd—but he,
The winged Love, awoke! At me
He gaz'd with glance of sweetest dread,
And down he hung his curly head.

"Ah! kill me not," he said, and wept;
"I found your couch,—was weary,—slept
"And—kill me not, I did not know
"You were so stern—O let me go!

"O let me go, and when *you* sleep,
"My viewless watch I'll o'er thee keep,
"And never bend my golden bow
"But to repel some coming foe!"

Then go, said I; in peace depart,
And never more torment this heart;
Adieu!—behold the door's ajar,
So hie thee to thy mother's car.

He slowly went—but at the door
Arriv'd, he strung the bow he wore,
And smiling as a dart he drew,
Let fly the shaft, and off he flew!

Enrag'd, I follow'd,—summer's breeze
I might as well attempt to seize;
For Love had gain'd his native skies,
And left no trace behind but sighs!

If e'er again the urchin dare
My couch to press, I will not spare,
But to his doom the imp consign,
And drown him in a bowl of wine!

JEAN JACQUES SO SO.

SONNET.

Their's was a hallowed flame! for they had met
In Childhood's sunny path, ere tempest-showers
Had pass'd their shadows o'er the bright-winged hours
Of Life's deceitful morn,—ere fell regret
With cold malignant dews had dared to wet
The roses of their cheeks,—when in the bowers
Of innocence and love, 'mid sweet spring-flowers
They little dreamed the sun of joy would set.

Oh! sad and strange delusion! all too soon
The bleak storm howled, the gathering clouds were rife
With death and desolation;—in the noon
Of Life and Love, amid the gloom and strife,
Those fond impassioned Lovers wildly parted,—
She in the cold grave sleeps,—*He* lingers broken-hearted!

D. L. R——N,

Bhaugulpore, July 13, 1822.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—An early predilection for the Drama has induced me to gratify my inclination by attending at the Theatres as often as an opportunity occurred. I have hitherto refrained from sending you critiques of the performances, from the hope that some one of your numerous readers and Correspondents better qualified, would have undertaken the task; but as no one seems so disposed, I shall decline it no longer. The performance at the Dum-Dum Theatre last evening, was the justly celebrated Comedy of "JOHN BULL." Notwithstanding the violent fall of rain for the few preceding days, which prevented several parties from Calcutta honoring the Theatre with their presence, it was most respectably, if not crowdedly attended. The characters of *Tom Shuffleton* and *Lady Caroline Braymore* were admirably supported by distinguished performers. The former appeared the finished man of fashion, and displayed all that rakish folly and fashionable levity even in the most affecting scenes, which the author wished by his example to hold up to derision and contempt. He was perfectly at home in his part, which he acted to the life, and seemed thoroughly to understand; it was, in short, the very character for which he was adapted. *Lady Caroline Braymore* was equally well selected, and elicited an equal share of applause—in short, without exaggerating or over-acting their parts, they maintained them with spirit, and proved the main props and supports of the play. I am sorry I cannot speak so decidedly in favor of the rest of the characters; it would be wrong to discourage, as with a little more exertion many of them would doubtless succeed better, but their improvement can only be effected by pointing out their faults, and correcting the wrong impressions, which they appear to have entertained of their respective characters. I am of opinion, and it was generally so considered by the audience, that the characters were not well cast, and I was sorry to observe that several performers, both male and female, who rank high in the regard of the public, were without parts. I know not how to account for this, and sincerely hope it was accidental, and will not occur again, as the want of their exertions and abilities essentially detracts from the highly distinguished name which the Dum-Dum Theatre has attained. *Dennis Bulgruddery* was very fair, and in some parts acted the character to perfection, but he did not keep up the spirit of the part, and more than once I was sorry to observe, entirely lost sight of the honest, blundering, but honorable Irishman he ought to have represented, and in those parts by this neglect or inattention, turned some of the finest and most manly sentiments into farce, more particularly in the scenes with *Mrs. Bulgruddery*, but he is or might be a good actor, if he would but study his part with attention. *Dun* was also very tolerable in several places, but the character was over-acted, totally so, and the audience were not certainly on the whole pleased with his performance. *Sir Francis Rochdale* was, in my opinion, very poorly supported; he certainly is unfit for the character, altho' doubtless he has abilities for the stage in more suitable parts. In the scene in the library, when the honest Brazier comes for justice, he totally lost sight of the character, and his rage when *Old Job* takes possession of the Justice's chair—not in this case the chair of justice—was perfect pantomime. *Frank Rochdale* and *Mary* were never intended for the stage, and I do not hesitate in saying, that the play would have succeeded infinitely better than it did, had their places been supplied by almost any others. In the most affecting scenes their apparently total indifference and coolness was truly lamentable; they no doubt displayed a great share of philosophy; but pray, Mr. Editor, let them understand, that a stage hero and heroine, and *distressed lovers* too, ought not to know such a word. Poor *Frank* was for all the world like a Methodist Parson, and perhaps was one in disguise; now that gentlemen of that cloth have received a dispensation for being engaged in secular employments. Every person present, I could see, was prepared to feel for their distresses, particularly those of *Mary* in her interview with *Frank*, at the Manor house, and with her father on the heath at the "*Red Cow*." She fainted well on the second occasion

her scream was good on seeing her father, but with that exception, both *Frank* and herself were perfect automatons; no two pieces of marble could have been more cold and insensible than they were throughout. Such lovers were never seen, not even in the present degenerate days; but I refrain from saying more. In the very inferior parts they may be bearable, but for mercy's sake let us have no more sentiment or love from such insensibles. *Old Job* is, perhaps, a good actor; he did his part well on the whole, and once or twice shone out most brilliantly, but he has the same fault as most second-rate actors,—he did not thoroughly understand, and therefore overdid his part in several places;—let him pay attention, and study the character he has to represent with care, and I can venture to promise him applause and renown as the rewards of his care. *Peregrine* must mind his P's and Q's, if he wishes to retain his present high character—he has too much of rigidity and stiffness, he mouths his speeches; let him recollect Hamlet's instruction to the players, "but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lief the town crier spoke my lines." I would advise him too to be more particular in his H's. The H is a very pretty letter, and the ears of people of taste ought not to be unnecessarily tortured with its omission, or its addition to words which don't want it. It would be advisable that the Manager, or person entrusted with the superintendence of the rehearsals, should give the performers the benefit of his advice. A little instruction would do none of them harm, and I can venture to say, that many would derive no inconsiderable benefit from it. Several have evidently latent talent for the stage; it should be cherished and cultivated, and then I shall hope to see the Dum-Dum Theatre, what it once was, nearly equal to the Chowringhee. The comedy of JOHN BULL is one, of all others, most calculated from the manly independence, liberality, and honorable tendency of its sentiments, to elicit from a British audience the most unbounded applause: the characters are difficult to perform creditably—they require study, and they require a knowledge of the world, as indeed what characters do not in a less degree, to enable the actor satisfactorily to represent them. On the whole, I cannot conceal my opinion that JOHN BULL is not adapted for the Dum-Dum Theatre—they succeed admirably in Melo-dramas, and such like performances, where romantic and rustic characters are to be represented; but sentiment, love, and honest blunt independence, as represented in JOHN BULL, are not suited to the talents of the Dum Dumites. The farce "HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE," was most tame and uninteresting, and afforded but little opportunity for the exhibition of theatrical powers: it went off as well as could be expected. Between the play and afterpiece, there was a laughable song, by, I believe, the performer of *Dennis Bulgruddery*, which excited great applause, chiefly from the pit, but it was too ridiculous to be generally admired. The new Theatre which is being erected by subscription, is in progress, and will doubtless be finished in time to open the beginning of the cold weather when we may expect a rich mental treat. And now, Mr. Editor, before I conclude this, I fear you will think unnecessarily long critique. I must inform you, that my first born production is entirely at your mercy; use it as your own, but do not be too severe; for on your approbation of the present depends the chance of your ever seeing another critique from

Your's most devotedly,

A WOULD-BE PATRON AND ENCOURAGER OF THE DRAMA.

Barrackpoor; July 24, 1823.

We shall be happy to hear frequently from our Correspondent, and thank him for his first offering.—EDITOR.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

JULY.

24. Schooner *Tender Cochin*, Lieutenant Edward Lincombe, from Madras 19th July, off Port Palmyras.

26. *James Scott*, at the Cooley Bazar.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Oyle Castle*, J. Pearson, Commander, for London, in 4 or 5 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

(None.)

PASSED TO SEA.

H. C. Ships *General Kyd* and *Kent*, with the *Timandra*, *Marquis of Hastings*, *David Clark*, *Olive Branch*, (brig) and *Westmoreland*.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations, on the 26th Inst.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains,—*Circassian*, outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H. C. Ships *Windsor* and *Hythe*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 25. Brig Eugene, Luis de Fay, from Mauritius 1st June Bourbon 4th June.

28 Ship John Munro, H. J. Greene, from Bengal 2d April, Madras 11th May.

DEPARTURES.—June 26. Ship Felicitas, Peter Campbell, to Madras and Calcutta. Passengers, Capt. Aitchison, Capt. Tomkins, Capt. Walker.

27. Ship Piggott (Free Trader) James Tomlin, to London. Passengers, Mrs. Orton, and 3 Children, Mrs. Stout, and 2 Children, D. Greenhill, Esq. G. Gibbers, Esq. Capt. Kerby, 53d Rt. Lieut. Cutmons, Capt. Cuggons, Lieut. Harris, Dr. Orton, H. Hutt, Esq.

Do. Ship King George the Fourth (late Portuguese Ship Castro) Henry Beyts, to Bengal. Passengers, Mrs. Beyts and 2 Children, Lieut. B. Roxburgh, 6th B. Cy. Lieut. R. Loyd, H. C. Marine, Captain Richardson.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 24TH JULY, 1823.

Mr. C. F. Thompson, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. J. H. Paten, Do. to Do. Do. of Hooghly.

Mr. Hervey Morris, Do. to Do. Do. of Rungpore.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

JULY 17TH, 1823.

Dr. N. WALLICH, Superintendent General of Government Plantations.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 18th JULY, 1823.

No. 69 of 1823. With reference to the General Orders by Government, dated 2d February 1822, the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to modify the rules laid down in General Orders of 23d June 1818, for the adjustment of claims to shares of Java Prize money; and to direct, that instead of Bills being granted for payment at the Provincial Treasuries, they shall be discharged by the deputy Pay Masters at the out Stations, and such audited Bills as are payable in Cash in Calcutta, shall be discharged by the Pay Master at the Presidency, instead of at the General Treasury.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct, that the General Prize Committee shall submit for the Consideration and Orders of Government, all such claims as shall have been investigated and passed by the subordinate Committees, such appearing to the General Committee to be established. On their receiving the sanction of Government, they shall be passed by the Military Auditor General, as a member of the General Prize Committee: the Bills to be returned to the Station Committees, for the purpose of being presented to the nearest Pay Master, who will pay the amount to the President of the Committee, by whom the shares of Individuals are to be discharged, the President obtaining a receipt for the share paid to each Individual, which he is to forward, for record, to the Committee at the Presidency.

Agreeably with the tenor of the Act 1st and 2d of George the 4th, Chap. 61, Claims may be preferred for Six years from the 23d April last, the date on which the last payment was made into the General Treasury, on the part of the Agent for Java Prize Money; after the expiration of that period no claim can be received.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*

Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 23D JULY, 1823.

No. 70 of 1823 The Batta and other Allowances for June 1823, and Pay for July 1823, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares will be issued on or after Tuesday the 12th Proximo.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*

Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 25TH JULY, 1823.

No. 71 of 1823.—Mr. William Saurin, Cadet of Infantry, is promoted to the Rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their health.

Captain John MaDowell, Commissary of Ordnance.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Robert Boyes, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Charles Ryan, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The following Medical Gentlemen attached to Civil Stations, have respectively obtained the permission of Government, in the Judicial Department, under dates the 10th and 17th Instant, to be absent from their Stations:

Assistant Surgeon H. Cavell, attached to the Civil Station of Dacca Jellalpore, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, for one month from the 15th Instant.

Assistant Surgeon G. M. Kennedy, attached to the Civil Station of Patna, for four months, with leave to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making an application to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health.

Serjeant Joseph Vessey, of the Pension Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his Stipend at Chunar, instead of at the Presidency

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 25TH JULY, 1823.

No 72 of 1823.—Lieutenant William J. Farley, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, from the 10th Instant.

The conditional resignation of Lieut Farley, of the Hon'ble Company's Service, promulgated in General Orders of 18th April last, is accordingly cancelled

Lieut Charles Seymour Marriott, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to the Pension List, from the 10th Instant.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut-Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 25TH JULY, 1823.

No. 73 of 1823—In consideration of the long, faithful and meritorious Services of Meerwan Sing, late Subadar Major of the 2d Battalion, 17th Regiment Native Infantry, recently transferred to the Invalid Establishment, and of the excellent character borne by him; the Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased at the special recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to sanction the grant of the Brevet Pay of his Rank of Subadar Major to that Native Commissioned Officer, in addition to his Invalid Pension.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, on the River, Rungpore, 10TH JULY, 1823.

The General Court Martial of which Major-General Dalzell is President, is dissolved.

Lieutenants (Brevet Captains) Berguer and Woolley, of the 1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry, are permitted to exchange appointments, the former is accordingly appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master, (subject to the provisions of the General Order of the 17th of February last), and the latter is appointed Adjutant to the Battalion.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 21st Regiment.—Brevet Captain Wilkins, from 3d June, to 3d July, to enable him to join his Corps.

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl of the Army.

Head Quarters, on the River, off Berhampore, 11th July, 1823.

It having been found necessary to employ Sub-Conductor Corbett with the Nagpore Magazine ever since his promotion to that rank, on the 25th August last, he is to be considered as posted to that Magazine from the above date.

Lieutenant Fuller, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the Rungpore Light Infantry, and directed to join that Battalion at Jemalpoor

Gunner Thomas Ormin of Artillery, who has been appointed an Overseer under the Barrackmaster of Fort William, is promoted to Corporal, and transferred to the Town Major's List.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieut. (Brevet-Captain) White, from 1st August to 1st December, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Hill Bildars.—Assistant Surgeon J. P. Barnett, from 27th June to 27th August, to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River off Berhampore, 12th July, 1823.

With reference to General Orders of the 3d May last, providing for the final examination and disposal of the Native Invalids of the Season, the following Officers are appointed to form the General Committee which is to meet at Monghyr on the 1st

proximo. Those who are now at other Stations are directed to proceed at Monghyr without delay:

PRESIDENT.

Major Fast, 17th Regimet Native Infantry.

MEMBERS.

The Superintending Surgeon Dinapore Division.
The Fort Adjutant, Monghyr.
Captain Tanner, Invalids.
The Garrison Assistant Surgeon.

Ensign J. H. Clarkson, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment at Barrackpore until the 1st of October, when he will proceed to join the Battalion to which he belongs.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Moorshedabad, 14th July 1823.

Colonel Adams's Division Order, dated Nagpore 22d of June 1823, appointing Lieut. Warlow, Field Engineer to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, to the charge of the Detachment of 2 Companies of the Sapper Corps at that Station, is confirmed.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Junghypore, 16th July, 1823.

Lieut.-Colonel Whitehead's appointment, on the 10th ultimo, of Ensign Jenkins to act as [illegible] 1st Battalion [illegible] try, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Serjeant Major Andrew Poole, of the Chittagong Provincial Battalion, is transferred to the Commissariat Department; together with Gunners Robert B. Dwyer and John H. Dwyer, who are promoted to the rank of Serjeant, and transferred to the Town Major's List.

The above individuals are placed at the disposal of the Commissary General.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to reappoint Lieut. Roebuck, 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, to the Adjutancy of the Mhairwarrah Local Battalion, from the 7th ultimo.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

3d Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut.-Colonel Fitzgerald, from 10th July to 10th November, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

6th Regt. Light Cavalry.—Capt. Cock, from 2d July to 2d October, in extension, on Medical Certificate, to remain at Allahabad.

2d Batt. 15th Regt.—Lieut-Col. Garner, from 20th August to 20th January 1824, to visit Dinapore, on urgent private affairs.

1st Batt. 8th Regt.—Lieut. Field, from 25th June to 25th February 1824, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River and eventually to the Hills.

Dinagepore Local Battalion.—Captain E. F. Waters, from 12th July to 12 h August, on urgent private affairs.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quaters on the River, 16th July, 1823.

No. 2968. GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Naylor of the 89th Regiment is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sewell, to have effect from the 25th ultimo.

The Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate granted by Major General Dalzell, Commanding Presidency Division, to Lieutenant Webster, 44th Regiment, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for two years, is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by His Excellency General Sir A. Campbell to Lieutenant Button, 46th Regiment, to proceed to Ceylon on his private affairs, is confirmed.

The permission granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir C. Colville, to [illegible] dras on his private affairs, and the latter for 6 months on Medical Certificate and to remain at Neemuch, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency The Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned.

11th Dragoons.—Cornet Wymer, from the 25th June, for 2 months, on his private affairs, to visit Agra.

13th Dragoons.—Lieutenant Lang, from the date of embarkation, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs.

16th Lancers.—Lieutenant McDowell, from the 7th July, to the 1st October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

20th Foot.—Lieutenant Rae, from the date of embarkation, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

Lieutenant McDougall, 50th Regiment, has permission to repair to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, and to be absent on that account for 3 months from the 1st of July

Instant, on or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it, and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make Application for Leave to proceed to Europe.

By Order of His Excellency The Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters on the River, 18*th July* 1823.

No. 2969. GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency The Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Captain Kitson of His Majesty's 44th Regiment, to the Situation of Brigade Major to the King's Troops, serving on the Madras establishment.

The Appointment to have effect from the 11th Instant.

By Order of His Excellency The Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters on the River, 18*th July*, 1823.

No. 2970. GENERAL ORDER.

The Leave of Absence granted by His Excellency General Sir A. Campbell to Lieutenant W. Campbell, 46th Regiment, and Fort Adjutant at Poonamallee, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health and to be absent on that account for 3 months from the date of Embarkation in confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency The Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

JULY 31.

Yesterday the Bankshall Report announced the arrival of the *Norfolk*, Capt. Gillio, from London, 27th February; and the *Ernest*, from Mauritius 10th June.

Passengers per Norfolk.—Robert Brooke, Esq. and R. W. Barlow, Esq. Civil Service: Mr. George Taylor, Free Merchant; Lieut. G. W. Mallin, 15th Light Dragoons; Mr. C. G. Ross, Cadet; Mr. George Cowyn.

A *Madras Gazette Extraordinary* of the 21st July, which reached town yesterday, announced the following arrivals &c.:

"*July* 21, 8 *o'clock, A. M.*—We hasten to announce the arrival of the Ships *General Palmer*, Captain Truscott, from London the 28th March; *William Miles*, Captain Samuel Beadle, from London the 10th April and Isle of France, the 26th June; and *Kains*, Captain Cunningham, from London the 27th February and Madeira the 5th April.

Passengers per General Palmer.—Misses C. White, H. White, and S. A. Smith, Mr. A. Woods, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. G. C. O. Raud, and W. G. Gibb, Cadets.

Per William Miles.—Mrs. McKenzie, Lady of Dr. McKenzie, Mrs. Strachan, Lady of J. M. Strachan, Esq. Misses M. Allan, H. Weatherspoon, M. Rose, F. Dalrymple, C. Smith, G. Molesworth, M. Murray and L. Browne, W. McKenzie, Esq. Surgeon, M. E. Lieutenant, J. J. Underwood, Mad. Eng. Mr. J. Timbrel, Writer, Mr. Edw. Franklyn, European Regt. Messrs. S. F. Mackenzie and Walter Shairp, Cavalry Cadets, Messrs. J. W. Stephen, W. B. Gould and J. C. C. Gray, Infantry Cadets, Mr. J. H. Wakefield, Infantry Cadet, B. E., Mr. G. W. Hutchison, Misses M. Bird, F. Siddons, H. M. Norris, M. Loch and C. Loch.

Per Kains.—Mr. Powell, Asst. Surgeon, and Mr. Rickards, Cadet.

The only communication we have received as yet by the *General Palmer*, is given in another columns

A communication from Bhaugulpore, dated the 23d instant, states that the rains there were very heavy, and that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was expected next morning.

A letter from Nusseerabad, dated 27th June, mentions that the rains had not then set in. We understand that the Nusseerabadians were very gay, and had it even in contemplation to enliven that distant station with a Masquerade.

Mr. Savignac's Print from Mr. Chinnery's Portrait of the Marquess of Hastings, has been issued, to the subscribers, and is extremely creditable to the rising arts in Calcutta.

To those who have not seen the Print, nor the portrait from which it is taken, it may be agreeable to be informed that His Lordship is represented sitting in a chair of state, with that air of serene dignity which was so peculiar to him.

The execution of the Print evinces great ability, being soft and harmonious in all its parts,—and last, not least, the likeness is well preserved throughout. Might not Mr. Savignac continue what he has so admirably begun, by undertaking a series of prints of distinguished individuals from approved portraits? We could mention one or two capital subjects, and especially a splendid portrait just finished of one of the most respected inhabitants of this city, who is as much an ornament to society as he is an honor to the Bench.

This forenoon a Bankshall Report announced the arrival of the *Jupiter* yesterday at Kedgeree, at half-past 3 o'clock. In the Extra which we issued in the morning for our readers in town, we ventured to express an opinion that Lord AMHERST would perhaps reach town this evening or to-morrow. At the time we feared that his Lordship's arrival might have an effect upon the Theatrical arrangements fixed on for to-morrow evening. We have learnt since, however, from undoubted authority, that Lord AMHERST is not expected to disembark till *Saturday morning*. The Theatre will accordingly open as originally decided on. It is, we understand, the intention of the Honorable the Governor General to honor the house by being present at the representation. He has ever shewn himself a warm friend to our little Drury, which on this occasion, we trust, will open with spirit and eclât, after being shut for such a long time.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA,—TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JULY 22D AND 23D 1823.

FIRST DAY.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR A. BULLER, KT.

SECOND DAY.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR F. MCNAGHTEN, & SIR A. BULLER.

SOORTEE KHAN *versus* F. A. WESTON, JOHN DIGBY COX, AND ALEXANDER THOMAS.

Mr. CLARKE opened the proceedings.

Mr. TURTON said that in addressing the Court in this case, it was with great reluctance that he should make any remarks on the conduct of the defendants, and although he never did wish that a case entrusted to him should fail, yet if he ever could entertain a wish of that kind, he should apply it to the case to which he now had the honor of drawing His Lordship's attention. But if he were rightly instructed, the learned counsel said, it was impossible for him to fail. He would only state a plain matter-of-fact case, but if the actions complained by the Plaintiff were true, then he was sure that His Lordship would consider it one of great oppression, and he could only express his sorrow that Major Weston and the other Defendants should be implicated in such a case.

The Plaintiff in this case had been Mess Khansamah to the officers at Barrackpore, and together with Gaul and Ghuprasah had been dismissed about 10 months before the outrage took place. These two people wanted to petition General Dalzell, and the Plaintiff having assisted them in getting their petitions written, they gave them to the bazar serjeant, and he to Major Weston. On receiving the petitions, Major Weston asked who had recommended them to present these petitions, and they told him the Plaintiff. Upon this Major Weston sent out a party to find him, and if he were in cantonments to bring him before him, but if not, not to mind about it. He was found and imprisoned, and after being tried by a court martial was sentenced to 70 lashes on his bare back. The learned counsel was not very conversant with the power of the military, or of magistrates in the Mofussil, but he had yet to learn that they, after having discharged a man for ten months, could again punish him if he were found within their fairy ring, or passing the limits within which they held rule, by the summary mode of a court martial. The man was found, as he had already stated, within the cantonments, his place of residence for 10 months, and was it to be supposed, that because the Plaintiff had once been discharged from the service of these gentlemen, he was never after to set his foot within the cantonments? His learned friend would say that there were rules and regulations applicable to this subject, and he no doubt had lately refreshed his memory on the subject, altho' well enough acquainted with them at general times.

The learned Counsel had heard it whispered, that altho' his learned friends had pleaded the general issue, they imagined they could justify under the Mutiny Act. Suppose the case to be as he had been given to understand, the learned counsel contended that they could not derive their power from the Mutiny Act, nor was there any time when the British constitution committed the persons and properties of British subjects to military rule. If they possessed the power, they must derive it from the Governor General, but the Governor General never had the power to alter British Law, he never had the power to say, that a person in a civil situation should be tried by military law. His learned friends must plead the local law, if they wished to over-rule the Court.

His instructions stated, the learned counsel said, that the Plaintiff was on the 8th of January, the day on which he meant to submit the petition, taken to a bungalow. When he got there, a few questions were asked him, and he was given in charge to Mr. Buller. A second time he was brought up, and a second time remanded in custody of the bazar guard. On the 8th he was again taken to the bungalow of Lieut. Thomas, where he found a council or court

martial assembled, consisting of Lieut. Thomas and five native officers. The learned counsel would pause here for a moment because he had heard it said, that Lieut. Thomas was not responsible,—that he was only the mouth of the court, but he (the learned counsel,) asserted that Lieut. Thomas held two situations in that court, for he was Judge Advocate and President. There was no difference in the persons present,—they all agreed to find him guilty of something of which he had never heard—he did not know when he was brought up that it was for the purpose of being tried, and at last he heard himself told that he was found guilty, and coolly sentenced to receive 70 lashes, and all this, forsooth, because he had the impudence to enter the bounds of the officers. On the 8th, the Court adjourned and on the 9th, the prisoner was taken away to be punished. On the evening of this day, the order came for the Plaintiff to be punished. It was not couched in the usual terms, and the native officer very properly refused to comply with it. Soon afterwards, Lieutenant Cox came and took him from the guard to be punished. The punishment was not inflicted in the usual manner; his crime was not told him, and when he was punished, Lieutenant Cox stood by, and told them to lay it on well. It was well known, the learned counsel observed, that no people were so obedient as soldiers, and of all soldiers sepoys were the most obedient, and there could be no doubt that a sepoy drummer never laid on so well as when he was told by his officer to lay on. The Plaintiff received his 70 lashes, and before he recovered his usual health, he had spent 250 rupees in doctors. This was not a case to be trifled with. The learned counsel would not embody his own personal opinions with the case; he was no declaimer against military punishments; that matter he would leave to others who understood it better to decide, but he had a right to say, that when a man suffers a punishment, and an unjust punishment too, the disgrace of it ought to give him damages, and if it were inflicted with more than ordinary severity, then he was entitled to large damages.

There was one subject more to which the learned counsel would draw the attention of the Court. It must be proved that the Plaintiff was subject to the tribunal before which he was brought, but if even this were proved, he would defy his learned friends, with all the advantages which their official situations afforded them, to say that they had a right to inflict 70 lashes. He would shew that the sentence was illegal, and that the utmost which they could inflict was 50 lashes. And here it was not as in some other cases, that what was good of a part was good for the whole, for if any one blow of these 70 was illegal, every one of them was so. He had heard it said, "Oh! these fellows do not care about it. It is no matter whether he had 60 or 70 lashes;" but to this he had always answered by asking, the asserter of those words; what he would say at the time his back was reeking with 50 lashes, to receive 20 more? He would put the question of this case in any way; he would put to the defendants to say upon what authority they inflicted this punishment; he would say that the plaintiff was not liable to their tribunal; and he would suppose him liable, but that was only to the extent of 50 lashes. The defendants were offenders *ex facie*, and the learned counsel said that his client had a right to such damages as such a case would warrant.

This was not, Mr. Turton said, a case of slip; of a mere error of judgement, for a slip or an error of judgement could not be considered when it encreased the punishment of a fellow creature. It was not enough for people entrusted with the power of punishment to believe they are right, they must know they are right. This was rendered incumbent on them by the Regulation of 1819. In this case the man protested at the trial; he said that his was no trial,—but whether there was a trial or none; and if there were, whether that trial were legal or not, they ought to have known the extent of their authority, they ought to have turned to the Regulation to see how far they could go. (The learned counsel then referred to the Regulations for the punishment of camp followers.) Where, he would ask, was it to be found, in these Regulations that a khansamah or private servant could be thus punished? If it were said in reply that he drew pay from an officer; he would ask, whether he did so at the time of the infliction of this punishment. Did the 4th article say, that if a man once became a menial servant, from that time forward he was subject to a court martial? or did it refer to him only during the time he was in that situation? If he had run away to avoid the punishment, there may be some excuse for its infliction; but he had never run away; and he had lived in cantonments for the last 10 months on his own means. Did this render him liable to the tribunal before which he was condemned? His learned friend could only throw himself on the mercy of the Court, but he knew that his learned friend was as game as any man he ever knew, and none would head a forlorn hope better than he.

In conclusion the learned counsel would remark, that 50 lashes was the utmost these defendants had a right in any case to give, and in this case they had no right to inflict any at all. He knew that if any of the blows were wrong they were all wrong. Under these circumstances then, he left the cause in the hands of the Court, and only asked such damages, as gentlemen ought to pay, who were intrusted with the property

of other individuals, and who neglected to make themselves acquainted with those Regulations which were intended to guide them in the discharge of their important duties.

WILLIAM BUTLER was then examined by Mr. CLARKE. Knows Major Weston, Lieutenant Cox, and Lieut. Thomas. Major Weston is Brigade Major, and the others Lieutenants in the Company's Service. Witness is a British subject, and believes the others are so likewise.

JODI CHUPRASIE, examined by Mr. TURTON.—Witness lived for some time at Barrackpore, but the brigade major turned him out of the cantonments; this was about a year ago; he got a petition addressed to General Dalzell, which he gave to Soortee Khan; witness had been 13 years in the service when he was turned away; he kept a shop for 30 years which was shut up at the same time; he thinks that it was in Magh that he gave the petition to Soortee Khan to give to the General, besides his own, plaintiff had two other petitions, one of Gunoos and another of the cazi's; these were given to him at the same time: does not know whether they were given to the brigade major or to the bazar serjeant; accompanied plaintiff no where but to the council, by the council means the meeting of the gentlemen and the sirdars, thinks this was on the 6th Magh, but as he cannot read and write, does not recollect clearly, he knows no one but the brigade major; went to the council, and remained there for a minute or two: the gentleman and sirdars investigated, but he does not know what.

Cross-Examined by the ADVOCATE GENERAL—Does not know whether Soortee Khan was rich or no, he was formerly Khansamah for the mess, does not know where he gets money from for this action, does not know Sam Chuckerbutty, witness had no house in which to live; and Soortee Khan came to him out of cantonments; he came when he took his walks once or twice, witness told him he was in great distress, and asked him to give a petition to the General; plaintiff told him he had a friend in the General's service, who spoke English, whom he had feasted and spent money on; he told him he would put him in the way of getting a petition forwarded, and told him to go to a man, whom he named, at Serampore, and get it written there, plaintiff gave him no instructions what to say in the petition, nor any thing else about it; what he got written was of his own accord, Soortee Khan told every body he would turn the Kotewal out, and get his place; he said that at Berhampore a council had been held, and that the Kotewal who had been turned out there had run away and come to Barrackpore to spoil the market, he said this when he was in prison; he said, you give me a petition and whatever is your right you will obtain it; he promised to present his petition but said nothing about giving him aid; he looked to Soorte Khan as his only resource to help him; could not go to the bazar, cannot recognize his own petition; does not know who the sirdars were who composed the council: two gentlemen and the sirdars were there, he does not know them.

Re-Examined by Mr. CLARKE—Chuprassies were sent after Soortee Khan, and he was given in charge to the Kotewal; after this he was carried by the Kotewal, the jemidar and the chowdree before the brigade major.

In reply to the ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Plaintiff lived formerly in cantonments, but since the time of the beating he went out; when the petitions were written he lived in cantonments; he sought for employment in the bazar; he had been Khansamah to the mess; he did business in the bazar whenever he got it from any one, does not know Lieut. Haslam; he did not know that Plaintiff was in his service a few days before he was turned out of the cantonments.

In reply to Mr. CLARKE.—The Kotewal told him that the gentleman would give him his house and situation again, and the gentleman said the same, the Kotewal told him that the gentleman said so, and added 'I tell you that you must say that Soortee Khan gave you the petition, and that you acted from his advice, if you do not, he will give you 200 lashes and turn you out,' the Kotewal did not say so in the presence of the brigade major.

Cross-Examined again by the ADVOCATE GENERAL. The persons who apprehended Plaintiff are in the service of Government; they are under the brigade major; he has said now what he said at the council, he said there more than here, he spoke truth on both occasions.

WILLIAM BUTLER was examined by Mr. TURTON. He has been bazar serjeant ever since the 16th Sept. 1819, he was on duty on the 4th or 5th January last; when he received the letters from Soortee Khan, he gave them to Capt. Weston, who was Brigade Major; Plaintiff said he was afraid of keeping them, he delivered them to Major Weston, thinks he received them on a Saturday, and gave them to Major Weston on a Sunday, never received any others; Major Weston seemed angry that he had kept them so long, he then desired the peons to call Soortee Khan to him; but if he were out of the cantonments never to mind; thinks he ordered his two orderliss to go with the peadus; does not recollect whether he saw Soortee Khan again that day; heard he was in the bazar guard; saw him go past his bungalow to prison; two peadus and some sepoys were along with him; believes he was

four days in confinement; saw it in book orders that he was to receive 70 lashes; saw Soortee Khaun at Lieut. Thomas's bungalow, at the time of the Court Martial, which sat two days, witness was examined before the Court Martial; does not recollect immediately what were the charges, but believes for breeding disturbances in the bazar, and for giving witness papers; saw Major Weston go in, but does not know whether he remained; Plaintiff received his punishment and was sent out of the cantonments; did not see him punished, but heard the noise of the strokes: he used to attend by order at the bazar punishments until this time; on this occasion the officer on duty was ordered to attend; station orders are signed by the commanding officer: no order except that issued with the court martial was issued; it is circulated in the battalion orderly book, which is shewn to all the officers; believes it is in this manner that officers are made acquainted with orders for them to see a punishment inflicted; thinks that on this occasion Ensign Codrington was officer of the day; never knew an instance before of an officer being ordered to attend a bazar punishment; two drummers usually attend; does not know how many attended on this occasion; a tom-tom is usually beaten when a punishment is to be inflicted; the cause of the punishment is told; it is repeated at the conclusion of the punishment, as a warning to others; cannot say that he heard the tom-toms on this; he may have been 100 yards distant at the time the punishment was inflicted; witness sent to let prisoner know that he was to be tried; did so, in consequence of book orders; did not tell him his crime; believes it was the duty of the officer of the day to do so, it is the custom to give notice in writing when an European was to be tried.

Cross-examined by Mr. MONEY.—He has known Soortee Khan for some time; has seen Lieut. Haslam; does not know whose service Plaintiff was in—cannot say that he was riotous in the bazar; he was confined before for carrying tales to Col. Popham; Major Weston has complained of him; he has always gained information when he was to attend punishments from the station book; these orders are issued by the commanding officer; thinks Ensign Codrington was officer of the day; many people were standing by when the punishment was inflicted; heard no noise, except that of the cuts; the tom-tom may have been beaten both before and after the punishment; does not know where Major Weston was, but he was not in his bungalow at the time; Plaintiff lived at the time of the punishment in the bazar; he was a khansamah, and was frequently in the bazar; he was not a noisy caballing man; orders were once given that no one should conspire against any of the authorities of the bazar; gets his orders relative to the bazar from Major Weston as Major of Brigade; cannot say that the petitions given him by Soortee Khan, are those now shewn him; Jodi had been turned out of the bazar but the cazi had not; Gunoo, who had formerly been in the bazar, had been also turned out; does not know why; at that time they were only turned out of the bazar; does not know General Hardwicke's writing; the two last men were turned out in February.

RAM BUKHS DUBI, examined by Mr. CLARKE.—Is a jemidar of the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment. He deposed to having received orders from Major Weston to apprehend Soortee Khan, to the execution of those orders; to his imprisonment; the proper persons received notice of this; to the circumstances of the court martial; to an application being made to him by the kotewal to deliver up the prisoner which he refused to comply with; to his subsequently being delivered up to the officer of the day; to the punishment; to not having heard the tom-tom; and to his leaving the place in an exhauted state.

Cross-examined by the ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Did not know Soortee Khan until he saw him in confinement, and never heard any thing of him before.

SHEIKH BUKHSHU, examined by Mr. TURTON.—Is a drummer in the 2d Batt. 23d Regt. He deposed as to having received orders for punishing him, and to having obeyed them. He said that four drummers were present on the occasion, but only two employed; two officers were present; one of them was Lieutenant Cox, the other the officer of the day; the former acted as interpreter to the latter, and told him to lay on well; (*wkha turiff se ligao*) the punishment was inflicted in the usual manner. Nothing occurred either in his examination or cross-examination, of which the above is the substance, contrary to what had been stated by the other witnesses.

KHOSEAL KHAN, examined by Mr. CLARKE—said in addition to what had been stated by the other witnesses, that after the punishment Plaintiff was turned out of cantonments, and that at the time of the investigation when the prisoner attempted to say something, one of the gentlemen cried out, "*chauprao*," but he could not state what the plaintiff said, as he was outside the wall.

In his cross-examination by the ADVOCATE GENERAL, he said that the bazar punishments which he had seen before, when the bazar serjeant was present and the tom-toms were beaten, were for petty theft.

RAM SHICHAL, examined by Mr. TURTON.—Witness deposed to a conversation between Major Weston and Plaintiff on the subject of the petitions, which ended in his

being sent to the guard. At the investigation Major Weston, and Lieuts. Cox and Thomas were present.

Nothing particular was elicited from his cross-examination.

SHEIKH DOMAN, examined by Mr. CLARKE—deposed as to having witnessed the flogging and the expulsion of the plaintiff from cantonments.

SITUL BANDY, MUYUR NA DEEN, and JEHAN KHAN, native officers of the regiment, swore to nearly the same facts as the before mentioned witnesses.

SHEIKH MAHOMEDALI, is a doctor living in Colloga; attended Soortee Khan in Poona last; he had sores in his back from having been flogged; he was in a bad condition from having been cut, he attended him something less than two months; has received from him already 204 rupees, and is entitled to 64 more; this he has promised to pay him when the trial is over; the contract was for 250 rupees.

Cross-Examined by the ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Plaintiff promised him 250 rupees, and still owes 46, and when he asked him for it, he makes thousand excuses; does not know what his income is; thinks about 400 or 500 rupees a year; got 225 rupees from the Governor General's jemidar for curing him.

(This ended the case for the Plaintiff.)

The ADVOCATE GENERAL then rose for the defence. His learned friend, he stated, had begun by observing that he had an unpleasant duty to perform in opening his case against these gentlemen, but if he had to defend them on account of any abuse of power, his duty would be much more painful than that possibly could be which had been anticipated by his learned friend. But he had indeed heard of no abuse of power in his client. He had only heard that it was Major Weston's duty to take charge of prisoners until their trial, and that he had done so. Major Weston had not been the prosecutor of this man; he had only given his evidence against him, and what he said on his word, or his oath were to be equally believed. It would be quite gratuitous for him to say that there was no charge of malice against Major Weston; he should indeed be ashamed to say any thing in his favor, on this occasion, and as to the two other gentlemen, there was not any thing at all against either of them. All that was in evidence amounted to this, that Major Weston had ordered him into custody; that he had been a witness against him; that he had been tried by a Court-martial and punished, and that after the proceedings of the Court-martial had been closed, Major Weston came to Calcutta. And all this too, had been done under the orders of Colonel Broughton.

In the proceedings before the Court-martial, a man named Jodi had been examined, and it was at his instigation that proceedings had been instituted against the Plaintiff. This Soortee Khan was a common disturber, and it was more difficult to bring a common disturber to justice than any one else. This Jodi gave notice to the serjeant that there were cabals in the bazar, for the purpose of complaining of the officers at Barrackpore. He was unwilling at first to disclose what he knew, but at last he did so, and saying that he would no longer be the tool of this man, in doing wrong, but that Soortee Khan had incited him to write a petition and said that he would forward it for him.

If Soortee Khan were a military man, his conduct must be enquired into; God forbid that his client should intercept an unfortunate man on the road to justice, but if the charges were false, and the conduct of Soortee Khan as it had been described, it was infamous,—it amounted to a conspiracy; the petition could not be said to have been intercepted,—they had, as well as the sentence, been laid before Colonel Broughton and General Dalzell, who both approved of it.

Some time ago in order that frivolous charges should not be made against people in authority, it was ordered by the commanding officer that no one should cabal or conspire in the bazar. Major Weston laid these petitions before Colonel Broughton who ordered the proceedings which ensued upon them. The Government of this country which was Supreme, had authority to make any regulation without an Act of Parliament, and they had done so. If they had not this power, how dreadful would it be, and by virtue of having done so, they declared all persons living in the bazar, to be under the control of the military power, for if they were to be under the civil power, there would be a perpetual clash between the two. It was their own choice that they lived in the bazars, and even after having been registered, they may withdraw their names at pleasure.

Any local regulation of the commanding officer, by which they were made liable to the bazar regulations, made them liable also to the local regulation. They could not escape by leaving their situation for a few days, and then living in another.

If he could not prove the prosecutor, the learned counsel said, to have been in service up to the time of his apprehension, but only up to that when he committed the offence, this would be sufficient to prove him under the jurisdiction of the bazar regulations. Now the fact was that Major Weston being very active, had become obnoxious to the people, for whose benefit perhaps this law had been made. It had been made by the Marquess of Hastings when he lived at Barrackpore, and of him he could safely say, that he was not only a gallant soldier, but a man of the kindest heart, who would not lend himself to any thing like an act of injustice. This regulation had not been made in a corner, but at the head quarters

of the Governor General, and it was to this regulation he contended that the Plaintiff was liable and under which he had been tried.

The learned counsel then proceeded to state that there was no justification set forth in the plaint, and he contended that it was unnecessary, for he would prove by and bye that nothing had yet been brought forward to entitle the Plaintiff to a verdict. By the 12th of the 21st James 1st, the power of directing a Court-martial gives the power of taking into custody, and the 15th, ch. 42d Geo. 3rd sec. 6th, after reciting the Act of James, extends it to all persons capable of taking into custody. This covers every person who had the right of taking into custody, and the same moment that he proved the regulation regarding camp followers, that same moment he proved them liable to the rules and regulations issued by Colonel Broughton.

It could not be doubted that Col. Broughton had power to hold a Court-martial, and it could not be doubted that Soortee Khan voluntarily made himself liable to the regulation. Major Weston arrested him by order of Colonel Broughton, and thus only did his duty, and the moment that he was complained of, he had a right to apprehend him. Major Weston throughout the affair was quite guiltless of any thing improper. he acted under superior orders. and if he had disobeyed Col. Broughton, he could not only have been broke, but would have rendered himself, by so doing, liable to death. To say that Major Weston had any thing to answer for was most extraordinary. The learned counsel wished to show that every thing was fair and above board, and that there was no concealment, and this brought him to one of his learned friend's interlocutory speeches that they did not tell the bazar people what the plaintiff was punished for because they did not know what to tell. But the sentence was entered in the minute book and sent to Government, and he asked, how was it that they were so ready to shew it to the Government, and not able to tell the bazar why he was punished. If they wanted to disgrace a man, they beat the tom-toms, and not else, and then they had four drummers to give the 70 lashes. To attempt to make any thing of this, was quite absurd, for altho' four drummers were present, it appeared that two only performed the punishment, and that one had first given 25, and then he was relieved, and the balance, the other 20, given by the first drummer. Again the absence of the bazar serjeant had swollen into a charge of immense magnitude, but he was only present, as appeared by the evidence, when punishments were inflicted for petty theft. But this was a frivolous circumstance, and he was certain would have no more weight with the Court than it deserved.

How Lieut. Thomas came to be included in this charge, it was impossible to say. The witness had said, that it was his duty to advise them on the law, but if he had made a mistake he could not be called to an account for it. There was no Court which could inflict a fine or other punishment upon him, for no Court had power over a Court Martial. Lieut. Thomas was under the commanding officer, Col. Broughton, and if he had enlarged the prisoner he would have done wrong. He could only have sent him back where he had been before, and as he had done nothing at all, the learned counsel contended that Lieut. Thomas was also entitled to a verdict.

Lieut. Cox's bungalow was more convenient than Lieut. Thomas's, and therefore the Court-martial was held there. The drummers said that the officer of the day could not speak Hindoostanee, and that Lieut. Cox interpreted for him. Whatever offence Ensign Codrington had committed, Lieut. Cox had committed none. He had only acted as interpreter, but perhaps it would have been better if he had left it alone. It was said that he had spoken to the drummer, and if it were true, as it sometimes was, that the execution of their duty was a mere matter of form, then it was the duty of the officer to speak to him, and as the evidence now stood, he felt himself entitled to a verdict for Lieut. Cox.

The evidence given by Jodi to-day was, that he had been incited by Soortee Khan to send the petitions to the general, before the Court Martial he said, that Soortee Khan came to him 15 times, and told him that he had a friend who spoke English in the General's house, on whom he had spent money to the amount of 12 rupees, and that he went, and by his directions found out the writer at Serampore; that he was entirely guided by Soortee Khan in what he wrote, and that he did so, because he promised to get the kotewal turned out, and get him back into the bazar—There was another witness also called Gunoo, who had given the same account, but he could not be found, as he was now up the country. On the evidence as it stood the learned counsel contended, that he was entitled to a verdict, and this without reference to the evidence which he was about to produce.

(In reporting the evidence for the defence we have condensed it as much as possible without impairing its sense.)

COLONEL BROUGHTON, examined by Mr. MONEY. Witness belongs to the 11th Regiment; Major Weston is Major of Brigade; perfectly recollects giving directions for a Native Court-Martial in January last; Major Weston reported to him that he had received information of a conspiracy that was formed against him.

Mr. TURTON objected to this evidence, and after some conversation—

The BENCH resumed the examination. It was customary for the brigade major to send chuprassies to bring any man to him against whom a charge is made.

COSSINATH CHUCKERBUTTY, examined by the ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Produced the books of the bazar registry; the name of Soortee Khan is there; he knows him; he is the plaintiff in this case; he is registered as a khansamah: the book was in the office when he went into it; this was about two years ago: has seen plaintiff in cantonments where he lived.

Several other witnesses were called, and Col. Broughton was re-examined. The former stated that it was generally known to every one that all persons living in the bazar were registered, and that they had it in their power to withdraw their names when they pleased. That of the latter tended to prove that Major Weston acted under his orders, and that the sentence was approved and confirmed by him, and subsequently by General Dalzell.

Mr. TURTON then rose to reply. He was happy, he said, that an opportunity was afforded him of replying to his learned friend. For himself, he could say that he was the only person on his side of the question, who was anxious both from public and private reasons to put a stop to the case and finish it quietly, and he said now that if a fair and honest compensation had been offered to his client he would have thrown up his brief and the attorney would have done the same. But he contended that when an improper or illegal punishment had been inflicted on any man, he had right to a compensation. If he, in the course of his address, should make use of any warm expression, he would be under the correction of the Court. But he felt perhaps with the partiality of the counsel, who was convinced that he was entitled to damages, not to vindictive damages, for them he never asked. But he would call this transaction as far as one of the defendants was concerned, aggravated, and as far as the others were concerned, not so—The disgrace of the punishment too was not slight. If he acknowledged the jurisdiction, he denied the right of the defendants to inflict 70 stripes, and if the plaintiff had received 20 more blows than he ought to have received, he was entitled to damages for them. He wanted to shew that his client was not the factious individual he was represented to be, and that he had a right to come here. He had never heard of but one mistake equal to this, and that from Joe Miller, of an Irishman who swore that he saw anchovies growing on the walls of Gibraltar. This of course was for some time doubted, and he as resolutely persisted in it, until one day being shot, and on the point of death, he remembered his mistake, and cried out, "Oh they were capers! they were capers"! And so it was with his learned friends; they had torn the flesh of his client's back, and then turned about and said; Oh! it is a mistake; we gave 70 instead of 50; if we had not done so, his back would not have been torn, and on account of their mistake, this poor khansamah must put up with the flogging, and go without damages.

The learned counsel would now remark briefly upon his friend's address. Major Weston had certainly stopped the cause of justice, for the petition had been put into his hands to convey it to the general. Not an iota of proof had been brought that the petition was false. The charges against the plaintiff had been drawn up by Major Weston, and this was a grave charge against him. Was it not the duty of the presiding officer to say that these charges were totally false? to say, at least that they ought to be proved? There was no great difference between the testimony of Jodi here, and at the Court Martial, and the learned counsel had a right to say that his oath to-day was equal to that on a former occasion. He might think that if he gave his evidence in one way, he should get back to his own house, and he had sworn that Soortee Khan had induced him to do it. And he could say thus much for his learned friend's argument, that this man had at the instigation of a troublesome fellow, uttered such charges as got him his house back again.

There was one circumstance, the learned counsel said, which he had a right to revert to, to shew there was something extraordinary in the case. When a punishment did not proceed from revenge, it was given out at the bazar, and all offenders were punished in the same manner. It was strange that a man should be punished in the bazar for having presumed to present a petition to General Dalzell.

There had been a great flourish of drummers, but the learned counsel said he had made none. His learned friend, however, had in pure simplicity of heart put a book into his hand, which set the matter at rest. The strength of the drummers did not appear, but it appeared that they had rested between whiles. He should like to have had it explained why four drummers did not act. It appeared that one of them had been 20 years in the service, and perhaps the other two would have been employed, if they had not been too young. We much regret that we cannot follow the learned counsel through the whole of his humorous address to the court and his remarks on the evidence as it applied to the several defendants. We are obliged however unwillingly to pass this over, and to advert at once to his review of the evidence.

The learned counsel stated that he had

brought what he thought necessary to the notice of their Lordships, and he depended for justice upon their Lordships. When he read the Act of Parliament—when he read the Preamble to it, which stated that great injuries had been done to the natives of this country, and when he considered the circumstances under which the Act was passed, he felt that they had a peculiar claim on the Court. The military law would apply at home as well as here, and although he cleared the defendants from all improper motives, he claimed a verdict against the subjects of Great Britain who did not think it worth their while to make themselves acquainted with the duties they had to exercise and the rights they possessed. With regard to damages he would, as he said in his opening speech, be satisfied with what his learned friend would take for twenty strokes on his bare back after having alleady received fifty.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN, in giving Judgement said, that there could be no doubt that there had been an unintentional excess of twenty, and he would go further and say that if there was a man who from malice gave him the additional twenty he would give £1000, or if that were not enough £10,000 for each, and if he could trace it to malice or any thing like he would do the same. As it was however, he was pleased the action had been brought so as to fail. This application he thought had been made on behalf of an injured man, who was at any rate deeply concerned, and the defendants would be utterly devoid of humanity if they did not allow him a compensation out of their own pockets.

Colonel Broughton took the blame on himself, and if the action had been brought against him, the plaintiff must have had damages and this Court was bound to see people keep strictly to their duty, and as long as he sat there he would see that they should do it. He regrets that an application was not made to Col Broughton, and if it had been done he had no doubt that a suitable compensation would have been made.

The only question was, whether the gentlemen accused in the plaint, are liable to be brought here for the excess of punishment which the plaintiff had endured. His opinion was that they were not, but before he decided, he thought it was only right to say that there was no doubt that the plaintiff is liable to the jurisdiction of the Court he was brought before. The application ought not to have been brought into this Court at all; it ought to have been against his own peers; his own countrymen; for it was they who awarded the punishment, and if he had been wronged he ought to have applied against his own countrymen and not against British subjects. There could be no doubt but that the plaintiff was amenable to the Court of Barrackpore. If so, there could be nothing improper in his being brought to trial.

Under all the circumstances, Sir F. Macnaghten, whose speech we have much abbreviated, declared that he felt it his duty to give a verdict for the defendants, in which judgement Sir A. Buller fully agreed.

LORD AMHERST.—An express from Madras announcing the landing of Lord AMHERST on the 18th inst. despatched on the evening of that day, reached the General Post Office on Tuesday evening, having travelled the whole distance in the short space of eleven days, and passing the regular Mail of the 16th which arrived a few hours after.—This celerity is nearly at the rate of four miles an hour for the whole distance, all stoppages and crossings of innumerable rivers and water courses inclusive; which at this inclement season is the more remarkable.

His Lordship had landed from the *Jupiter*, unaccompanied by Lady Plymouth.

His Lordship intended, we understand, to leave Madras on the 26th instant, and expected to be at Saugor by the 1st of August. The *Cochin* schooner was five days between Madras and Point Palmiras, but the *Jupiter*, a large man of war, may probably have a longer passage. On Tuesday morning, Commodore HAYLS, Master Attendant, CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq. Private Secretary to the Honorable the Governor General, and Secretary to Government, Major VAUGHAN, Town Major, and Captains FENDALL and LOCKETT, Aides-de-Camp, proceeded down the river to receive his Lordship.—[*Govt. Gazette.*]

We have been obligingly allowed access to letters received yesterday, which mention the safe arrival at St. Helena of JAMES YOUNG, Esq of the Firm of Alexander and Co of this City *La Belle Alliance*, on which Mr. YOUNG was a passenger, left Calcutta, our readers will remember, in January last, and experienced considerable delay in her progress to the Cape, occasioned by the effects of severe hurricanes off Madagascar and Cape Recife, which however occasioned no serious injury, though it created considerable inconvenience and delay, as it became necessary for the Carpenters and Caulkers to work for several days. She reached the Cape of Good Hope on the 31st March, from whence she sailed on the 12th, and arrived at St. Helena in safety on the 24th April. All the passengers were in good health and spoke in the highest terms of Captain Rolfe, both as a gentleman and a mariner. His Ship possessed every possible convenience, and his table was all that could be wished, and more than is generally expected. The letters we have seen speak more warmly of Captain Rolfe's gentlemanly and conciliating

[illegible] and his excellent arrangements for the comfort of his passengers than any we have ever seen.

We are given to understand that a new Provincial Battalion is about to be formed at Balasore for the civil duties of the Midnapore and Cuttack Districts, and on a large scale. The Chittagong and the Burdwan Battalions may also be considered vacant, with the European Invalids, and the 2d Battalion of Native Invalids at Chunar. These commands, which we believe must be filled by *Invalid Field Officers*, now offer many comfortable and handsome retirements to officers whose health and long services render a less active situation desirable. As they all partake of the off-reckonings with other advantages, they must be enviable posts to officers worn out in former service and exposure, or who have suffered by wounds in action. In applications for such appointments, we apprehend the preference is uniformly given to officers of the rank of Lieut. Colonel; and under the arrangements in progress, a more acceptable appointment could not, we presume, be presented to their acceptance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—Poets have been called an *irritable race*, and there can be little doubt that they in some degree merit the appellation. Of this, D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors, the Dunciad, and the History of its Heroes, are a sufficient demonstration. It is, however, a gratifying consideration, and a glory to the age we live in, that most of our great living Poets, by their harmony of feeling, and liberality of praise, have in a great measure blunted the edge of this sarcasm, and conduced to elevate the Poetical Character. Indeed of all our cotemporary Poets, (in my recollection) there are but *three*, who have ventured to wave the brand of poetical warfare, and to cherish those hostile feelings, which so peculiarly disgraced the literature of the last century. It is melancholy enough that this pugnacious Triad should be composed of the three great Master Spirits of these poetical times; Byron, Wordsworth, and Southey. The former, (through the mists of prejudice) could never discover any thing to admire in the Poetry of Wordsworth: of the noblest of whose works—the Excursion—he thus speaks in his Don Juan.

"A clumsy, frowsy Poem, called the Excursion,
"Writ in a manner that is my aversion!"

And in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," where in an agony of rage, jealousy, and disappointment, he runs amuck at all his brethren; I cannot say without *rhyme*, but certainly without *reason*, he thus designates the author of the "Lyrical Ballads:"

——The vulgar Wordsworth——
The meanest object of the lowly group,
Whose verse of all but childish prattle void,
Seems blessed harmony to Lambe and Lloyd!

The Noble Poet's virulence to Southey in the same work, is sufficiently disgusting to the reader, and degrading to himself: but is nothing when compared to the long note which forms a portion of the Appendix to the "Two Foscari." It must be confessed, however, that there is no courtesy or liberality lost between these Poetical Gladiators. Southey is but paid in his own coin, and Wordsworth, though perhaps the most moderate of the three in *this instance*, (contenting himself with occasionally expressing his astonishment that the Noble Lord's works are read and endured, and gravely prophesying how speedily they will be forgotten); has not been backward on other occasions. In his egotistical letter to Mr. James Gray, of the High School of Edinburgh, he has shewn Jeffrey that he has slang and scurrility at command.

It is curious enough to observe how the Satirist of the "English Bards" has since had occasion to rectify his judgement of their respective merits. Wordsworth and Southey are among the very few of whom his opinions have always been consistent. If the Noble Lord's Literary Creed is thus changeable, he has no right to taunt Southey with his political versatility. In their youths the *one* was a *literary reformer*, and the *other* a *political reformer*. They have both changed, and perhaps by a fair and honest conviction of the folly and untenability of their former opinions. There was a time when Lord Byron had but little to say in favor of Scott or Moore, and as for Coleridge and Bowles, they were every thing that was contemptible!—he has since learnt to speak with glowing admiration of those fine Poets. He once paid a noble compliment to Cowper:

"What! must deserted Poesy still weep
Where her last hopes, with pious Cowper sleep?"

But in the flippant Letter which owes its birth to the "Pope and Bowles Controversy," he finds him to be "*No Poet!*" Though on the same sheet with strange inconsistency he quotes some Lines from his Poem to Mary, (written when he was very old and infirm,) of which he enquires—"will any one deny that they are *eminently poetical and pathetic!*" I profess myself an enthusiastic admirer of his Lordship's poetical genius, but do not, and cannot, like some of his bigoted votaries, consider *every* thing that comes from his pen to be excellent and sublime. His letter to Mur-

ray concerning Pope and his Editor, is, in my humble opinion, totally unworthy of him; and forms a most disadvantageous contrast to the eloquent, argumentative, and temperate correspondence of Bowles.

Of Mr. Bowles' private character he knows enough, to know that it is most amiable and exemplary—but he says as little as may be on that subject, but insinuates that he may not be all that he appears.—Lord Byron never judges from appearances for he once had his pockets picked by the civilest gentleman he ever met with; the mildest person he ever saw was Ali Pacha! He also hints something about "a humorous and witty anecdote;" whatever its other characteristics might be, which was a much better (id est—much worse) story than Cibber's about Pope's having been decoyed into a house of carnal recreation. But notwithstanding "*a youthful frolic*," he is "*willing to believe*" Mr. Bowles a good man—almost as good as Pope! wonderfully candid!

The Noble Poet must "have a word en passant to Mr. Campbell," and quotes from Dyer's Grongar Hill the following fine lines:

"As yon summits, soft and fair,
Clad in colors of the air,
Which to those who journey near
Barren, brown, and rough appear,
Still we tread the same coarse way—
The present still a cloudy day."

And then enquires—"Is not this the original of the far-famed"—

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue?"

I will answer that it is very possibly a coincidence,—quite as much so as his Lordship's expression of "Rome of the Ocean" applied to Venice, which expression is also used by Lady Morgan in her "excellent and fearless Work."

I will also take the liberty to have "a word en passant" to Lord Byron:

"The Eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the shaft that made him die,
Espyed a feather of his own,
Therewith he wont to soar so high."
WALLER.

"Is not this the original of the far-famed"—

"So the struck Eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart!"

Your's &c.

Bhaugulpore. D. L. R——N.

We shall be happy to receive such communications as the above, from our esteemed friend and steady contributor as often as he can command the requisite leisure.—EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—As it may be interesting to those concerned in the *Blue line*, to know the fate of the poor Planters in this district, I shall feel obliged by your giving room in a corner of your paper to the following distressing facts, which will confer an obligation on,

Dear Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

AN INUNDATED PLANTER.

Purneah, 17th July, 1823.

The season throughout has been attended with a series of misfortunes, to all those who have had any thing to do in the cultivation of Indigo hereabouts; for the long continued drought in the earlier part kept back the sowings of the low lands till a late period, excepting a few biggahs that were sown in the D'hars, or low marshy lands, after which we were blessed with a few showers of rain about the 7th May, which enabled us to complete nearly the whole of such lands as are subject to an early inundation, together with a good deal of the high lands, so that the *dark* cloud that had hung so long over us, began to vanish, and every thing wore a favorable aspect, until the beginning of last month, when the weather took a different turn, and brought down torrents of rain, which seriously injured all that had been sown, by overflowing the D'hars and Nullahs, which inundated a considerable part of our low land plant, and otherwise prevented the growth of whatever remained standing on the high lands.—The weather continued nearly the same until the 25th ultimo, when the principal Rivers began to overflow their banks, and threaten'd immediate distruction, sweeping away whatever come in their way, so that many of the Planters to make sure of what remained, were forced to begin manufacturing unripe plant, some of it standing 2 and 3 feet in water, which consequently yielded little or no produce, barely sufficient to defray *one-half* the expence of manufacture;—others that were somewhat better treated by the Rivers, commenced working on the 1st instant, myself amongst the rest; but the incessant heavy rains, which we have had for the last month past, has drenched the plant so much, that it is downright ruination to manufacture it, as it does not yield above half the produce of last year (which at its lowest ebb produced 8 maunds per 1,000 bundles) and one of my *inundated* neighbours from 11 vatts, containing about as many hundred bundles, got only 1 box of Indigo, equal to about 11 seers!—The weather this month has been equally as bad as the last, which has brought down

the rivers in all directions, so that every thing now around us puts me in mind of the catastrophe which happened last year at Burrisaul, for the country is one sheet of water, which has caused many of the Factories to stop working for the season, consequently all hopes of making even *half* the quantity of Indigo that was made in this district last season is now at an end.

A. I. P.

To the Editor of the India Gazette

Dear Sir,—While you are busy there, Editorising works for publication, we are no less busy here, in cutting Plant from under four feet of water

Purneah has been overwhelmed with rain—Every shower that descends, brings forth a deluge—and ever since the 27th May last, (but before that period, we had not had a drop of rain for nearly two months, and such was the scarcity of it, that in consequence we sustained considerable loss in our high land crop,) there has been one continual fall of rain, which, together with the inundation, has nearly set the whole country afloat much less Indigo-plants, which, am sorry to say, has been wholly swept away.

The Plant we are now manufacturing, produces on an average of 100 bundles, only 10 to 15 cakes, (any longer continuance at this rate, will tend to inevitable ruin) so, if the rains do not immediately cease, which, to our great vexation, yet continues, and keeps washing off all the colouring matter from the Plant, we shall, I fear, make nothing—and a total failure will, I apprehend, be the termination of the season in this district.

I have been here upwards of ten years, and have never known to have experienced such a season as this is likely to be—The past year had likewise been a very wet one, notwithstanding I made Indigo sufficient to liquidate all my expences, but that bears no comparison to the present, which I have reason to fear, will be a most ruinous one—and as for my part, if I can but clear one fourth of my expences, I shall indeed consider myself as very unfortunate.—So much for our labour and good luck Mr. Editor, which, if you think worthy your notice, your giving it insertion in some corner of your entertaining paper, will much oblige,

Your obedient humble servant,

AN UNFORTUNATE PLANTER.

District of Purneah, 18th July, 1823.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Dear Sir,—By inserting the following extract of a letter from one of my neighbours, in a corner of your paper, you will much oblige,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

A PLANTER'S FRIEND.

Purneah, 22d July, 1823.

Extract of a letter dated Purneah, 15th July, 1823.

"My Dear Sir,—The rivers are down "upon us in all directions, and consequently all Indigo prospects are now at an end. "Manufacturing is going on, but the produce in general very inadequate. The "Ganges has risen, the Planters therefore "below may expect inundation and wretched produce, so that the season in general "is likely to turn out disastrously."

To the Editor of the India Gazette

Sir,—Your respectable and interesting Paper has always been the channel of conveying to my weak and untutored mind both instruction and gratification,—by the bye, your excellent Proser's have often enough cheered my sinking spirits from fits of despondency and ennui, into which it is very frequently plunged from certain causes, not pleasing to relate here, accordingly I am a warm admirer of it's pages Many others beside myself no doubt reap benefit and pleasure from the same source, for which reason I beg you will give publicity to this letter, should you think it worthy of the public attention, in doing so you will confer an additional obligation on me.

Last evening I derived an unusual degree of pleasure, in witnessing the first performance of two celebrated Farces, "Raising the Wind," and "How to Die for Love," (begining with a prologue written by one of the Ameteurs) at the newly established "Little Theatre," No. 29, Pollock-street, got up by a few of my industrious young countryman who have most judiciously embraced the Drama, and laudably constituted it as a part of their leisure amusement, with a view of improving their minds and rendering themselves objects of notice,—a precedent highly commendable and praiseworthy, and perhaps the first of it's kind with us.

My joy was great as I entered this infant Temple, dedicated to Thespis by my brethren: believe me, Mr. Editor, nothing could have given me more infinite pleasure than what I felt at the sight of the exterior decorations, laid out as tastefully as their present means would permit, or their inexperienced judgement allow: indeed,

the appearance by far exceeded the hopes I have entertained before I proceeded to it. My imagination at this moment led me to indulge a thought that this hitherto stifled measure will in time, if ambitiously carried on, and encouraged by the higher and more respectable part of the community alluded to, happily lead to the developement of an advantage no way small towards raising the now dormant popularity and fame of the Anglo-Indo-Britons and Portuguese inhabitants of this grand and noble city.

A little before the entrance of the Amateur for delivering the Prologue, the curtain rose and displayed to the assembled audience a most beautiful Drop-scene, exquisitely finished by an European artist. Immediately after, the performance commenced, and opened to our full view the stage elegantly fitted up with the requisite scenery, &c. equally handsome and picturesque, tho' on a small and confined scale. Of the performance I'll say but little, and that little with lenity, as much cannot be expected so soon from the feeble talents of new debutants; nor would I wish to damp their growing spirits from a choice and rational employment by critical and rigorous remarks. In the first piece, the Amateur who played Sam, acquitted himself tolerably;—so did Plainway, with the exception of his delivery, which was rather mouthed, and a defect in modulating his voice. He would do well for any haughty tragic parts for which he possesses promising qualities. Didler would be perfect had he been more expert, lively and spirited; consequently this character excited not the full force of merriment—it's only support. The timid, bashful, and insipid Fainwou'd was sustained even to a degree of nicety; this Amateur's powers of acting fairly concorded with his part, and therefore afforded great hilarity. Waiter and Richard was played by one and the same person, who did them well.—Miss Durable, and Peggy, were in good hands; the latter of whom will be an acquisition to Pollock Boards, in female characters.

In "How to Die for Love" the Baron, Thalwick, and Bloomenfield, (the latter of whom played Plainway in the first piece, and with the exception of whose defaults) severally maintained their parts accurately, and gained much applause; particularly the two Captains in the Duel-Scene, which was extremely well done. Trap, and Trick, were not rightly cast, and went off very dryly. The lad who personated Charlotte, did very well and gave hopes of improving. I regret here to observe that the entertainment was greatly abridged by the saturnine aspects assumed by the performers, as also by the * * * of three of them; the former defect may wear away by studiously endeavouring to become more calm during those hours devoted to this purpose; but the latter will require the aid of a Whiting and Carmine composition, which when carefully applied over the face, will serve as a temporary subjugation of the natural colour, and thereby render the whole more creditable and perfect to the eyes of their auditors.—With sincerely wishing every success to the "Little Theatre," I subscribe myself,

Your humble servant,

AN EAST INDIAN.

Wednesday, 30th July, 1823.

*** We have omitted here an expression which might give offence.—Ed.

For the India Gazette.

LINES

On the Death of a favorite Parrot.

Sweet was the morning-hour—
A soft descending show'r
Gemm'd ilka bonnie flow'r
That glitt'ring shone;
All own'd the Vernal pow'r,
Save Poll alone.

In vain with boding care
He trimm'd each feather rare.
No rain-drops fresh and fair
Glanc'd on his plume,
In the room's musky air
He pin'd in gloom.

I mark'd his cheerless eye.
"Poor Poll shall we deny
"To thee this gen'ral joy
Of life to share."
A dewy shrub was nigh
I plac'd him there.

It was a lovely sight,—
His yellow plumage bright
Gleam'd thro' the foliage light
And trembling dew—
I mark'd poor Poll's delight
And pleas'd withdrew.

Soon I return'd—but vain—
Poor Poll lay dead—a stain
Unlike the crystal rain
Ting'd his bright gold,
Torn, scatter'd o'er the plain
His plumes were roll'd.

That voice whose ready swell
Our voices answer'd well
Sleeps in the narrow cell;
The bright form fled—
Unheard our sad farewell?
Our Echo's dead.

FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.

TO THE AUTHOR OF LIGHT AND SHADOWS.

Thy Lights and Shades are like to Summer skies
Where lucid clouds along the ether sail,
And thus our gentle bosoms smiles and sighs
(Thy Lights and Shades attending) mild prevail

And as in Summer skies an awful cloud
At times before the storm of passion rolls,
So darkens oft thy shades of crime—and loud
The voice of conscience shakes the Sinner's soul

The raging storm has pass'd—and lo
Domestic Bliss again—Life's cheering bow

And oh thy pictur'd page appears
With tenfold power on exiles strand
In foreign climes what floods of tears
Already rush at thy command

And many a smile thro' darkest sadness
Has cheer'd—yes in the exile mourning
Thy page restoring days of gladness
And whispering long lost joys returning

We hope the author of the above verses will continue to favour our pages. Nothing can come amiss from his pen.—*Editor.*

CAUTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE

The Original Verses of your Correspondent AMICUS inserted in your paper of the 10th July, you will find word for word in a Poem entitled 'The Genius of the Thames

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

CALCUTTA *Arrivals*—July 28 Ship *Diana* F Gouticre, from Vizagapatam 24th July

July 29 Bark *Mary Ann Sophia* R Cornfoot, from Sumatra 21st June—Ship *Norfolk* A Greig, from Madras 23d July.—Ship *Earnest* J Mackay, from the Mauritius Trincomale and Coast 10th June—Ship *Westmoreland*, W R Coutts, put back from stress of weather.

July 31 Ship *Pilot*, C Gardner, from London 7th Feb—Ship *Felicitas*, P. Campbell from Bombay 25th June and Madras 25th July

Departures July 29 Ship *Jane*, C Maitland, for China—Ship *Argyle* S R Harding, for do Ship *Mary* H Norquoy for Nicobars and Rangoon.—Ship *Ogle Castle*, J Pearson, for London

July 31 Ship *Aurora*, P Earl, for Penang Sincapore and Batavia—Ship *Hydery* William Humble, for Penang Malacca and Sincapore French Ship *Bearnaise*, L Chretin, for Bordeaux, via Mauritius and Bombon

PROGRESS OF VESSELS

At the following Stations, on the 30th July

DIAMOND HARBOUR

Caucassian and *Westmoreland*, outward bound, remain

Ernest on her way to Town

Norfolk, passed up on the 29th Instant

KEDGEREE

Yacht *Nereide*, *Eliza Cecilia* and *Assyghur* Pilot Vessels passed down at 3 P M

NEW ANCHORAGE

H C Ships *Windsor* and *Hyth* remain M M Ship *Jupiter*, anchored at 2 P M.

Extracts from the Report from the ship *Norfolk* Captain Greig, from London 27th Feb and Madras 23d July

'On the 19th Instant the ships under mentioned arrived at Madras

'*Kains* Captain Cunningham from England 27th Feb

'*General Palmer*, Captain Trescott, do 28th March

'*William Miles*, Captain Beadle, ditto 10th April

"The *William Miles* brought little or no news and war between France and Spain had not been declared, when she left as above.

"Passengers per *Norfolk* Robt Brooke, and R W Barlow, Esqrs Civil Service, Mr George Taylor, Free Merchant Mr. C G Ross, Cadet, Lieut G W Malim, 13th Light Dragoons Mr George Conny *From Madras* Misses Julia Eberts, and Sophia Eberts.

"Ship *Ernest*, Captain John Mackey, from Mauritius 10th June last from Eskapelly 23d July—Passenger from Mauritius Mr Henry Henderson

'That War had been declared between France and Spain, was known at Mauritius before we left."

"Ship *Westmoreland*—On the 25th July 1823, at 4 P M Pilot left us at the Sand Heads, and proceeded on our course to Europe, and at 4 A M the following morning, we lost our fore and main top masts, in a heavy squall"

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

APRIL.

At Neemutch, on the 19th April, Lieut and Brevet-Capt. H F. Caley, Adjutant 2nd Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Margaret Catherine Baillie

MAY.

At Penang, on the 14th May, at St. George's Church by the Reverend R S Hutchings, Captain Frederick Dangerfield, of the Bombay Military Establishment, and Honorary A. D. C to the Governor General, to Miss Mary Diom Bannerman, 3d daughter of the late Governor Bannerman.

JUNE

At St. Thomas's Church, Bombay, on the 5th June, by the Reverend D Young D S. Young, Esq of the Madras Medical Establishment, to Mary, second daughter of Campbell Mackintosh, Esq. of Dalmigavie, North Britain.

At Bangalore, by the Revd Wm. Malking, on Tuesday, the 10th June, Francis Whitworth Russell, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Jane Anne, second Daughter of the late James Brodie, Esquire, of the Madras Civil Service.

At the Scotch Church, Madras, on the 18th June, by the Reverend Alexander Webster, Mr. Conductor Johnson Hamilton, to Miss Margaret Bishop, eldest daughter of Mr Conductor Bishop.

At Nagpore on the 18th June, by the Reverend Mr. Kirchhoffer, Mr P. W. Simms, a Clerk in His Highness the Rajah's Pay Office, to Miss Caroline Rhodes.

At Trichinopoly, on the 23d June, Mr. John Bigwood, of H M Royal Regiment, Clerk of St John's Church, to Miss Sally Turner.

On Wednesday, the 25th June, at Yanam, by the Reverend R W. Moorsom, G A. Smith, Esq. Madras Civil Service, to Eugenie, eldest daughter of John Bouchez, Esq

At Futteghur, on the 26th June, Robert Stewart, Esq. to Miss Ann Lumsden.

JULY.

At Dacca, on the 1st July, at the house of George Alexander, Esq. by the Reverend Mr. Benjamin, Greek Chaplain, Emanuel Panioty, Esq. of Calcutta, to Miss Erin Jordan.

On Wednesday, the 2d July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. John Green, Musician of Calcutta, to Agnes Bristow.

On the 9th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J Parson, F. B. Smith, Esq. to Mrs. C. Stuart, youngest daughter of the late John Addison, Esq Senior Merchant on this Establishment.

On the 14th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, John Fleming Martin Reid, Esq to Miss Jane Elizabeth Stewart.

On the 18th July, at St John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T Thomson Mr Robert Manly, to Miss Sarah Smith, youngest daughter of the late T Smith Esq.

At the Cathedral, on Tuesday the 24th July, by the Reverend William Eales, the Revd J. R Henderson, one of the Chaplains on this Establishment, to Mrs A Smith.

BIRTHS.

MAY

At Penang, on the 17th May, Mrs Wyatt, wife of Captain W M Wyatt, of the Country Service, of a daughter

On the 28th May last on board the *Windsor*, the Lady of Capt Charles King, 16th Lancers, of a son

On the 28th May, the Lady of Capt Heatly of His Majesty's 17th Regt. of a Daughter.

JUNE

At Bombay on the 1st June, Mrs. M. Van Mispelcar, widow of the late Mr. Van Mispelcar, Jeweller, of a Son

On the 5th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant P L Dore, H M 24th Regt of a Daughter.

At Saugur, on the 7th June, the Lady of Brevet Captain Williamson, 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son

At Mhow, on the 8th June the Lady of Lieut Bell, Executive Officer, of a Daughter.

At Secundrabad, on the 14th June Harriet the wife of Mr Charles McCarthy, Conductor of Ordnance of that Station, of a son.

At Bolarum, on Monday the 23d of June, the lady of Captain Oliphant, Nizam's Engineers of a son

At Benares, on the 23d of June, the Lady of W F Robertson, Esq of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Madras, on Sunday, the 29th June, the Lady of Herbert Compton Esq. of a daughter.

On Monday, the 30th June, the widow of the late Captain W. G Stephen, of the Engineers, of a Daughter.

JULY.

At Moozaferpoor (Tirhoot), on the 3d July, the Lady of William Loch, Esq of the H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter

At Benares, on the same day, the Lady of C. D Russell, Esq of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 5th July, the lady of John McKenzie, Esq of a son.

At Lucknow, on the 6th July, the lady of Captain Richard Home of a son

On the 9th July, the lady of Captain Thomas Newton, of a son

On the morning of Thursday, the 10th July, the Lady of Captain P Turnbull, of a Son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 16th July, the lady of Major George Pollock, Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery of a daughter

On Thursday, the 17th July the lady of W. H Oakes, Esq of the Civil Service, of a son

On Saturday last, the 19th July, Mrs. C. D'Souza, of a son

At Jubbulpore, on the 19th June, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel J N Smith of a son

At Dinapore, on the 21st June, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Boyd, of a daughter

In Chowringhee, on the 24th July, Mrs. J. J. Fitzpatrick, of a son

DEATHS

FEBRUARY

On board the Ship William Money, on the 13th February last, Lieutenant Colonel William Agnew 1st Battalion 22d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry An Officer who was zealously attached to his profession whose mild and conciliatory manners had deservedly gained him the respect and esteem of all who knew him

MAY.

At Penang, on the 21st May Joseph Minas, Esq. late of Malacca, aged 53 years

JUNE

At Madras at his house in Armenian street, on Wednesday, the 4th June at half past 7 o'clock, Barnet Philips, Esq Merchant

At Cawnpore on the evening of the 19th June, Emma Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Lieut G J Johnson, Acting Comm with Bajee Row.

At Barrackpore, on the 19th June, Lime Stuart Elphinstone, the infant Son of Lieutenant Corbett 20th Regiment of Native Infantry aged 4 months

At Chinsurah, on the 26th June, Benjamin Bogaardt, Esq aged 18 years, after a lingering illness of 15 months, which he bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation This premature death has left his disconsolate relatives and friends to mourn his irreparable loss In contemplating the fate of this excellent young man, cut off in the prime of life, and from the fond endearments of a numerous and heart broken Family, the frailty of this Mortal Life is awfully illustrated As a Son he was remarkable for his filial obedience, and as a Friend he conspicuously manifested the qualities of an affectionate heart, his mild and unassuming manners gained him the good will and esteem of all those who had the pleasure of knowing him, and his memory will ever be cherished with feelings of the deepest sorrow

On the 28th June, at Futtyghur, Mr Joseph Wevill Conductor of Ordnance, aged 44 years and 1 month, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all that ever had the pleasure of knowing him Two children are left to bewail his irreparable loss In Mr. W was the tender and affectionate parent, and the true and sincere friend; in which latter term every other virtue flowed spontaneously He came to the country in the year 1816 as one of the Superintendant to the Rocket Department

JULY.

At Robert Barlow's Esq at Ghauzeepore, on the 5th July, Susannah Eliza, daughter of Frederic Currie, Esq of the Civil Service aged 1 year and 7 months

Died at Edghur, Hoogly, on the 7th instant, H C Bloeager, Esq Proprietor of the Horticultural Establishment, leaving a Widow and two Children to bewail his loss Aged 40 years.

At Entally, on the morning of the 8th of July, in the 23d year of her age, of a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude Miss Eliza Breton, daughter of the late Mr John Breton.

On Thursday, the 10th July, Barney Farrell a Pensioner of the Honorable Company's Military Establishment, deservedly regretted and lamented by an unfortunate and destitute wife, and a numerous circle of friends and relatives.

On the 10th July Mr Simpson Catt, late Chief Officer of the Brig *Helen* aged 24 years, in consequence of fever caught from the exposure to the Sun in endeavouring to save some of the cargo from the wreck of that vessel at Kedgeree, a young man who was always most zealous in the performance of his duty and of a mild and temperate disposition, deeply regretted by his friends.

On the 13th July on her passage to Calcutta Mrs William Henry Fydd, after a short illness By her death, her husband has been deprived of an affectionate wife, and Society of an amiable Member she was married only a month ago, and though the time she has been a wife was but short, yet her exemplary conduct, her tender attachment to her husband, and her affable disposition towards her relatives and friends have left an impression on their minds not easily to be effaced Her fortitude and resignation during the illness and her fearless regard of the approach of death, have left this useful lesson to those who witnessed the mournful scene, that to expect to die in peace it is necessary to be virtuous

On the 13th July, Mrs. Charlotte Christie, aged 38 years.

On Sunday morning the 13th July, at Calcutta, Christopher H. Richardson, son of William Richardson, Esq. aged nearly 5 years.

On the 14th July, at the house of his brother in Chowringhee, after a long and painful illness which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Anthony Dolby, in the 19th year of his age, sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

On the 14th July, Capt. William Harmsworth, aged 40 years, sincerely regretted.

On the 17th July, at Ootoonn Kandi (where he was stationed as Assistant Engineer) of fever and after a short illness; Lieut. William Richardson of the 83d regiment lately promoted from the 45th) aged 27 years; leaving a widow, to whom he had been only married a few months, to deplore his loss.—His remains having been removed to Colombo were enter'd on the 19th with Military honors: followed to the grave by the Commandant, and Officers and Troops of the Garrison; and by the sincere regrets of his late brother Officers of the 45th.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, July 7, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*	33	8	*a*	34	0
Non-Remittable, *Do*	13	8	*a*	14	0
Saturday, July 14, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*	33	0	*a*	33	8
Non-Remittable, *Do*	12	8	*a*	13	0
Saturday, July 21, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*	32	0	*a*	32	8
Non-Remittable, *Do*	11	12	*a*	12	4
Saturday, July 28, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*	32	8	*a*	33	0
Non-Remittable, *Do*	12	4	*a*	12	8

JULY 1823—*Thirty-one Days.*

PHASE OF THE MOON.	D.	H.	M	
☾ Last Quarter	1	7	25	Evening
● New Moon	8	—	34	Afternoon
☾ First Quarter	15	7	15	Morning
○ Full Moon	23	9	22	Morning
☾ Last Quarter	31	4	41	Morning
☉ Enters ♌ Leo	23	11	51	Night

HIN MON	LNG. D. M.		*Sundays, and other Remarkble Days.*	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	*Mn Age*	HIGH WATER CALCUTTA. MON		EVEN.	
				H. M	H M	d	M.	M	H.	M
	18	1 Tu.	[V Mary	5 19	6 41	23	8	41	9	5
	19	2 Wd	Visitation of the B			24	9	31	9	55
	20	3 Th.				25	10	25	10	49
	21	4 Fr	Tr. of St Martin. Sir J			26	11	24	11	18
	22	5 Sat	[Stuart's v Maida, 1806			27	—	28	—	52
	23	6 Sun	6th Sunday after Trin			28	1	34	1	58
	24	7 Mo				29	2	0	2	30
	25	8 Tu		5 20	6 40	1	2	38	3	2
	26	9 Wd				2	3	29	4	3
	27	10 Th.				3	4	35	4	59
	28	11 Fr.	[Sh J. Saumerez 1801			4	5	7	5	51
	29	12 Sat.	Span Flt. defeated by	5 21	6 39	5	6	16	6	39
	30	13 Sun	7th Sun after Trinity			6	7	4	7	26
	31	14 Mo.	Dest of the Bastile, &			7	7	48	8	12
	1	15 Tu	Swithin [commence	5 22	6 38	8	8	34	8	58
	2	16 Wd	[ment of the French			9	9	21	9	45
	3	17 Th.	[Revolution, 1789			10	10	10	10	34
	4	18 Fr.		5 23	6 37	11	11	—	11	21
	5	19 Sat.	[Margaret			12	11	51	—	15
	6	20 Sun	8th Sun after Trinity			3	—	41	1	5
	7	21 Mo.				4	1	50	1	04
	8	22 Tu	Mary Magdalen. Batt.	5 24	6 36	5	2	17	2	41
	9	23 Wd	[of Salamanca. 1812			16	3	2	3	26
	10	24 Th.	[rennees com 1813			17	3	46	4	10
	11	25 Fr.	St. James Bat of Py			18	4	28	4	52
	12	26 Sat	St. Anne	5 25	6 35	19	5	9	5	33
	13	27 Sun	9th Sun. after Trinity			20	5	5	6	11
	14	28 Mo	Bat of Talavera, 1809	5 26	6 3	21	6	35	6	59
	15	29 Tu.				22	7	22	7	46
	16	30 Wd				23	8	13	8	37
	17	31 Tu.		5 27	6 3	24	9	9	9	33

ALSALER 1230 — SRAUBONE, 1230

The Calcutta Monthly Journal.

VOL. XLIV]..... AUGUST, 1823..... [NUMB. 346.

CALCUTTA.

AUGUST 4.

Contrary to what we had been led to expect on Thursday, the Right Honorable Lord AMHERST landed in Calcutta, and assumed his high and important functions as Governor General of India.

His Lordship was received with the usual salute when he set his foot on shore, and was respectfully greeted by the assembled multitude, who stood with heads uncovered. His Lordship then walked up to Government House through an avenue formed by European and Native Troops, and accompanied by the Heads of Departments.

His Lordship was received on the Grand Stair-case of the Government House by the Honorable JOHN ADAM, Esq the late Governor General, the Members of Council, &c. When the Lady AMHERST landed, she was received by a salute from the Fort.

The Play that was to take place on the evening of Friday, was put off till next Friday, when we hope to see a full house. We have not yet heard whether the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL and Lady AMHERST will honour the Theatre with their presence, but hope so, in which event, we shall not fail to inform our readers

The following Government notification was issued in course of the day.

GOVT. GAZ. EXTRAORDINARY.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 1, 1823.

The Honorable Company's Yacht Nereide arrived this morning at Six o'Clock, having on Board the Right Honorable Lord AMHERST, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal. His Lordship landed at half past Eight o'Clock this morning, and was received with the usual honors.

At Nine o'Clock Lord AMHERST took the prescribed Oaths and his Seat as Governor General

The following Proclamation is published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Right Honorable WILLIAM PITT Lord AMHERST, BARON AMHERST, of Montreal, in the county of Kent, and one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, hath been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to be Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, and whereas General the Honorable Sir EDWARD PAGET, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, hath been appointed Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the Honorable East India Company in the East Indies, and one of the Counsellors of Fort William aforesaid, and JOHN ADAM and JOHN FENDALL, Esqrs. have been appointed Counsellors of the said Presidency; the said Appointments are hereby notified; and it is further proclaimed that the Right Honorable Lord AMHERST has, on the Day of the date hereof, received charge of the said Office of Governor General, and taken the usual Oaths and his Seat accordingly, and that JOHN ADAM, and JOHN FENDALL, Esqrs., (His Excellency the Commander in Chief being absent on a visit to the Upper Stations of the Army) have respectively taken their Seats at the Board, as Counsellors of the said Presidency.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 1ST, 1823.

FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 1, 1823.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. CHARLES LUSHINGTON to be Private Secretary to the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Major SIREATFIELD of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to be Military Secretary to the GOVERNOR GENERAL

Lieutenant the Honorable JEFFREY AMHERST of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, Lieutenant JOHN COOKE of the Royal Marines, Lieutenant ALEXANDER ST. LEGER McMAHON of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, and Captain JAMES DALGAIRNS of the 7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be Aides-de-Camp to the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Extra Aide-de-Camp, Brevet Captain HUGH CALDWELL, 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Major HENRY HUTHWAITE, 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

AUGUST 1, 1823.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JOHN HERBERT HARINGTON, Esq. to be Senior Member of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces, and Agent to the GOVERNOR GENERAL at Delhi.

As will be seen by the subjoined card, a Levèe and Drawing Room are to be held.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

AUGUST 2ND, 1823.

The RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levèe on Wednesday Morning, the 6th Instant, at Ten o'Clock.

Gentlemen desirous of having private Audiences, are requested to notify their wish to the Aid-de-Camp in waiting the day previous to the Levèe.

JEFF. AMHERST,

A D C

The LADY AMHERST will have a Drawing Room on Monday Evening, the 11th Instant, at Nine o'Clock.

JEFF. AMHERST,

A D. C.

We have no other local news to communicate to our Mofussil readers.

The new Steam Boat, we are happy to learn, succeeds to admiration She is called the *Diana.*

She has already been down to Kedgeree, and moves, we believe, about with parties on board, who feel highly gratified at being at length able to say that they have been moved by Steam on the Hoogly. She will, we trust, turn out a good speculation to the public-spirited individuals who were at the expence of founding her, and ere long we hope to see more of her kindsey in the River. Steam having thus, as it were, established his infant reign among us, it is to be hoped that some of those pleasing anticipations formed of its effects with reference to a shorter voyage to England than that which people have at present usually to undergo, may happily be fulfilled, We should like to hear *more* about Mr PERKINS' wonderful steam Ship, which, according to the information conveyed by a Liverpool cotemporary, was to make her voyage in the charming space of six weeks! We have not hitherto, however, been able to obtain any very certain information on this head, and the London papers throw no light upon it.

The Calcutta Medical and Physical Society met at the Asiatic Society Rooms on Saturday evening last, for the transaction of business. Some new Members were elected, and interesting papers read, which afforded ground for instructive discussion.

Government have very kindly granted permission to the Society to forward letters to non-resident Members free of Dawk charges. This greatly facilitates the business of the Society, and is highly creditable, as indicating the wish which exists in the Government for the encouragement of science in all its branches in the East.

By a letter from Cawnpore we learn that Lieutenant-General Sir DYSON MARSHALL, K C B, died there on the 21st ultimo. On the same day, Captain SHAW, of the 18th N. I. departed this life.

In the list of casualties we regret to have to record the name of BENJAMIN COMBERBACH, Esq, who died here yesterday, aged 53 years.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following sublimely pathetic effusion was handed to us on Friday by a friend to whom it was addressed by the eloquent author:—

To —

The Humble Petition of Essurchunder Roy, an Orphan.

Most respectfully sheweth,

That your petitioner's father Ramcoomar Roy, who brought up business of Teacher before your honor, he two years dfed which you know by your petitioner—sea of misery,— and left for your petitioner both the hunger and as your favour, but the said hunger often begs of the use-all things that it wanting of your petitioner with the tear day and night as an animal water but not so sustenence or state for your petitioner's late father, he was few years servant into your Majesty, and then which was some little use all things the cloths and water pot of them has been pawnat first for a milk of my youngest brother whose, age just turned three and my ten that it only one hope you are merciful as your favour.

Therefore I bentured to present a petition at the foot of the thrown for having destitute of every comfort and even necessary of life and asking me to be liberal education, but now not any Gentleman in the world, who will favour me except you, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased and compassion to be extended to a pension which is in your Majesty's council wait of God-ways or to be bounden some employ to my Brother-in-law—married my sister Nymoychod Roy that he is assistant in my all manner of support and then I may run in education sutable to the rank of one your, Majesty's teacher servant.

As your Majesty's Orphan Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Calcutta, July 31st, 1823.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

None.

DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

AUGUST
1 Ship *Eleanor*, Captain C. Tabor, for Padang Bencoolen and Batavia

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship *Ann*, Capt. Gibson, for Rangoon—J. Gonger, W. Richardson and D. Vantura, Esqrs.

Per ship *Eleanor*, Capt Tabor, for Batavia—Thos. Miln, Esq. Merchant Java, Nicolas Lambrose and Gregory Suckeas.

Per ship *Hydery*, Capt. Humble, for Singapore—D Macintyre, Esq. and three Mogul Settlers.

Per ship *Argyle* Capt. Harding, for China—Antony Gonsalves, Antony Pereira, 2d Officer, Antony Joachim, Purser, late of the ship *Carmo*, Mr. Beck, Merchant, Mr Davis, and eight Chinese Merchants.

Per ship *Aurora*—Lieut. O'Halloron, H. M. 44th Foot, and Charles Trebeck, Esq

Per ship *Bearnaise*, for Mauritius and Bourbon—Lt. Maurice, Half-pay Officer of the French Navy, and Le Nieutie, formerly a Midshipman of ditto

Per ship *Jane*, Captain Maitland, for — —. Capt Kierulf, commander of the late Danish ship *Nymphen*

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 2d August

DIAMOND HARBOUR

Remain — *Ogle*, *Castle*, *Westmoreland*, and *Argyle*, outward bound.

Passed down—*Ann* and *La Bearnaise*, (F.)

KEDGEREE.

Passed down—*Jane*.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain—H. M. ship *Jupiter*, H. C. ships *Windsor* and *Hythe*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 8. Ship Ernest, Capt. J. Mackay, from Port Louis and Mauritius 10th, and Point de Galle 28th June, and Trincomalie 5th July

9. H. M Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. Edmond Tincombe, from Penang 17th June.

10 Ship Felicitas, Capt. P. Campbell, from Bussorah 25th April, Bushire 18th May and Bombay 25th June.

DEPARTURES.—July 9. Ship Malabar Capt. R. S. Fielder, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS. — July 6. ship Charles Forbes, (Free trader) Thos. Bryden, from London 8th April.

Do Ship Asia, Wm. L. Pope, from London Left Gravesend Feb. 20, touched at Dartmouth March 1, and Madeira March 23.

8 The H C. ship Bridgewater, William Mitchell, from the Downs 27th Feb. and St. Helena 30th May 1823.

PASSENGERS.

Per Charles Forbes—R. T. Goodwin, Esq. Member of Council, Mrs. Galway, Mrs. Keys, The Rev Randal Ward, A M. Chaplain, Captain B Ambrose, 8th N. I Capt. T Gordon, 2d N I. Capt M I Galway, Lieut T D Morice, 12th N tive Infantry, Lieut. M Law, Artillery, David Stewart, M D. and T M. Keys, M D. Assistant Surgeons, Mr. John Stevens, Writer, Mr. Thomas C Noad and Mr. G. J. Graham, Cadets, Mr. Thomas Boyce, Junior.

Per Asia. 56 Native Seamen late crew of the ship Partridge

Per Bridgewater, H Mortlock, Esq. Madras service, Mr. Powell, Volunteer for the H C M.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 31ST JULY, 1823.

No 74 of 1823 The Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Transfer and Promotions.

Lieut. General Peregrine Powell is transferred to the Senior List, from the 5th March 1823, vice Deare, deceased.

Infantry.

Lieut-Col. James Dewar to be Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of a Regiment, from the 5th March 1823, in succession to Powell.

Major Alfred Richards to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 13th February, 1823, in succession to Agnew, deceased.

Major Stephen Nation to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 5th March, 1823, in succession to Dewar, promoted.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Edward Henry Simpson to be Major.
Brevet Captain and Lieut. John Lucas Earle to be Captain of a Company.
Ensign Andrew Thomas Alexander Wilson to be Lieutenant.
} From the 5th March 1823, in succession to Nation, promoted.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain James Fergusson to be Major, from the 13th February, 1823, in succession to Richards, promoted.

N. B. The Supernumerary Captain is brought on the Establishment of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Adverting to General Orders of the 18th April last, Capt. P. Y. Waugh of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his Health, from Bombay, by the earliest opportunity that may offer, instead of making a Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, as originally intended.

2d Lieut. T. P. Ackers, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his Health.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut-Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 31ST JULY, 1823.

No. 75 of 1823. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Milner Neville Sturt to be Lieutenant, from the 10th July, 1823, in succession to Marriott, transferred to the Pension List.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Jones to be Lieutenant, from the 10th July 1823, in succession to Farley, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 31ST JULY, 1823.

No. 76 of 1823. The following Scale of Office Establishment and Allowance for Stationery are authorized for the Foundery of Fort William, from the 1st Proximo.

1 Head Sircar, per Mensem,..Sa. Rs.	40
1 Writer Ditto,.....	25
1 Sircar for providing the Materials and Superintending the construction of the Moulds, per Mensem,.....	15
Stationery, including drawing Paper, Instruments, &c. required for Plans, ditto,.....	20
Total Sicca Rupees One Hundred, Sa. Rs.....	100

The Writer, included in the Establishment authorized for the Foundery in General Orders of the 7th March last, is directed to be struck out of that List.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 31ST JULY, 1823.

No. 77 of 1823. John Heughs, Joseph Harris, and Robert Molineux, Veterinary Students, having been reported qualified to practise as Sub-Assistant Veterinary Surgeons, are promoted to that Rank from the 1st Proximo.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 31ST JULY, 1823.

No. 78 of 1823. 1. With reference to the General Orders 2d May last, respecting the Invalids of Local Infantry, and to the peculiar situation of the Officers and men belonging to the 4 Gorka or Hill Corps, who came over to the British Army from that of the Nepaul Government, during the Campaign of 1815, the limitation of the periods of Service with respect to those men who may become superannuated or unfit for active Service, is removed, and the following course will be adopted.

2 Whenever any individuals belonging to the 4 Gorka Battalions, who came over from the Enemy in 1815, or were taken into Service during that Campaign, may become unfit by age or infirmity for the more active duties of the Corps, they will be transferred into a Garrison Company, to be formed in each Battalion, under the Orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and employed solely on the *Garrison duties* of the Forts and out posts in the Nepal Conquests, heretofore performed by their Corps, and considered as stationary.

3. These Garrison Companies will form a component part of the present Establishment of each Battalion, and of its aggregate strength, on the same pay or allowances with the rest of the Corps: Should a second or a third Garrison Company be necessary in any of the Corps by an excess of aged or worn-out men, it will be formed on the same principle under His Excellency's Orders.

4. Whenever any individuals belonging to the Garrison Companies of those Corps, be wholly unfit even for Garrison duty, they will be examined by the annual Committees, and pensioned wherever they may choose to reside within the British Territory, under the same forms and rates as the other Local Infantry. (Vide 6th Clause G. O. 2d May, 1823.)

5. No part of this regulation is to be applied to the Cases of Officers or Men enlisted since the Campaign of 1815, who must in all cases be subject, in every respect, to the General Regulation above adverted to. (Clauses 1 a 7.)

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 31st July, 1823.

No. 79 of 1823. In continuation of General Orders dated 17th May, 1822, the two Statements omitted in those Orders, shewing the Scale of the Rates of Pensions payable to Chelsea Out-Pensioners, for Quarters of Ninety-two and Ninety-one Days, respectively, are published for the information of His Majesty's Forces in India, and of all concerned.

Wm. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

BRITISH.

Scale of the Rates of Out-Pensions payable to the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital for the Quarters, to the 24th June and September, after the Deduction of Five per Cent as required by the Act of 28th George the Second.

92 DAYS.

s	d	£	s	d.	s	d	£	s	d
	5	1	16	5	2	2	9	9	4¼
	6	2	3	8½	2	2½	9	13	0
	7	2	10	11¾	2	3	9	16	7¾
	8	2	18	3	2	3½	10	0	3½
	9	3	5	6½	2	4	10	3	11
	10	3	12	10	2	4½	10	7	6¾
1	0	4	7	4¾	2	5	10	11	2½
1	0½	4	11	0½	2	5½	10	14	10¼
1	1	4	14	8	2	6	10	18	6
1	1½	4	18	3¾	2	6½	11	2	1½
1	2	5	1	11½	2	7	11	5	9¼
1	2½	5	5	7¼	2	7½	11	9	5
1	3	5	9	3	2	8	11	13	0¾
1	3½	5	12	10½	2	8½	11	16	8½
1	4	5	16	6¼	2	9	12	0	4
1	4½	6	0	2	2	9½	12	3	11¾
1	5	6	3	9¼	2	10	12	7	7½
1	5½	6	7	5½	2	10½	12	11	3¼
1	6	6	11	1	2	11	12	14	11
1	6½	6	14	8¾	2	11½	12	18	6½
1	7	6	18	4½	3	0	13	2	2¾
1	7½	7	2	0¼	3	0½	13	5	10
1	8	7	5	8	3	1	13	9	5¾
1	8½	7	9	3½	3	1½	13	13	1½
1	9	7	12	11¼	3	2	13	16	9
1	9½	7	16	7	3	2½	14	0	4¾
1	10	8	0	2¾	3	3	14	4	0½
1	10½	8	3	10½	3	3½	14	7	8¼
1	11	8	7	6	3	4	14	11	4
1	11½	8	11	1¾	3	4½	14	14	11½
2	0	8	14	9½	3	5	14	18	7¼
2	0½	8	18	5¼	3	5½	15	2	3
2	1	9	2	1	3	6	15	5	10¾
2	1½	9	5	8½					

Wm. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

BRITISH.

Scale of the Rates of Out-Pensions, payable to the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital for the Quarter, to the 24th December, after the deduction of five per Cent as required by the Act of 28th George the Second.

91 DAYS.

s	d.	£	s.	d.	s	d	£.	s.	d.
	5	1	16	0¼	2	2	9	7	3½
	6	2	3	2½	2	2½	9	10	10¾
	7	2	10	5	2	3	9	14	6
	8	2	17	7½	2	3½	9	18	1¼
	9	3	1	10	2	4	10	1	8½
	10	3	12	0½	2	4½	10	5	3¾
1	0	4	6	5¼	2	5	10	8	11
1	0½	4	10	0½	2	5½	10	12	6¼
1	1	4	13	7¾	2	6	10	16	1½
1	1½	4	17	3	2	6½	10	19	8¼
1	2	5	0	10¼	2	7	11	3	3¾
1	2½	5	4	5½	2	7½	11	6	11
1	3	5	8	0¾	2	8	11	10	6¼
1	3½	5	11	7¾	2	8½	11	14	1¼
1	4	5	15	3	2	9	11	17	8¾
1	4½	5	18	10¼	2	9½	12	1	4
1	5	6	2	5½	2	10	12	4	11¼
1	5½	6	6	0¾	2	10½	12	8	6½
1	6	6	9	8	2	11	12	12	1¼
1	6½	6	13	3¼	2	11½	12	15	8¾
1	7	6	16	10½	3	0	12	19	4
1	7½	7	0	5¾	3	0½	13	2	11¼
1	8	7	4	1	3	1	13	6	6½
1	8½	7	7	8	3	1½	13	10	1¼
1	9	7	11	3¼	3	2	13	13	9
1	9½	7	14	10½	3	2½	13	17	4¼
1	10	7	18	5¼	3	3	14	0	11¼
1	10½	8	2	1	3	3½	14	4	6¾
1	11	8	5	8¼	3	4	14	8	2
1	11½	8	9	3½	3	4½	14	11	9
2	0	8	12	10¼	3	5	14	15	4¼
2	0½	8	16	6	3	5½	14	18	11½
2	1	9	0	1¼	3	6	15	2	6¾
2	1½	9	3	8¾					

Wm. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 31st July, 1823.

No 80 of 1823. 1. To enable the Bareilly Provincial Battalion to perform the extensive Civil Duties assigned to it, the establishment of that Corps is to be raised to 10 Companies of 100 Privates each, on receipt of this order.

The Abstract No. 3 appended to the Regulations of 2d May last, to be corrected accordingly.

Wm. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 31st July, 1823.

No. 81 of 1823. The Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having been pleased on the 24th Instant in the Judicial Department, to resolve that a Provincial Battalion be formed for the Civil Duties of the Province of Orissa, including the Districts of Midnapore, Balasore, and Cuttack, the same will be carried into effect as follows:

2. The Battalion will be formed at Balasore as its Head Quarters, to consist of 9 Companies of the established strength, under the name of the 14th or Orissa Provincial Battalion.

3. The Officer Commanding the Burdwan Provincial Battalion will transfer to the New Corps, 1 complete Company of the present strength, Officers and men, (that employed under the Superintendent of the new Road) together with all Privates in excess to 100 per Company. Their arms, accoutrements and equipments complete, to accompany them.

4. The Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers will be completed by the following transfers from each of the Eight Provincial Battalions,

Burdwan Batt. Poornea Batt.
Dacca Do. Patna Do.
Chittagong Do. Benares Do.
Moorshedabad Do. Cawnpore Do.

(per Margin) the preference being given to individuals *Natives of Bengal*, united with other Claims.

1 Jemadar for promotion to Subadar.
1 Havildar for Do. to Jemadar.
5 Naicks for Do. to Havildar.
5 Sepoys for Do. to Naick.

5. The Privates will be completed on the spot, by recruiting Natives of the Province if possible, or in the most extended sense of Bengal.

6. The new Orissa Battalion will be within the inspection of the Officer Commanding in Cuttack; and the Corps when completed, will take all the Civil duties of Cuttack, Midnapore and Balasore, including the Salt Agencies in those Districts.

7. The transfers from other Corps to be forwarded without delay to Balasore, with their Pay and Clothing Certificates and correct Descriptive Rolls.

8. Captain Spellissy of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the temporary charge and formation of the Orissa Battalion, and will proceed to Balasore forthwith.

9. The future Establishment of the Burdwan Battalion to be 10 Companies of 100 Privates each.

10. The abstract No. 3. appended to General Orders 2d May last, to be corrected accordingly.

Wm. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sect. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 31st July, 1823.

No. 82 of 1823.—1. The adjustment of Accounts between Government and the Military Orphan Society, on account of the Lower Orphan School, being liable to confusion and arrear, from the practice of Pay Masters deducting sums issued for expenditure of the Lower Institution out of Stoppages belonging to the Upper; The Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the operation of the arrangement made in 1808, viz

2 All Disbursements whether for arrear of Subsistence Money due by the Regulations of Government and of the Orphan Society to Children under the age of 4 years, or for the expences of sending children to the Lower School, are no longer in any case to be deducted from the amount of stoppages in the Pay Master's hands on account of the Orphan Society. They are to be incorporated with the accounts of Pay Masters respectively, and charged with their proper vouchers, like other Disbursements, for direct submission to the Auditor General.

3. In cases where the children, as not belonging to any particular Corps, nor being the children of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers placed under a Specific Commissioned Officer, may be under the Orphan Committee of the District, the voucher to be required in order to an issue of the subsistence money, is a receipt of the person in immediate charge of each child, attested by the Secretary of the District Orphan Committee.

4. The cases of Children whose Fathers are under command of a particular Officer, will continue to be regulated by the General Order of Jan 27th, 1821, and when children are to be sent to the School, if the party is to be dispatched from a Station at which there is no Orphan Committee, the Commanding Officer, or his Station Staff, will, in like manner, attest and authenticate the receipt for necessary advances, directing the party if it be convenient, to some station at which there is a Committee of the Orphan Society. When the party is to be dispatched from a Committee Station, the Signature of the Secretary to the Orphan Committee is to be taken instead of that of the Commanding Officer or his Station Staff, and for the more certain adjustment of the remaining account to be settled at the Presidency with the persons sent in charge of the children, it is ordered, that the Pay Master shall make out in Duplicate, attested Copies of the document forwarded to the Auditor General, one Copy to be sent with his monthly dispatch to the Secretary of the Military Orphan Society at Calcutta, and the other to be given to the person sent in charge of the children.

Wm. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 1ST AUGUST, 1823.

No. 84 of 1823. The Right Hon'ble LORD AMHERST being arrived, the Commission from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors bearing date the 20th of January last, appointing His Lordship to be Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is read.

The usual Oaths having been administered to the Right Hon'ble LORD AMHERST, he takes his seat as Governor General under the prescribed salute from the Ramparts of Fort William. The separate Commission, appointing LORD AMHERST to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Fort and Garrison of Fort William and of the Town of Calcutta, is also read.

Ordered, that the following Proclamation be issued, and that the usual Guard be ordered to attend the Sheriff on the occasion of proclaiming the new Governor General.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Right Hon'ble WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST, BARON AMHERST of Montreal, in the County of Kent, and one of his Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, hath been appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to be Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, and whereas General the Hon'ble Sir EDWARD PAGET, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath, hath been appointed Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the Hon'ble East India Company in the East Indies, and one of the Counsellors of Fort William aforesaid, and JOHN ADAM and JOHN FENDALL, Esquires, have been appointed Councillors of the said Presidency, the said appointments are hereby notified, and it is further proclaimed that The Right Hon'ble LORD AMHERST has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said Office of Governor General and taken the usual Oaths and his seat accordingly, and that JOHN ADAM and JOHN FENDALL, Esquires, (his Excellency the Commander in Chief being absent on a Visit to the upper stations of the Army) have respectively taken their Seats at the Board, as Counsellors of the said Presidency.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council. Fort William the 1st August, 1823.

(Signed) W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Sec to the Govt.

The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies.

To all to whom these Presents shall come greeting. Know ye that we the said United Company reposing especial trust and confidence in the fidelity, prudence, justice, and circumspection of the Right Hon'ble WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST, BARON AMHERST of Montreal, in the county of Kent, and one of his Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, have nominated, made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, make, constitute and appoint him, the said WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST upon, from and immediately after his arrival at Fort William in Bengal, to be Governor General of our Presidency of Fort William in the Bay of Bengal, and all the Towns and Territories, thereunto belonging, and of all and singular the Forts, Factories, and Settlements, Lands, Territories, Countries and Jurisdictions belonging to us within the Subahship of Bengal, and of and for all our affairs whatsoever in the Bay of Bengal and other the Places and Provinces thereunto belonging in the East Indies, together with all and every the Powers & Authorities committed and given to the Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for the time being, by any act or acts of Parliament now in force, to take upon him, hold and enjoy the said Office upon and from and immediately after the arrival of the said WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST at Fort William aforesaid, and from thence to continue in the exercise of the said Office during the pleasure of us the said United Company and of our Court of Directors, and until the contrary thereof shall be signified under the seal of us the said United Company, or under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of us the said United Company for the time being,—but subject nevertheless to such removal and recal as in any act of Parliament now in force is mentioned. And we do hereby authorize, empower and require the said WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST, to execute and perform all and every the Powers and Authorities to the said Office of Governor General appertaining by and under the Orders and directions in writing of the Court of Directors of us the said United Company for the time being or any thirteen or more of them under their hands and under the Orders and directions of such other Persons as by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force are empowered to give any Orders to the servants in India of us the said United Company in certain cases, and to the end that the said WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST may be better enabled to order and manage all the said affairs of us the said United Company. We do by these presents constitute and Ordain LIEUTENANT GENERAL the Hon'ble SIR EDWARD PAGET, Knight Grand Cross of the most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath, the Commander in Chief of all our Forces in the East Indies, and JOHN ADAM, Esquire, and JOHN FENDALL, Esquire, three of the Councillors of the said Presidency of

Fort William in Bengal already appointed, to be and continue Councillors of the said Presidency for governing and managing all the Affairs of us the said United Company in Bengal and the Places and Provinces belonging to us as aforesaid, and we do humbly give and grant unto our said Governor General the said WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST, and to our Council aforenamed or the major part of them, (the whole Council being duly summoned) and to the said WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST, alone in certain cases and under certain circumstances mentioned in any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, full power and Authority from time to time to rule and govern all and every our Factors and Servants under the said Presidency, and all the Soldiers and Inhabitants of our said Fort William, and all the Towns and Territories thereunto belonging, and all and singular the Forts, Factories and Settlements, Lands, Territories, Countries and Jurisdictions, belonging to us within the Subahship of Bengal, and also at our other Presidencies in India, in all cases mentioned in any act or acts of Parliament whereby a superintending and controling power over such Presidencies is given to the said Governor General and Council of Fort William in Bengal; and we do hereby authorize and empower our said Governor General and Council to administer lawful Oaths as occasion shall require, and to do and perform all such other acts and things, and to use and exercise all such other powers and authorities as the said Governor General and his Council in the several and respective places where we the said United Company have, or shall have Factors, or any places of trade, are authorised to do according to such instructions and directions as he the said WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST our said Governor General and the Council aforesaid shall from time to time receive under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of us the said United Company for the time being, and from such other person or persons as by any act or acts of Parliament now in force are empowered to give orders to the servants in India of us the said United Company in certain cases in such act or acts mentioned; and we the said United Company do hereby order and require all our Factors, Servants, Officers and Soldiers within the limit of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and all the People and Inhabitants of our said Fort William, and all the Towns and Territories thereunto belonging, and also our Governors and Councils at our other Presidencies in all such cases in which the said Governor General and Council have any superintending and controling power over them, to conform, submit and yield due obedience unto him the said WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST, our said Governor General and his Council accordingly, and we do hereby revoke, repeal, annul and make void all and every former commission or commissions, appointments and authorities absolute or provisional, given, granted or made, whereby or by virtue whereof any other person or persons was or where constituted and appointed, or have or shall become Governor General or Council of Fort William aforesaid; such revocation to take effect from the time when the said WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST shall take upon him the said office of Governor General under or by virtue of these presents. Given under our common seal, this twentieth day of January in the third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith and so forth, and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and Twenty three.

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

(Signed) J. DART,
Secretary, L. S.

The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

We the said United Company reposing especial trust and confidence in the Right Hon'ble William Pitt Lord Amherst, Baron Amherst of Montreal, in the County of Kent, one of His Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, who is appointed to the office of Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and of the Town of Calcutta, and of all the Forces which now are or hereafter shall be employed for the Service of Us the said United Company within the said Fort, Garrison and Town, to take upon him, hold and enjoy the said office of Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Fort, Garrison and Town, from the time when he shall become Governor General of our Presidency, and We do hereby authorize, empower and require him the said William Pitt Lord Amherst, as Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Fort, Garrison and Town as aforesaid, to the utmost of his skill and power to do and perform all such offices and services as appertain to the post of Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, and to continue in the exercise of the same during our pleasure, subject nevertheless to such removal or recall as can or may be made by any Law now in force, and subject also to all such rules, orders, and instructions, as he shall at any time receive in writing from the Court of Directors of Us the said United Company, or under the hands of thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor General in Council of Fort William aforesaid; and We do hereby strictly require, charge, and command all Commission Officers, Non-Commission Officers, Soldiers and others belonging to our Military Forces, and all the

people and inhabitants employed or residing in our said Fort, Garrison, and Town, to yield him the said William Pitt Lord Amherst, as Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, due obedience accordingly. And We do hereby revoke and annul all and every former Commission and Commissions to any person and persons whomsoever to act as Governor and Commander of the Fort and Garrison of Fort William, and Town of Calcutta, from the time when the said William Pitt Lord Amherst shall take upon him the said office. Given under our Common Seal this twentieth day of January in the third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-three

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

(Signed) J. DART.
Secretary. L. S.

Ordered, that the above Proclamation and Commissions be formally read at the head of the Troops in Fort William under a Salute of Nineteen Guns and three Vollies of small arms.

Ordered, that the above Proclamation and Commissions be read with the usual Ceremonies at the head of the Troops in the different Garrisons and at the several Military Stations of the Army.

WM CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col*
Sec to Govt. Mil Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 1st Aug. 1823.

No 85 of 1823.—The following appointments, made by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, are published in General Orders

Major Streatfeild, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to be Military Secretary to the Governor General.

Aides-de-Camp to His Lordship.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble Jeffery Amherst, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment.

Lieutenant John Cooke, Royal Marines.

Lieutenant Alexander St. Leger McMahon, His Majesty's 16th Lancers.

Captain James Dalgarns, 7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Brevet Captain Hugh Caldwell, 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Supernumerary Aide-de-Camp.

Major Henry Huthwaite, 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

The foregoing appointments are to have effect from this date.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM: 1st Aug. 1823.

No. 86 of 1823. The following appointment made by the Right Honorable the Governor General, is published in General Orders.

Doctor Clark Abel to be Surgeon to His Governor General.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 4TH AUG. 1823.

No. 87 of 1823. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract (Paras 3 and 4,) of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 5th March 1823, be published in General Orders.

PARA. 3. "We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Cumming, of your establishment, to return to his duty.

4. "We have permitted Mr. David Thomson, to proceed to your Presidency, for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, his rank will be settled at a future time."

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, on the River, below Rajemahl, 19th July, 1823.

Gunner H. E. Kearney, employed as Librarian under the Reverend Mr. Parish, Garrison Chaplain of Fort William, having been found unfit for his situation, is remanded to his duty in the Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut J. Leeson is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

G. W Davis, the son of Gunner W. Davies of Invalids at Chunar, is directed to be enrolled as a half-pay Drummer in the 4th Battalion of Artillery, until a vacancy occurs to bring him on the effective strength.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Rungpore Light Infantry

Jemadars Bowanny Sing and Bynauth Sing 1st, to be Subadars from the 23d of June, 1823 to complete the Establishment of the Corps.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Gen of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Suckry-Gully, 23d July, 1823.

Runjeet Sing, Sipahee of the Detachment of the 2d Battalion Native Invalids station-

ed at Patna, having been found unfit for further Garrison duty by a Medical Committee, is transferred to the invalid Pension Establishment from the 1st Proximo.

Lieut. Col. Cartwright's appointment, on the 1st Instant, of Ensign Twemlow to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment during the absence of Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Delap or until further orders, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Batt. 19th Regt.—Capt Grant, from 10th August to 10th January 1824, to visit Delhi, on urgent private affairs.

Dinagepore Local Battalion,—Assistant Surgeon R. Patterson, from 25th July to 25th November, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

JAS. NICOL, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River, Gungapersaud, 24th July, 1823.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

1st Batt. 24th Regt.—Ensign J. Campbell, from 1st July to 1st August, in extension, to remain at Cawnpore, on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters on the River, 25th July,

No. 2971. GENERAL ORDERS.

Adverting to the approaching Meetings of the Annual Station Invaliding Committees, the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Captain Creighton of the 11th Dragoons, to the General Charge of the Invalided Men of His Majesty's Regiments stationed in the Upper Provinces, and that Officer will accordingly proceed with them under the sanction of Government, from Ghuzzuckteser Ghaut to Fort William by water, calling for and taking charge of such Invalids and other Soldiers at the intermediate stations as may be destined for the Presidency.

2d. Lieut. L'Estrange of the 14th Foot, will do duty with the Troops under Capt. Creighton, and Assistant Surgeon Harcourt of the 11th Dragoons, will attend the same in Medical Charge.

3d. The Men to be discharged from His Majesty's Regiments whose periods of Service have expired, or may terminate within the Current Year, and such as may engage into other Regiments than those in which they formerly served, are to be placed under Captain Creighton's Command, who will deliver those who have enlisted into Corps stationed between Meerut and Calcutta, together with all Documents belonging to them, to the Commanding Officers of each Corps respectively.

4th. Officers Commanding Regiments stationed at a distance from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, will explain to the time expired Men, who decline renewing their engagements, that they will on no account be permitted to reenlist after they shall have actually left their Corps, for the purpose of eventually embarking for Europe.

5th. The Major General or Officer Commanding the Meerut Division, will be pleased to cause the Invalids, &c. of the 11th Dragoons and 14th Foot, to move thence in progress to Fort William, on, or as early as practicable after the 1st of October next; directing Captain Creighton to report to the Officers Commanding at Cawnpore, Ghazeepore, Dinapore and Berhampore, the probable time of his arrival at these Stations respectively, that no delay may ensue.

6th. Commanding Officers of Regiments will transmit at the prescribed period to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, Returns prepared agreeably to the Form No. 1, laid down in General Orders, No. 659, of the 28th June 1816, of the Men deemed unfit for further Service.

7th. The Officer in Command of the detail is to have placed in his possession, the conditional Charges of the Invalids, and other Documents referrable to the limitted Service Soldiers, and upon his arrival at Fort William, he will deliver over the same, together with the Men destined for the Presidency, and for Madras and Bombay, to the Brigade Major King's Troops

8th. The Major General or Officer Commanding the Presidency Division will be pleased at the proper time to make the necessary application to Government for passages for the discharged Soldiers, and Invalids destined for Europe, and he will in conformity with the instructions laid down in General Orders, No. 2558 of the 13th March, 1822, have the accommodation, Provisions, &c. &c. allotted for the Troops, inspected by a Committee, whose Reports are to be forwarded as therein directed to Head-Quarters. Officers will hereafter be appointed under Instructions with which Major General Dalzell will be furnished to proceed in charge of the Men on the different Vessels.

9th. Upon the Embarkation of the Invalids, &c. the Brigade Major King's Troops will forward through the General Commanding the Presidency Division, the Returns prescribed in General Orders of the 28th June, 1816.

10th. Referring to General Orders, Nos. 2398, and 2439 of the 4th September 1821 and 26th October of the same year, Invalid Soldiers of the description therein contemplated, are to apply for permission to re-

side at the Cape of Good Hope or in India, immediately after they shall have been invalided, as no application for that indulgence will be attended to after they leave their Corps for Embarkation.

11th. Commanding Officers of Regiments are requested to see the instructions laid down in General Orders, No. 2082 of the 16th July, 1820, relative to the quantity of Baggage to be brought down by the Men, strictly attended to.

12th Their Excellencies the Commander in Chiefs at Madras and Bombay will be pleased to issue the requisite Orders referrable to the time expired Soldiers of Regiments under their respective Commands, and they will make the necessary arrangements with the Local Governments for the conveyance to England of such as may decline to remlist, as also for forwarding to their destinations such as may re-engage into other Regiments, than those in which they formerly served.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

AUGUST 7.

THIS DAY'S Shipping Report announces the arrival of the American Ship *Bengal*, Captain A. HEARD, from Salem 3d May.

The Right Honorable the Governor General held his first Levée here yesterday. Ten o'clock being the hour appointed by authority, the Levée room at that time was extremely crouded, and people continued to drop in till upwards of half past ten o'clock His Lordship, who was dressed in the Windsor uniform, stood stationary during the whole time at one end of the hall, attended by the Honorable Capt. AMHERST, Mr. LUSHINGTON, and others of his Lordship's establishment.

The Gentlemen that came to be presented were, each in his turn, according to priority of application, introduced by Captain CAMPBELL, and received by his Lordship in the most courteous manner.

We learn that the Lady AMHERST and the Honorable Miss AMHERST, accompanied by Dr. ABEL, &c., proceeded early this morning in the State pinnace to the H. C. Botanic Garden, which her Ladyship is anxious to see, and where, we believe, it was her intention to pass the day at the residence of Dr. WALLICH, the Superintendent. Her Ladyship returns to town in the cool of the evening.

The Theatre will open to-morrow evening with uncommon eclat, as the house is to be honored with the presence of the Governor General and Lady AMHERST, who will thus, for the first time, have an opportunity of witnessing the efforts of the Thespic corps of Chowringhee. The result, we trust, will be favorable to our Drury, which we hope may frequently attract the distinguished party that is to grace its State Box to-morrow night.

The house, it is expected, will be crouded to excess. The pieces fixed on are the "*Waterman*" and "*Monsieur Tonson*," as formerly advertised.

The fall of rain for the last fortnight has been unusually heavy. We hear that a Commission of legal Gentlemen, ordered to proceed to Burdwan on some business of the Supreme Court, had been under the necessity of returning, in consequence of the Damooda River having broken through its bunds, surmounted its banks, and overflown the country.

From J. O. OLDHAM, Esq. of Bareilly we have received an order for 300 Rupees, on account of the widow and family of the Second Officer of the *Swallow*, which we shall deliver over to the Treasurer of the fund.

Even in *these* days there are Giants! A great sensation was yesterday caused in the marvellous world, in consequence of a tremendous Giantess said to be seen in the streets of Calcutta. On Change the principal question was not "how goes Indigo," but "*have* you seen the *Giantess?*"

A friend mentioned to us the *first* account received by him from a native observer, who, it would appear, had merely a peep of Glumdalchtch, and then took to his heels as fast as they could carry him. According to this veracious descendant of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, Glumdalca was at least twelve feet high, with a head as large as that of the Sphinx on the grand staircase of Government House, and *horribile dictu* an immense under-lip, like a horse's! This under-lip dropped down in the most preposterous manner like a pinnafore upon her ample bosom! Moreover she sat or stood in an immense cage, and was driven about to the great wonderment of the Calcutta Cockneys. The account given of her arrival was, that she was some outlandish, out-of-the-wayish being, who had come to Calcutta in a Ship. According to others, this ship was no other than H. M. S. *Jupiter*. However, as we did not observe

the word *Giantess* in the list of passengers by the *Jupiter*, we were pretty certain that she must have come in some other vessel.

What with her immense head, horse lip, cage, and altogether we are free to confess that that indispensible Editorial quality, curiosity, was awakened in us; accordingly we asked of more than one—Have *you* seen the Giantess?—but alas! no Giantess had they seen—nor have we to this hour been blessed with a sight of her. Rumour gradually began to give her more moderate dimensions, and from twelve feet high, before one o'clock in the afternoon, she came down to nine feet. How much she may have contracted since, we cannot tell, but perhaps in her shoes, her Giantess-ship will be found between 6 and 7 feet elevation from the earth. Before evening we heard that the Giantess was taken to the Police, and a person saw her stepping up the portal stairs of the Police Office, and a guess may be formed of her pedestrian powers from the *fact* vouched for by this faithful observer, who vows that she *only* took two steps from the bottom to the top of the stairs! What a noble figure she would cut in a quadrille! We would suggest that she should find employment without fail as a Dawk runner, if she would condescend to quit her cage for that purpose

For the above, be it remembered, we do not vouch. We *believe* it all however—every word of it, and 'tis hard if our readers should not be equally complaisant.

To-day we are in possession of further information respecting the Giantess. We have it from a person who saw her. The cage turns out to have been one of the Calcutta Native Hackney Coaches, or *Champagny's*, as we believe they are phrased. She was sitting in this stately vehicle, exhibiting her charms to the surrounding spectators as a Giantess from the Eastward, come to Calcutta on urgent private affairs. Her head, according to our informant was immense.

It is an undubitable fact, that the Giantess was brought to the Police Office. It having come to the ears of one of the Gentlemen in the Commission, that a tremendous Giantess was philandering about the streets, he very naturally became alarmed for the public peace, and summoned herself and her conductor before him.

When the Giantess was brought into the Magistrate's presence, she was perfectly taciturn, and on being addressed in Hindoostanee and Bengalee, shook her head to show her total and most gigantic ignorance of that language. Her conductor now explained that she was a native of the Eastward, and came round to Calcutta in a Ship for her health; that she spoke a language, but a gigantic vernacular unknown here, though spoken in *some* region of the Eastern Archipelago. All this was strange—passing strange. The Magistrate not quite convinced by what he had seen and heard, still persisted in addressing the Gigantic lady in Hindoostanee. Oh wonderful powers of perseverance! This enormous Giantess, who ten minutes before was quite dumb and ignorant of the language addressed to her, now opened forth those lips, (one of which had been profanely likened to a horse's), and very quietly and sedately disclosed the whole of the *hoax*—for hoax the affair seems to be, say in the gigantic part, for the woman is really gigantic,—and what is still more surprising, has not been out of Calcutta for the last thirty years.

The plan for exhibiting herself was fostered by a Hakeem. This learned Theban and skilful Physician finding that the fees tendered by his fair friend Ghamdjaea, were not so ample as could be wished from one of her ample character, proposed to his gentle patient that she should raise the wind for herself and him, by going about in a wheeled vehicle, holding her tongue at the same time, and leaving the rest to him. Accordingly they went their circuit yesterday as described, giving rise to all the strange things told of this second Princess Caryboo, and thus affording another instance of the gullibility of human nature. The Magistrate permitted the Giantess, after this conference, to go about her business, and what has since become of her and her sagacious medical friend we know not.

In a preceding page is a letter from 'A Traveller,' which we beg leave to recommend to our readers as an amusing article. It relates to some pictorial representations by native artists of the siege of Bhurtpore, the *Burgos* of the East. The Bhurtpore Painter, it seems indulged in some very high-wrought flourishes of his fancy as well as his brush, and we can easily guess the state of temper with which a young British soldier must view such triumphant memorials of an event which the Bhurtporians have certainly some just cause to exult for.

Our Traveller, who is himself a military man, might have retorted on the Bhurtpore Le Brun as the Lion is fabled to have done on a man, when the former on coming to the market place of a city, beheld a work of sculpture containing the figure of a man trampling upon a vanquished Lion. The generous Monarch of the Forest contemplated the statues very

calmly, and merely observed, that had a Lion held the chizel he would have arranged the group differently.

We are much obliged to our Correspondent for his letter, and wish that others of our Military friends would favor us with similar sketches of what they may have seen in course of their travels. On perusal of the letter in question, one cannot but suspect that had Lord LIK Saheb and his army been captured, (if such a thing were possible) that their treatment would not have been of the most magnanimous order. Indeed it is to be feared, generosity to an enemy is not a prominent feature of the Asiatic character. There are too many examples of an opposite kind on record, and without going into the history of the reign of the Moguls, we need only mention HYDER ALLY and TIPPOO, as men in the height of power abusing the trust which Fortune gave them, by cruelly oppressing their captives. Descending from these, we might appeal to repeated instances of gratuitous oppression on the part of Chokeydars, and such like, but to found an argument upon casual aberrations from high and manly feeling in the two extremes of the body politic, would be hardly fair, much less philosophical.

All things considered, we should rather be surprised at finding so much of real worth in the Native character generally, instead of being shocked by the quantum of evil which it includes. It is consolatory to think that British influence has lessened that evil, and is daily lessening it very considerably. This must strike the Natives themselves. They cannot but compare their own state with that of their equals in other quarters—such as Oude for instance. Without security of property and a sense of certain inherent rights, we hold it impossible that there can be civilization, or a social compact. It is to the want of these that Asia owes much of her immorality and crime, and it is by granting them, where her power extended, that Great Britain has lessened the amount of both.

In the distant frontier provinces, where British influence has hardly had time to be sufficiently evolved, a great deal of rudeness, ferocity and chicane remain to be softened down in the Native character. Indeed so narrow is the comprehension of the lower classes, as to the relative situation in which they stand to us that they look upon us with an eye of suspicion—and is it wonderful they should? What are we to expect from men ground down, debased and scattered in desolation by Mahratta and Pindarry tyranny but distrust? Accustomed only to the pain inflicted by the arm of power, they can hardly allow themselves to believe that permanent good can come from it. But they begin to find this the case; and as a proof of returning confidence, we might mention that villages are now daily springing up in places that had been laid waste by ruthless Banditti, and agriculture resuming her peaceful reign, and spreading her blessings to the very verge of that boundary line beyond which the British Egis yields no protection.

It is true there is much, much to be yet accomplished in these distant provinces; and it will be some time before an European can journey alone through them and the petty States in alliance with us, with perfect certainty of not being insulted or assaulted.

It is with sentiments of profound regret that we have to notice the death of Mr. G. FINLAYSON, Surgeon of H. M. 8th Dragoons, and well known as the able, scientific and most industrious Naturalist to the late Mission to Siam and Cochin China. Our cotemporary of the *Hurkaru* has the following observations relative to the source of the complaint which proved fatal to him.

"In an early part of that voyage he contracted the seeds of that disorder which have brought him to a premature grave, and the valuable botanical and zoological collections brought round by him from the late interesting Mission, bespeak his perseverance, diligence and industry in the important department entrusted to him by the Government. Attached to its duties, he made them his sole study, pursued them with ardor, and, sacrificing every other consideration, has at length paid with his life for his zeal in the walks of science. Dr. Finlayson had served with his regiment in the peninsular campaigns and in Kandy, and has left a wide circle of attached friends and correspondents to lament his loss. Amongst the latter were many of the most scientific men at home, and with Baron Humboldt and Mr. Davy, he was on peculiarly intimate terms. His valuable collection of Natural History, to which we have before alluded, is on its way home on the *General Hewett*, for the purpose of being deposited in the Museum of the Hon'ble Company in London."

From our cotemporary *John Bull* we have taken an extract which follows relative to the death of this estimable man on board the *General Hewett*.

Thus has been cut off most prematurely one who was an ornament to his profession and to physical science. In his manner Mr. FINLAYSON was the most gentle and unpresuming of mankind. Gifted by nature with talents of no common order, highly cultivated by a liberal education, and well ground in general information, he was one of those whose conversation was valuable, and whose society was truly improving.

But with all this, he was remarkable for the modesty of his manners, the unassuming tone with which he delivered his opinions, and the amiable placidity of his general manners. In a word, as a man of science, a member of society, and a gentleman of sterling but unobtrusive worth, Mr. FINLAYSON's memory by those who knew him must be cherished as much, as his death, in the prime of his life and fame, will be lamented.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE H. C. S. GENERAL HEWETT.

St. Helena, May 26, 1823.—We had a passage to the Cape of eight weeks (less one day), during the latter part of which we encountered three very heavy gales of wind, but have not suffered at all from them. I believe all the Ships that left Bengal before us, have had very tedious passages and have suffered more or less, from the same bad weather. We fell in with the *Paget* off the Cape, found the *Marchioness of Ely* in Table Bay, and several others were in Simon's Bay. The *Providence* came into these Roads two days since, and has sailed this evening. The *Larkins* looked in, but did not anchor, 3 or 4 days since. The *Ely* sailed yesterday The *Termagant* Sloop of War to-day. The *Duke of Bedford* sails to-morrow, ourselves the day following.

We had a passage of ten days from the Cape, and had a heavy gale of wind from the S. W. the day after we left Table Bay, with a most tremendous sea; it lasted about 24 hours; we lay to the greater part of the time. We have had two deaths since we left Bengal; our Baker, who died from a large abscess in his liver, and had been a sad drunken fellow, and Dr. Finlayson of H. M. 8th Dragoons, who is a great loss to his profession, and science in general. He came on board with every symptom of confirmed pulmonary consumption, but his death was accelerated, (altho' his case appeared before utterly hopeless), by one of the gales we encountered, in which a heavy sea broke into his Cabin during the night; the sudden alarm which this event naturally excited, was too much for his weak frame, another blood-vessel gave way in his lungs, a fresh hermorrhage was the consequence, and he died in the course of the following night. Before you receive this, you will most probably have learned, that our worthy and excellent Commander is no more; he died on the 29th April, only four days before we arrived at the Cape. The *Marchioness of Ely* got into Table Bay 2 or 3 days before, and Captain Kay saw him more than once before he died, a melancholy satisfaction which was denied to us, as well as that of paying the last sad duties to his remains; for he was interred two days before our arrival. Captain Kay and the officers of his ship, and a number of the residents of Cape Town followed him to the Grave; every possible respect was shewn on the occasion, all the ships in the Harbour hoisted their colors half-mast, and the *Ely* fired minute guns from the time the corpse left the house until it reached the place of interment. You will not think me tedious by all this; there is a feeling of consolation, melancholy as it is, in dwelling on circumstances which serve to shew in a disinterested point of view, the feelings of the survivors, and their sense of departed worth. It is a relief to one's sorrow, for I cannot conceal, that this sad event has affected me sensibly. Death has been of late years very busy with those I have loved and esteemed, and I now find myself deprived, for ever, of another of my kindest, warmest, and best friends."

THE HONORABLE MR. ADAM.

A public demonstration of respect is, we are glad to observe, about to be paid to the Hon'ble JOHN ADAM, Esq. A meeting will take place on Saturday next at the Town Hall to consider the most appropriate mode of testifying the high estimation in which he is held.—Some of his friends propose a splendid piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, and others a full length Portrait to be placed in the Town Hall.

Such honorary tributes as these, may be considered as pledges of the continued existence in India of superior intellectual merit; and so long as we can boast of men, who possess, and have exercised faculties of extraordinary vigor and usefulness, so long we trust will be found an admiring society to afford a public tribute to eminent worth. We know of no better stimulus to meritorious exertion, and to unwearied efforts in the service of the State, than the honors that are successively paid to individuals of great acquirement,—to public men who have acted wisely and well.

THE POST-MASTER GENERAL'S PORTABLE RUSTIC BRIDGE OF TENSION AND SUSPENSION.

Of this *unique* structure the public have heard but little, since it so suddenly disappeared *in toto* from our view on the Esplanade in May last. We have therefore had much pleasure in learning that, under the auspices of Government, it was shortly after thrown over the Berai Nullah, about 80 miles from Calcutta on the great Benares Road, and has been in full use ever since the setting in of the Rains, to the accommodation of thousands of people, Cattle with Merchandize, light Hackeries, a detachment of Native Troops, which in passing nearly covered the whole surface, the Public Mails, and Banghys, Travellers in Palankeens, &c. &c. who otherwise must have been pulled over this dangerous torrent on fragile boats, often fatal to poor people. It

is the opinion of several officers, Engineers and others, who have passed over the Bridge where it now stands, that it is quite equal to the weight of a field-piece with its carriage, &c.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from an experienced officer, from which we are permitted to quote the following very interesting passages.—

"I reached the Berai Nullah about 11 A. M. 19th July, when the torrent was rushing down with great violence, so as to preclude the possibility of crossing it by boats, or rafts of any description. I of course obtained a secure passage across this dangerous stream over the Rope Bridge.

"The appearance of the Bridge is very beautiful, being surrounded with trees and jungle, and I was surprized to find that notwithstanding so many thousand people and cattle having crossed it, that the centre of the Bridge is still higher than the approach at either side, and the tread-way appears to form a segment of an ellipse.

"The Bridge appears very strong and solid, and there is little motion perceivable when crossing it, it is raised very considerably above the surface of the water, which is a judicious arrangement, as was evident to me, for when standing on the center of the Bridge looking at the torrent rolling beneath me, a large tree which appeared to have been torn from its roots, was seen floating down the stream and rolled very majestically beneath the Bridge.

"The Bridge appears in every way most perfectly to answer the purpose for which it was intended, and by being adopted would be a source of the greatest convenience, safety and comfort to every traveller whose destination might lead him across the numerous Hill Torrents on the Road to Benares, as well as on many other routes throughout India.

An Official Report of the 1st Instant, which we have seen from the Gentleman in charge of the Bridge, says:—

"Since my last report regarding the Bridge, we have had the Berai Nullah full for days together, and much higher than usual; still nothing has happened to injure the Bridge. Trees of enormous size, with all their branches have been brought down by the torrent which have passed under the Bridge without the slightest accident;—in a word, expectation must now be fully realized, as we shall not have the Nullah higher than it has been; but if we had, I should not in the least be afraid of any accident whatever."

To the foregoing satisfactory encomiums on the practical stability and simplicity of this very ingenious Bridge, we have to add that it was transported to its present position on a few common Hackeries, and set up at once with ease and despatch by the Native Carpenter who had constructed the wood work, accompanied by a few Callasies, and the Model.

It has neither pier head nor abutment, and the general section of the Nullah has been taken. The span of the arch is 160 feet clear, by 9½ wide—which dimensions it is said exceed those of the Kally Ghaut Iron Chain Bridge, by 20 feet in length and one in width. The main transom rollers, or points of Suspension, which connect with the setting up power, are only raised six feet from the ground.

The four light Piles connected with them, rise about 20 feet, to these friction sheaves are morticed outside for the radiating guys springing from each grade of the rope strands, whereby the road-way is kept in equilibrio.

The whole weight in suspension is somewhere about 6,000 lbs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—Should you during the present interval, when you seem not overburdened with *very late* European news, be able to find a spare corner in your much esteemed paper for the insertion of a curious spectacle, which I witnessed some few months since when marching from Muttra to Nusseerabad, it is very much at your service and disposal.—"Bhurtpore" I must beg to call to your recollection is a word, whose very mention acts as a talisman in every soldiers' heart: with it are connected feelings, and recollections only bearable, because they lead to the hope—nay, the conviction, that the time must come, and shortly too, 'tis to be hoped, when * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * But to proceed—I halted the first day at a village, whose name has just now escaped my recollection, some 15 miles from Muttra, and in the evening anxious to stretch my legs, and at the same time, let nothing curious in that little traversed part of India escape my notice, I sallied from my tent accompanied by a friend, and as we were not more than a stones throw from the Bhurtpore territory, (thro' which we were to proceed the following morning) bent our steps in that direction. We had not advanced far when we came to an extensive garden, surrounded by a pretty high wall, situated not more than half a mile, or so, from the high road, meaning by the bye a somewhat beaten track much resembling a sheep track in England.

Our fancies were tickled with some very whimsical paintings of the Hindoo mytho-

* We have omitted a few lines here for obvious reasons.—Ed.

logy, with which the walls of the garden appeared covered; as we were feasting our eye-sight with this precious sample of the excellence of the arts in the East, a native fully equipped, and sword in hand, nimbly bounded from the top of the wall just above our heads, and courteously informed us that he was a servant of the *Rance* of Bhurtpore, by whom, for the salvation of her soul, the garden, as well as a tank and temple, which he pointed out to us at no great distance, were formed. Our friend at the same time proffered his services to enlighten our darkness, with regard to the figures and fables represented on the wall, for which purpose, he added, he had been stationed there.—We gladly availed ourselves of his offer, and accompanied him down one face of the garden wall, as in duty bound listening to his erudite explanation of the stories pourtrayed on it, and expressing our thanks for the information he conveyed to us.—So far, so good: we began to have a good opinion of the Bhurtporeans, and really felt the civility of our guide, so much so indeed, that we were regretting the foolish custom of not carrying purses in India, and forming projects for remunerating him in some way or other. However, to continue my narration—the figures on the second face were on quite a different subject—at the commencement was the battle of Bhurtpore, which I can assure you is not forgotten in those parts, but on the contrary *nolens volens* thrown in our teeth, as often as possible. The Europeans are represented advancing most gallantly to the attack, in one hand their swords waving in the air, in the other a bottle, at which, they ever and anon took huge potations, doubtless with the very provident intention of keeping up, or wetting their courage. The Bhurtpore artillery appeared nobly served, and European heads, were to be seen flying in every direction, but still the arm and brandy bottle remained, and even the headless trunks strove to imbibe some of the precious liquor, the can de medicinale, the balsam of life. It was a grand sight—Lord Lik Saheb and General Marshall Saheb were there in all their glory, and were frequently pointed out to us by our intelligent guide in the true "*Walk in Gemmen and Ladies*" stile.

The battle was of course followed up by the defeat, and sure no Welsh goats could have scampered away in half the stile our troops did, with Lord Lik and General Marshall Sahebs still at their head.—We laughed heartily, and could not conceal our amusement at this unique scene; it certainly delighted us highly, but notwithstanding, our excessive good humour evinced by repeated bursts of laughter, I could not help observing that a degree of anxiety was apparent on the countenance of our guide, who, evidently as we proceeded showed an inclination to yield his precedence in the line of march, 'till gradually he dropped quite astern,—the cause was soon apparent—he had been too prolix in his explanation of the remainder, and had accordingly felt the weight of some sturdy Englishman's arm, that was evident: accordingly as we left the "*Battle*" behind, and came towards the close of the "Retreat," (or defeat if you like,) a great portion of his former garrulity had left him, and by degrees he became totally silent. To account for this abrupt change, I must continue my narrative.—Rejoicings of all sorts with a grand display of fire-works naturally followed such a glorious victory, and to make it more striking, the presence of the Raja was indispensable; accordingly the worthy and magnanimous prince makes his appearance in his palankeen, borne by Europeans, and what is more, I blush to think the dog should live, by European officers, and what is more still an attempt at a representation of aglets made them appear very much like General Officers indeed we fancied that the two bangywallas behind looked much like the very Lord Lik and General Marshall Sahebs, who had already cut so conspicuous a figure. The sight acted upon us, as if by magic—purses and remunerations flew into boundless air, and swords, daggers, and pistols took their places in our imaginations—our fists insensibly closed, and we internally prayed that no mention might be made of this detestable production, for we should have been bound in honor to have murdered the poor devil; but there was little fear of that,—the fellow, I am sure placed great dependence on his swiftness of foot like the "πωδας ωκυς Ακιλλης," or he would scarcely have remained so long; as it was, he took up a most masterly position for a precipitate retreat, but, as he was silent, we did not consider ourselves called on to become active avengers of the insult, and the unfortunate fellow continued with us unharmed, but without the slightest chance of fee or reward—and yet after all, what harm had he done? We were certainly unjust towards him, and I have come to a determination of looking in on him the next time I pass that place.—This, Mr. Editor, appears to me a very fair sample of the native character—what a display of magnanimiy, and greatness of mind does their treatment of the supposed captured evince? What childish vauntings of their victory, if that expression can be applied to our failure at Bhurtpore, where the Raja was obliged to sue for peace in the most abject terms, and it was high time, or the destruction of Hatrass would have fallen on his fam'd fort—this he full well knew, and I believe the greater part of his Sirdars are now pretty well impressed with the conviction, that the seventh day after

the opening of their batteries would see the British colors waveing o'er its citadel.

I am, Sir,

Your's obediently,

A TRAVELLER.

Barrackpore, August 5, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—Amo g the *requisites* necessary to form a *Candid Critic* on the DRAMA, *impartiality* justly holds a very prominent place. This is a qualification which cannot be dispensed with in one who voluntarily and deliberately undertakes to convey to the public, through the medium of the press, his opinions on theatrical representations, and to discuss the merits of the several performers engaged in them. But so little disposed are the critics of the present day to indulge in liberal feelings, that, instead of being candid and impartial, we not unfrequently meet with strong *symptoms*, in their writings, of a spirit of ill nature and detraction, unfavorable to the developement of talent, and destructive of that laudable emulation in *Debutants*, which a liberal minded Critic would be among the foremost to foster and encourage, rather than, by untimely severity, contribute to "nip their prospects in the bud," and thus become instrumental in depriving society of a species of entertainment at once rational, improving, and gratifying in the highest degree.

These observations derive additional force when applied to criticisms on the performances of juvenile Amateurs and Candidates for public favor. In such case, a generous Critic would be solicitous to embrace every opening of which he could avail himself, to stimulate their exertions, by noticing those passages in which they excelled, in terms of commendation, overlooking minor inaccuracies with indulgence, and pointing out glaring defects with good nature;—but he would at the same time avoid all offensive expressions, harsh censures, and personal reflections, as tending only to wound, and to repress energies which, if properly encouraged and directed, might be capable, in time, of surmounting the thous and difficulties with which the inexperienced Amateur has to contend at the commencement of his career.

It is much to be lamented, that this amicable course was not adopted by the writers of the strictures on the representation of the Farces of *Raising the Wind*, and *How to die for Love* at the private Little Theatre, in Pollock Street, in the past week,—and that on the contrary, so little delicacy should have been observed towards two or three of the Amateurs, in the language employed in commenting upon their performances, as to compel them, I understand, to dissolve a connexion from which they had anticipated many an agreeable hour to themselves, and a fund of amusement to their friends and supporters. I must, here, however, except the few Editorial observations, which appeared in the *Hurkaru*.—They are written in a strain of candour and impartiality worthy of imitation.

Your Correspondent "An East Indian," in particular seems to have viewed things with a distorted eye, and to have taken a perverse delight in running down by far one of the best supported parts in the Farce of *Raising the Wind*,—I mean *Jeremy Diddler*. There was an air of ease and assurance in the whole deportment of the representative of this character, which identified him most completely with the eccentric being he personated. He was in excellent *costume*,—and if looks and manners could indicate the needy adventurer who trusted to chance for a meal, and was ever on the watch to make the ignorant and unwary his prey, *Jerry* was every thing that could be desired.—He entered into the spirit of his part with a degree of judgment and promptitude really surprising in so young a *Debutant*, and sustained it throughout with considerable animation and effect. Such, at least, was the general impression; and when to this fact is opposed the solitary opinion of "An East Indian," all I can say, is, that the heavy odds against him do not speak much in favor of either his judgment, or the impartiality of his criticism.—I do not by any means intend to assert that there were no perceptible blemishes in the acting of the young gentleman, who personated *Jeremy Diddler*, but simply this, that where there was so much to approve, and so little to condemn, it must be something more than fastidiousness to rake up defects, for no other purpose apparently than that of finding fault

Sam was played with considerable humour, and deserved and enjoyed the reiterated plaudits of the audience, but the peculiar accent of a *Yorkshire* man, which gives interest to, and makes this character so great a favorite on the Stage,—was unhappily wanting, and formed the only drawback to the complete success of the Amateur who represented it.

Fainu on'd was decently supported.

The part of *Plainway* in the Play is upon the whole so tame, as to afford little scope for comment or observation It was respectably sustained, but wanted animation.

Miss Laureha Durable was in excellent hands. Considering the difficulty of assuming a feminine voice, the representative of this part was happy in the modulated pitch (a cracked treble) chosen by *him*, which he preserved to the last with unvarying steadiness. Some of *his* speeches were delivered with considerable effect, and the lisping, drawling tone with which they were uttered, accompanied occasionally

with a contemptuous toss of the head, and a pouting of the under lip, presented no mean specimen of the coy, affected manners of a neglected virgin of fifty.

Peggy looked divinely; but fortune, as if jealous of the prerogative of the *fair*, quickly dispelled the illusion, nor would suffer it to proceed beyond appearances,—for to the natural tenor of *Peggy's* voice, was added the *hoarsening* effect of an envious cold, which, mingle the *nostrums* in the Apothecary's shop, imparted so much of huskiness to her speech, as to unveil *her* sex the instant she spoke. Under the disadvantage alluded to, the Amateur who supported this character, could not be expected to excite much interest.

I was not present during the performance of the second piece, *How to die for Love*.

Having been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the Prologue spoken by the Amateur, who played *Jeremy Diddler*, I beg leave to hand it to you for publication in your entertaining miscellany, if you can spare room for it, and think it will be acceptable to your readers.

The 4th August 1823. FAIR PLAY.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

WRITTEN FOR, AND SPOKEN AT THE OPENING OF THE LITTLE THEATRE, POLLOCK STREET, BY THE AMATEUR WHO REPRESENTED JEREMY DIDDLER IN THE FARCE OF RAISING THE WIND.

Prologues, tis said, are grown quite obsolete,—
It must be so, witness *Chowringhee Street*
The *Play* is good, but what of that I say,
Since *Plays* are seldom seen *there* now-a-day.
Shall we, who study to amuse our Friends,
Every means not try, to promote our ends?
Shall good old Custom, because neglected,
Therefore be despis'd or less respected?
Heaven forefend, it were a sorry treat,
Grace to forego, and set before you *Meat*.
For *once* at least, *this* night we will essay,
(Unaw'd by Critics) Prologue before play.
Critics said I—my Critics sure are *here*,
Whose frish, ungenerous, we have cause to fear,
None, none by those smiles I do declare,
Whose looks respect our ends and promise fair,
Who would not rather to our faults be blind,
Than damp our ardour by one word unkind!
Hearts *thus* dispos'd, our drooping spirits cheer,
Revive our toils, and bid us persevere,
Unmov'd by danger, in our hill career
If bold attempts may claim your kind support,
That boon would I for *Jeremy Diddler* court,—
Our *Author's* Hero and eccentric Wight,
Whose short lived span's review'd here this night.
Fertile in *ways and means*, to *Raise the Wind*,
Each vain Competitor he leaves behind,
Levies Contributions without remorse,
And thinks "*All's Fish* that comes to Net, *of course*.
For *him* would I your kind indulgence ask,
However unseemly the invidious task,
And not for *him* alone, but *all the Crew*,
Who *depend* this Night for *support* on *you*—
No Indian *Proteus*, like *Chowringhee's Host*,
Amid *our band of Tyros* we can boast,
In grace unrival'd and of matchless art,
As *Prince* or *Clown*—alike to touch the Heart.
Talents so great not often do we find,
So rare the Gift, concentred in one mind.
Be not too hasty then, nor too severe,
Nor seek *perfection* in our humble sphere,
Defects inseparable from our *debut*,
Your liberal minds will with *indulgence* view.
If you *must* blame, let *good humour* appear,
Since *Fame* not *Profit* is our object here
Our humble efforts aim at nothing more
Than the amusement of a vacant hour,
This understood, to *you* we trust *our cause*,
Your pleasure our aim,—our ambition *your applause*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST.

4 Ship *Elizabeth*, J. Keys, from Bombay 11th July.

7. American Ship *Bengal*, A. Heard, from Salem 3d May.

4. The *Pilot*, arrived off Chaundpaul Ghaut.
6 The *Elizabeth* arrived off Police Ghaut.

DEPARTURES.

(None.)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 6th August.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Passed down,—*Barts*, *Westmoreland* and *Argyle*.

Remain—*Ogle Castle*, outward bound, and *Bengal* (Amer.) inward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain H. M. Ship *Jupiter*, and H. C. Ships *Windsor* and *Hythe*.

AUGUST 11.

As we had anticipated, the Theatrical Campaign opened on Friday evening last with uncommon spirit. We cannot say that the dramatic entertainments of the night were such as were desirable to grace the occasion—but as they were not *chosen* for the occasion, they should be the more indulgently considered. It is inconceivable to persons who are not aware of what passes behind the curtain, with what difficulty *any* dramatic entertainment is to be got up at Chowringhee, much less the best. Hundreds of little but vexatious obstructions are in the way. Sometimes an Amateur after having taken a part, cannot command his own time, or sickness may intervene, or he may change his mind. Sometimes self love is wayward—sometimes courage fails—in short a host of little causes, that sometimes look like impracticabilities stand between the casting and the acting of a play—so that the public can hardly make sure of having one at all until it be actually advertised in the prints of Calcutta.

Immediately upon our present worthy Manager's assuming the duties of his office, it was determined to re-open the Theatre with the least possible delay. Undoubtedly some brilliant and popular Comedy would have been fixed upon had there been at the time a sufficient number of Amateurs ready to undertake the parts, but as there were not, the two little things of "*The Waterman*" and "*Monsieur Tonson*" were cast: the one possessing the claim of an old favorite, and the other having the attraction of novelty. All the avenues to the Theatre were crowded at an early hour, and even long before the gate was opened a line of carriages extended to a considerable distance. When the doors were opened there was a rush for places, and in the course of about twelve minutes the house overflowed in every direction. It was certainly one of the fullest houses we recollect having ever seen, and so densely compact was the multitude, that it was impossible in a short time to get even standing room, and several persons went away for want of seats. The heat was very great, and in the pit, which was literally crammed, must have been almost unsupportable. We should be deceiving our readers if we were to insinuate that such a vast assemblage was collected together solely from a love for the Drama. It was understood that the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL and his family would visit the Theatre, and hundreds accordingly went to see the illustrious strangers, and to welcome them with a truly British warmth.

The boxes presented a most imposing and brilliant spectacle of beauty and fashion, and there was an expectant hush and a sultry calm relieved only by the picturesque waving of fans and handkerchiefs in every direction. From this calm there was a start of reaction when the trumpets without announced the arrival of the noble party; and the moment the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, the Lady AMHERST, and the Honorable Miss AMHERST appeared in progress to the State Box, there was a burst of enthusiastic welcome from every quarter of the house, and a continuous peal of applause which lasted for some minutes. The Orchestra instantly struck up God save the King, after which the curtain rose, and the Manager walked forward to the lamps. The appearance of this respected veteran of our Drury in any character, is sure to call forth the plaudits of the audience. On this occasion he appeared in a new character, which the public voice had expressed its anxiety that he should fill; and when he actually appeared on the boards as the MANAGER of a Theatre, for whose very existence great fears had been entertained, it was not to be wondered at that his reception was most loudly plausive and no less worthy of himself than if an audience he had so often delighted by his rare and various talents. As soon as silence ensued, he recited an appropriate address, in which there were several happy hits relative to the occasion; and when he arrived at what was supposed to be the conclusion, he appealed to something else which instantly came home with an electric force to the feelings of the house—when he waved his hand, at which the drop scene suddenly rose, and displayed the whole Histrionic Corps, Managers, Amateurs, and all, drawn up on each side before a most beautiful transparency, emblematical of welcome to the distinguished party in the state box. This transparency represented an arched way wreathed and surmounted with laurel and flowers, and through which was seen the serene green sea and H M S JUPITER at anchor. Above the ship a coronet hung, and emblazoned aloft stood the word WELCOME, in golden characters. The whole was a most happy idea, and called forth thunders of applause. The Corps Dramatique now sung the national anthem, the audience standing respectfully as is usual. After the conclusion of this ceremonial, there was a tedious interval before the curtain rose again to admit of the commencement of the evening's dramatic business. On two such productions as "THE WATERMAN" and "MONSIEUR TONSON," the Critic can find but little to say at any time, but when both are extremely well got through, there is still less ground for remark. '*The Waterman*' is justly an old favorite on the English stage, because it blends English melody and English manners pleasantly throughout. *Bundle* was in the best hands, and excellently pourtrayed the good-natured but henpecked gardener. His serene tempered spouse was most admirably represented by a fair performer, who thus, we believe, made only her second appearance on the boards of Chowringhee. She was the very character that DIBDIN must have had in his eye when he wrote the piece—the veriest snapdragon little Xantippe that ever plagued a poor rural asparagus raising Socrates. She sustained all the energy and nature of the part with most excellent keeping, and quite surprised us by a display of powers which we were not aware she was possessed of. In her *Mrs Malaprop*-like blunders of language, she was very happy, and uttered her solecisms with an earnest gravity which is the surest way of making them laughable. Both as an actress and a vocalist, she acquitted herself exceedingly well in the Airs, particularly in

> 'My counsel take
> Or else I'll make
> The house too hot to hold you.'

which was encored.—In the last line,

'Oh! I could tear your eyes out,'

the action was so well suited to the word, and both so true to nature, that we felt some apprehensions for the poor Gardener, which were not relieved until *Mrs. Bundle* bundled herself out of the room. If the fair representative of the vixenish *Mrs. Bundle* should bring similar excellence into other parts as she displayed in this, she cannot fail of being a great acquisition to the boards.

Tug was by the old representative of that character, and when we state so, our readers of course will understand that it was capitally supported. He gave the song of

Then farewell my trim-built wherry,

most beautifully. This air was encored The style of this gentleman's singing is too well known to require any comment from us. We particularly admire the noble simplicity of his musical taste, and its chaste pathos. He never runs after laboured and meretricious ornament, nor strains at ambitious climaxes. He is the WASHINGTON IRVING of melody. *Robin* was by a gentleman who kindly took a part he did not like, because there was no other to take it. Fortunately the character is a kind of extravaganza, and our Amateur made it sufficiently ludicrous The passage "Oh my Wilelmina! thou art straighter than the straightest tree," &c, was given with most laughable effort; and when he *sang*, no muscles with a particle of risibility in them could stand it, especially in the falsetto.

Wilelmina was not the very happiest effort in the world She was neither well dressed, nor well painted,—and as for her singing, we politely abstain from giving any opinion on it.

"MONSIEUR TONSON" is founded on a well known humourous ballad, on which we cannot at present lay our hands, but we recollect the subject of it Two wild young fellows strolling through town at a late hour stop before the humble residence of a poor French Barber, and one of them (King) resolves to be waggish at his expence. Accordingly he knocks at the door loudly, and the French barber, alarmed, comes to open it King, having no other excuse for his intrusion, merely asks if a Mr. Thomson resides there To this the other of course answers in the negative. King however not contented, returns nightly, knocks at the Frenchman's door, and enquires for Mr. Thomson. After continuing this practice for some time, the old Frenchman becomes so frightened for *Monsieur Tonson* that he quits the place. King also leaves his native land, and is absent for several years. At length the Frenchman supposing *Monsieur Tonson* dead, ventures to return and occupy his former mansion—and the very night he takes possession of it, King returns, and passing late a night through that part of the town where it was situated, the recollection of former days comes over his memory, and he exclaims, "Ah my poor Frenchman I wonder what is become of him!" With this he knocks at the door as erst, and the Frenchman, with a candle in his hand, comes to open it, but is so shocked at the sight of his old friend *Monsieur Tonson*, whom he thought dead, that he quits the house abruptly and is never after heard of.

The persecuted Frenchman in the Farce is *Morbleu*, a French refugee of rank, but who is forced by distress to earn his livelihood as a *Perruquier Militaire*, &c. His housekeeper is *Madame Bellegarde*, and along with them reside *Adolphine*, an interesting young woman, whom they treat as their own daughter, but who really is the child of *Mr. Thomson*. *Ardourly* accidentally sees *Adolphine*, and becomes enamoured of her While accompanied by his mad-cap friend *Tom King*, they meet her and follow her at a late hour through the street, until she reaches the residence of Monsieur Morbleu. They knock, and knock after knock—poor Morbleu is repeatedly called up to open the door to some person or other in succession, and he is thus destined without their being aware of it to be constantly disturbed by every person in the piece, until he is made furious by "this tamned Monsieur Tonson."

Morbleu was by the *Ferment* of a former play, and was one of the most complete and masterly performances we have witnessed on any stage. He so perfectly identified himself with the old Frenchman, that we never should have known him, had we not been aware of the circumstance. He was capitally dressed and accoutred altogether, and there was great merit in the art and tact with which the old gentleman was blended with the poor Barber. *Madam Bellegarde* was in favorite hands, and went through *her* part in most amusing style. *Adolphine* was by the Wilelmina of the first piece, and was very excellently and gracefully performed. *Tom King* was by Bundle, and was personated with the usual felicity of that amateur. *Nap* the Watchman, *Useful* and the other characters, were well supported. The heaviest scenes were those between *Rusty* and *Mr. Thomson*. The very life of the piece was *Morbleu*, who called forth continual applause. The minuet between him and *Madame Bellegarde* in the first act caused much merriment, and as his terror of disturbance from *Monsieur Tonson* grew more and more intense until it almost amounted to phrensy, the spectator could not but feel for him at every fresh knock that came enquiring after the eternal

Mr. Thomson. When he got angry, the struggle between his natural politeness and his keen sense of being wantonly annoyed, was very fine. We also much admired his bye play and his *grumbling* while descending from his garret to open the door. His tumble down fright when the blunderbuss was by a blunder of the watchman fired at him was excellent, as was his start of terror while eating his beefsteak at the inn when his companion calls for *Thomson's* Seasons. The idea is far-fetched enough, but is excusable in a farce. But it was in his paroxysm of rapture, when he thought Monsieur Tonson dead that he was very great, and his delight appeared in his capers, which gradually slided into a *pas seul*, and that into a *pas de dieux* when Madame Bellegarde joined him. Then nothing could be more broadly ludicrous than the momentary disappearance of the queer pair into the house, and their sudden appearance again as they bounced out waltzing at the door.

The scenery was very good, especially the inside of Morbleu's lodgings, the furniture and garnishments of which were quite appropriate, not even forgetting the frogs that hung ready to be fricasseed on one side.

The audience was one of the best humoured we could wish to see.

We were glad to observe chairs gaining ground in the boxes. They are by far the most comfortable seats, when they do not, in consequence of softened paint or varnish, stick to one, as some of those on Friday did. We sum up these cursory remarks with a hope, that we may soon be called upon by another Play to resume our task.

In consequence of the Requisition which follows, there was a Public Meeting held in the Town Hall on Saturday forenoon.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,—I have to request that you will give publicity to the accompanying Requisition, calling upon me to convene a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose therein mentioned. The Meeting will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, *Sheriff.*

Wednesday, the 6th of August, 1823.

To

WILLIAM HAY MACNAGHTEN, ESQ.
Sheriff of Calcutta.

We the Undersigned request that you will convene a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of considering the best means of paying some suitable mark of Public Respect and Attachment to the Honorable JOHN ADAM, on the occasion of his retirement from the Office of Governor General.

August 6th, 1823.

J. Palmer.	Wm. Prinsep.
J. Pattle.	John Smith.
R. C. Fergusson.	Alex. Colvin.
J. Paton.	C. R. Lindsay.
John Hayes.	W. Paton.
J. P. Larkins.	T. Plowden.
J. C. C. Sutherland.	H. Sargent.
G. Ballard.	R. Saunders.
J. W. Hogg.	Geo. Keppel.
T. Alsop.	R. C. Plowden.
W. Dorin.	R. Robertson.
C. Trower.	James Colvin.
D. Clark.	Thos. F. M. Turton.
W. Ainslie.	James Atkinson.

We know not who took particular charge of the Requisition paper, but we know there are many in Calcutta who would have been happy to put their signatures to it, if it had reached them. Considering the shortness of the notice, we were surprised to find the meeting a very full one. There could not, we imagine, be less than three hundred gentlemen present, and among them were some of the first respectability and weight in society. We regret our inability by a copious report to do justice to the eloquent and appropriate language in which the distinguished individual to whom the meeting wished to do honor, was justly eulogised. All we can do is, to give an imperfect precis of the proceedings, and the sense more than the words of the different speakers. Nothing could exceed the harmony of the assembly, and if there was any difference of opinion, it was not as to the merits of the late Governor General but respecting the most befitting mode of duly commemorating them. The Sheriff having read the requisition Mr. R. C. FERGUSSON was called to the Chair by acclamation.

Mr. FERGUSSON opened the proceedings of the meeting by stating that the object they had in view required few words from him. They were not called together to enter into particular discussion, nor was it his intention to go into debate. They were assembled to consider the best mode by which they could testify their respect for Mr. ADAM. The power of that person had not ceased—they were not at the close of his public career, and the event of his ceasing to be Governor General of India, was not the cause but the occasion, of their meeting.

Mr. ADAM having passed his whole life among the inhabitants of Calcutta, no persons could be better judges of his merit than they were. His able conduct had increased the prosperity of the Empire, and

added to the happiness of the millions over whom the British held sway in the East. In every situation, in short, in which he had been, he had conscientiously discharged his public duties. He (Mr. F.) enjoyed the friendship of that person, and one so singularly beloved there could not be. His kind easy manners, his amiable disposition, and his excellent understanding, created attachment and respect, and the soundness of his judgement and his acknowledged talents could be surpassed by nothing but the purity of his character and the solidity of his worth. *(Here there was a burst of unanimous applause.)*

Mr. Fergusson resumed by saying, that he would not detain them longer—their object was not debate, but to shew respect to Mr. Adam, and the more simple the expression of their attachment was, the better. Respecting the most appropriate mark of esteem, there might be perhaps some difference of opinion. For his own part he considered a full length portrait of Mr. Adam, to be put up in some public and conspicuous place, the most appropriate. It would remain among the inhabitants of Calcutta a lasting testimony of their respect and admiration. To this effect he begged leave to propose the following Resolutions —

Resolved

1st. That it is the opinion of this meeting that some public and permanent testimony of the high respect and esteem entertained by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta for the public character, and talents, and private virtues of the Hon'ble John Adam, late Governor General of India

2d. That in order to carry into effect the preceding resolution in the most suitable manner, a Committee be appointed to wait upon Mr Adam, and request that he will be pleased to sit for a full length Portrait, to be placed in some conspicuous situation as a permanent memorial of his public services and private worth. *(Great applause.)*

Mr Hogg stood up to second, and not to support, the resolutions of his friend Mr F. for he was conscious they required no support from him, even had he the ability to add in any way to what had been so eloquently stated from the chair He would therefore vote simply, that the Resolutions be passed as incorporating the feeling of the Inhabitants of Calcutta. Indeed he was conscious that they would be passed, and that by acclamation without debate—for that was no occasion for debate.

They were called upon to shew a mark of respect to a man of sterling talent, unshaken integrity, and boundless benevolence—and at such a call he could not brook the tedium of debate, but longed for the warmth of acclamation. *(great applause.)*

Sure he was that Mr. Adam must value such a tribute of respect from his admiring Countrymen. Let it therefore be resolved on at once, for the tribute should be quickly paid when so justly merited. They would thus testify their feelings of attachment to one who was truly a great and a good man. Of Mr Adam it might be said, that he had not merely passed through all the gradations of the service, discharging the duties of his situation ably and honorably, but that his talents continued enlarging with the enlarged sphere, in which he acted, until at last he had been called to administer the Government of this Country He depreciated any detail at that time Should Mr. Adam at a future period be called away from amongst them, they would no doubt come together again, to record their opinions more in detail Mr Hogg, in terms which were echoed by the applause of all who heard him, touched upon the private character of the respected individual who was the subject of his address, and declared that ever since his arrival in this country he had heard his name associated with every thing that was truly honorable, great, and good To that effect his friend the President of the meeting, had already eloquently testified, and the testimony of few would go further than his. He concluded his extremely effective and animated address, by expressing his full and complete approval of the Resolution for the Portrait, since any other testimony would be fleeting and transitory.

Mr. Larkins entirely concurred in the observations of the President, and in the spirit of those resolutions which he had so eloquently introduced. Their Chairman having abstained from entering particularly into the public acts and administration of Mr. Adam, he would follow his example, not only from a sense of its strict propriety, but from his utter inability to do justice to such a subject. With respect to a tribute of their respect for Mr Adam, he did not consider a picture the best, he would therefore propose a service of plate He was well aware, that such an offering would incur considerable expence, but sure he was, that expence on such an occasion would not be a moment's consideration. He therefore trusted, that his proposal would be accepted as an amendment, and carried.

Mr. Fergusson explained, that all idea of expence was entirely out of the question,—when a Portrait was proposed, it was from no considerations whatever of expense, but from a conviction that it was the most

appropriate, pleasing and permanent tribute they could pay to Mr. ADAM. He would with pleasure put Mr. LARKINS's amendment but it was necessary that Mr. LARKINS should hand in a specific motion upon the subject to the chair.

Mr. LARKINS then formally proposed the following amendment, which was read from the chair:

That in order to carry into effect the preceding resolution in the most suitable, manner a Committee be appointed to wait upon Mr. ADAM, and request that he will be pleased to accept a service of Plate as a memorial of the respect and veneration in which his character is held by the Inhabitants of India.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK seconded the amendment.

Mr PALMER proposed that the meeting should pass a resolution both for the Portrait and the service of Plate. The latter to remain as a record of the inhabitants of Calcutta to Mr. ADAM, and the picture as a record of him with them.

This amendment of Mr. PALMER's was received with much applause, and seconded by Mr TREVOR PLOWDEN.

Mr LARKINS withdrew his amendment on condition that Mr. PALMER's be adopted.

Mr. B MARTIN certainly deemed a Portrait by far the best testimony of respect they could pay to Mr. ADAM. There were many objections against the service of Plate, and he would merely remind them that the sanction of the Court of Directors must be obtained before Mr ADAM could accept of it The other tribute was in every respect the purest, and it would identify the memory of Mr. ADAM's services with surrounding monuments of usefulness and worth.

Mr PATTLE was of the same opinion.

The Rev D. CORRIE was anxious that Mr ADAM should accept the service of Plate. He could not but wish therefore that they would put the question to the vote.

Mr. LARKINS had only withdrawn his amendment conditionally, he would therefore urge it again, if Mr. PALMER dropped his.

Mr. PALMER after what he had heard would not press his amendent.

Mr. HOLT MACKENZIE said that when Mr. PALMER first put his motion, he certainly concurred with him, but since he had heard Mr. MARTIN's arguments, he had reconsidered the matter, and his sentiments were changed. There was not a doubt but a picture was the purest and most appropriate memorial. He could wish that Mr. FERGUSSON's words, if it were possible, could be conveyed to posterity, and a portrait of Mr. ADAM would be the best supplement to Mr. FERGUSSON's speech, for who could look at such a portrait without discovering in the mild features of a countenance so expressive of benignity of character a confirmation of Mr. FERGUSSON's words

Mr ADAM was still in a high situation here, and a memorial that had the faintest remunerative character was objectionable. He was sure that it would be far more agreeable to Mr. ADAM's feelings that such a proposal should not be carried further. Mr ADAM required no such monument as a service of Plate, to prouder monuments he could appeal in his signal and meritorious services. If such a proposal were urged, it would deter many, he was convinced, from joining in testifying their respect for Mr A.'s character in that manner, but the *other* mode would be approved of by all For the Portrait there would not be a dissenting voice in Calcutta, or even in Mr MCCLINTOCK's words in India.

The original Resolutions were then put to the vote and carried by a vast majority.

The Reverend D CORRIE again expressed his wish that the proposal for giving the service of Plate should be put to the vote.

The Reverend Dr. BRYCE expressed his reluctance at addressing the meeting, but he confessed that he thought the meeting was taken by surprise It was his intention to take up Mr. PALMER's motion, and make it his own He might stand in a minority. He cordially agreed in the proposal for the Portrait, but he thought it would be grateful to one of Mr ADAM's generous feelings to shew to his children a mark of the respect in which he was held by the inhabitants of India Dr. BRYCE concluded by taking up Mr PALMER's motion.

The Rev D. CORRIE seconded it

Mr. MARTIN reiterated his objections, and proposed that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed.

Mr. FERGUSSON explained, and protested against its being supposed, that those who would not vote for Dr BRYCE's motion could be swayed by any feelings, but those of deep respect for Mr. ADAM Dr BRYCE's amendment was then put we believe, but the majority of the meeting were against it There was some desultory conversation after this, but the original Resolutions appeared finally to satisfy all parties Indeed, both had only evinced a generous struggle to do honor to Mr. ADAM's character. Thanks were voted to the Sheriff for the kind readiness with which he had attended to the requisition

Mr. Pattle voted thanks to the Chair. This was seconded by Mr. Martin, after which the meeting dispersed

The Committee, composed of the original Requisitionists, are, we believe, to wait this day upon Mr. Adam, to communicate to him the resolutions of the meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta.

We have just heard of two measures, lately adopted by this Government, which we are sure our readers will rejoice to learn. The one is the Establishment of a General Committee of Public Instruction, which is, we understand, not only to direct its labors to the extension and improvement of existing Institutions, but is also authorized gradually to introduce European Arts and Sciences, and has at its disposal Funds for the purpose.

This arrangement cannot fail to bring to the recollection of our readers, the feeling and paternal speech of our late respected Governor General, on the occasion of his Visitorial Address to the College Students. The pledge there given that "the attention of the Governor General in Council is sedulously directed to the important subject of public instruction," has been amply redeemed, and redeemed in just such a manner as might be expected from the remainder of the address from which we have taken the above extract, and which we imagine defines, the wise and wholesome principles on which the work of improvement is to be conducted.

What man, who is at all alive to the feelings of humanity, but must rejoice from the inmost recesses of his heart at this practical effort at the diffusion of knowledge and moral cultivation of mind, joined with paternal attention to the social comforts of his fellow-men? The other measure to which we have referred, is the appropriation of the whole of the Town Duties throughout the Country to the purposes first of local, and afterwards of general improvement. The funds derived from the Town Duties are to be placed under the controul of Committees to be appointed at the several Towns and Cities, with very full powers to devote them to works conducive to the health and comfort of the people—such as opening new streets, making new roads, paving and widening old ones, clearing large and unwholesome tanks, filling up stagnant pools, &c. These improvements are in the first instance to be chiefly confined to the City or Town in which the duties are collected, but as the most urgent and necessary desiderata are completed, the Committees are authorised to extend the benefit of this most noble boon to parts adjacent, even eventually to the extent of the province.

We may first, therefore, congratulate our Calcutta Readers on the additional stimulus which will be thus given to the successful efforts, which have already been made to add, not only to the health and beauty of the City, but even to the minor comforts of its inhabitants. Much as has been done, this additional aid, in the hands of the active and able individuals who have hitherto so judiciously disposed of the funds derived from the Lottery, cannot fail to be felt, and we have no doubt but the effects will be shortly seen.

The extension of the plan adopted in Calcutta, as far as relates to the Committee, throughout the whole of the Territory, at once gives to the Mofussil public the advantages of local improvement which have hitherto been confined to Calcutta. The means of defraying the expences of these improvements, too, are those best calculated to answer the purpose; for it is clearly evident that as the means of communication become improved, the inland commerce must increase, independently of the natural stimulus which is every where given to it as the comforts of the inhabitants are multiplied. We cannot in this place even allude to the one hundredth part of the advantages which press upon our minds, and which must inevitably take place on any given spot; but when we contemplate the vast extent of country over which these projects are simultaneously and simply to act, shedding the blessings of moral improvement, political and social comfort over millions, we are lost in admiration at the simplicity with which so much good is to be effected, and are ready to exclaim "happy are the people that have such a Government."

The combination of these simultaneous improvements mutually increases the intrinsic value of each. Mere worldly comfort and prosperity, without a mind properly disposed to appreciate them, scarcely reach beyond animal enjoyment—and the Government which thus studies to combine the two, at the same time that it secures to the people the means of comfort and happiness within themselves, evinces a desire to obtain the affection and regard of its subjects on the most secure and praise-worthy grounds.

No human eye can foresee the full extent of the advantages which the above two projects united are calculated to produce. If we *write* warmly, we *feel* so; but we feel that we have not done justice to our feelings, nor do we think, that any one who, for a moment, considers the prospects here held out, can abstain from joining with us in a grateful acknowledgment to that Government, which has evinced such a disposition to foster and protect the millions committed to their charge.

MADRAS GAZETTE,—JULY 26, 1823.

We are happy to announce the arrival of H. C. Ship *Liffey*, Commodore CHARLES GRANT, C. B. on Thursday at 10 p. m.—She left Penang on the 3d; her protracted voyage is attributable to some very rough weather.

We learn with joy that the Commodore's present visit will be considerably longer than his former one.

The Ship *Norfolk*, Captain Greig, did not sail for Calcutta until Wednesday at noon.

The Right Honorable the Governor General on Wednesday returned the visit paid to him by His Highness the NUWAUB on Tuesday, and was received with the usual honors.

With reference to our Supplement of Wednesday last, we have to add to the entertainments consequent on the arrival of our new Governor General the Right Honorable Lord AMHERST and Family. They were entertained by His Excellency the Commander in Chief and Lady CAMPBELL on Tuesday,—on Wednesday a Nautch was given in honor of their arrival by His Highness the NUWAUB of the Carnatic—on Thursday morning the Review already alluded to took place at the Mount—and in the evening the Honourable the Governor gave a grand Dinner at the Banqueting Room; after which the Drawing Room was held by Lady AMHERST, as announced on a former occasion—and yesterday evening the Honorable G. Stratton and Lady entertained the Governor General.....Duty imperiously demands our particularising these festivities—but our ability falling very far short of our inclination, we are compelled to content ourselves by cursorily noticing them.—As far as regards the Review, it must be a source of gratification to reflect that the Right Honorable the Governor General expressed himself highly satisfied with the appearance and the discipline of the Troops and the evolutions performed. The Regiments reviewed consisted of the Corps of Artillery, H. M. 41st Regiment, and the 3d, 9th, and 22d Regiment of Native Infantry.—The whole under the command of that zealous and highly distinguished Officer Major General Sir John Doveton, K. C. B. —The Hon'ble the Governor and his Excellency the Commander in Chief honored the spectacle with their presence, attended by all the personal and general Staff of the Army.—Lord AMHERST reached the Race Course soon after day-break and was received under a salute of 19 guns.—The number of men under arms exceeded 4,000. The whole presented a spectacle magnificently grand—equally conspicuous for military science, perfection of discipline, and steadiness of conduct—and where merit is so generally pre-eminent, it would be invidious to particularise We heard the Artillery Horse Brigade spoken of in terms of the highest admiration, as also the other corps forming this imposing spectacle—and where praise has been bestowed by the Illustrious Personage in whose honor the exhibition took place, it would be a matter of more than presumption in us to dilate on the subject.

What can be said of the Nautch that took place on Wednesday evening? Seldom has the Eastern World witnessed a spectacle so superb. We felt a charm in the scene, which, for a time made us indifferent to every other amusement. On our arrival, at this place of enchantment we were surprised and delighted to find all around most magnificently and brilliantly illuminated—and the very tinkling of the golden anklets of the Dancing Girls breathed an air of music around, which we little expected. In short, the whole scene seemed to strew flowers along our path, whose sweetness of the moment we ought gratefully to inhale, without calling upon them for a brightness and durability beyond their nature. There seemed to be every precious flower that poetry, or love, or religion has ever consecrated—the "Rose" was given to "blushing beauty" to every visitor—in short such a brilliant display of light and life and beauty made us fancy ourselves in a place of enchantment.—At 10 o'clock supper was announced—of this part of the subject we can only say that every thing bore indication of the most profuse and princely liberality.—At supper his Highness the *Nabob*, through the interpretation of Captain MacLeane, proposed the health of Lord and Lady AMHERST, and a safe arrival at Bengal—this toast was received with every demonstration of feeling of the most cordial and respectful nature—and the compliment was returned by the Governor General by proposing the health of his Highness and Family.—After which the Company retired to witness the Fireworks. The passage to this exhibition seemed a kind of "Court Yard" from whose centre rose jets of water, "smooth and unbroken to such a dazzling height, that they seemed like pillars of diamond in the sunshine—contrasted with the watery element, was a display of fireworks, which broke out so sudden and so brilliant, that they seemed to form a line of dancing lights along the horizon.'—Feeling our inability to do justice to the festive scene we refer our readers to our Anacreontic Poet.

Who has not heard of the Vale of CASHMERE,
With its roses the brightest that earth ever gave,*
Its temples, and grottos, and fountains as clear
As the love-lighted eyes that hang over their wave;
Oh! to see it at sunset,—when warm o'er the Lake

---

* "The rose of Kashmire for its brilliancy and delicacy of odour has long been proverbial in the East." —*Forster*.

Its splendour at parting a summer eve throws,
Like a bride, full of blushes, when hung'ring to take
A last look of her mirror at night ere she goes!—
When the shrines through the foliage are gleaming half shown,
And each hallows the hour by some rites of its own.
Here the music of pray'r from a minaret swells,
Here the Magian his urn full of perfume is swinging,
And here, at the alter, a zone of sweet bells
Round the waist of some fair Indian dancer is ringing.†
Or to see it by moonlight,—when mellowly shines
The light o'er its palaces, gardens and shrines;
When the water-falls gleam like a quick fall of stars,
And the nightingale's hymn from the Isle of Chenars
Is broken by laughs and light echoes of feet
From the cool, shining walks where the young people meet.—
Or at morn, when the magic of daylight awakes
A new wonder each minute, as slowly it breaks,
Hills, cupolas, fountains, call'd forth every one
Out of darkness, as they were just born of the Sun
When the Spirit of Fragrance is up with the day,
From his Haram of night flowers stealing away;
And the wind, full of wantonness, woos like a lover
The young as pearlises* till they tremble all over
When the East is as warm as the light of first hopes,
And Day, with his banner of radience unfurl'd,
Shines in through the mountainous portal † that opes,
Sublime, from that Valley of bliss to the world!

It now only remains for us to express a double regret, the one source arises from the intended departure of the Right Honorable the Governor General for Bengal this day—we can therefore only add our written echo to the toast already proposed on Wednesday—"a safe and speedy arrival at the seat of his Lordship's Government"—the other cause of our sorrow is the report that we have to make of the sudden and severe indisposition of our highly respected Commander-in-Chief Sir Alexander Campbell—this circumstance prevented his Excellency's attendance at Lady AMHERST's Drawing Room on Thursday evening—It is however with sincere satisfaction that we announce the convalescence of his Excellency.—The Drawing Room was held at the Ameer Baugh and was numerously and brilliantly attended.

† "Tied round her waist the zone of bells, that sounded with ravishing melody"—*Song of Jayadeva.*

* "The little isles in the Lake of Cachemire are set with arbours and large-leaved aspen-trees, slender and tall"—*Bernier.*

† "The Tuckt Suliman, the name bestowed by the Mahometans on this hill, forms one side of a grand portal to the Lake"—*Forster.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—The favourable reception which you gave to my letter of the 5th instant, has determined me on hazarding a short description of a race of men, of whom we had no knowledge, 'till within the last few years, and of whom I do not recollect to have seen any mention in any of the Calcutta Newspapers, probably on account of the very few Europeans who have ever yet penetrated the country, notwithstanding the proximity of a large cantonment The country of the Mhairs, whose very name is, perhaps, unknown to many of your readers is situated but a very few miles west of Ajmere, and is composed of successive ranges of huge rocky hills, the only level country being the vallies running between them Its extent I have not been able precisely to ascertain, but I should conjecture that it cannot be great. All the mention made of this highly interesting race in history, would lead us to imagine that they have ever been what they still continue, wild mountaineers with very loose ideas of the laws "of Meum and Tuum." Either from their insignificance, or sturdy valor, the rulers of India were never able to make any impression on them, notwithstanding their vicinity to the occasional residence for a long period of the Emperors of Hindoostan

In later times the Mhairs have been the terror of their lowland neighbours, and even the Rajpoots, perhaps, with the sole exception of the Rohillas, the bravest men in India, trembled at their approach. In appearance, the Mhair far exceeds in muscular strength any other class of natives of India it has been my good or ill fortune to fall in with, hardy, active, courageous, and brave to excess, hand to hand he fears nothing, man and beast are his natural foes, and on them he preys His countenance and figure are well adapted for the life he is bred up to, and although I have observed a manly openness, and even dignity, displayed in the appearance of a few, yet the general expression evinces a total want of the finer feelings which adorn civilized man The peculiarities in the disposition of the Mhairs are an irresistible love of freedom and liberty which are among them carried to such an excess, that they acknowledge no King or Chiefs,—or at any rate the obedience they pay to them is purely nominal, and only continued as long as it suits their own convenience. When a predatory excursion was determined on, some distinguished warrior volunteered his services to lead the attack, and those who placed confidence in him, associated themselves with his band, but their choice of leaders was entirely voluntary, and the engagement was only binding according to the will of the people, their natural dispositions, and love of plunder, were, however, always strong inducements to fidelity during any warlike expeditions. Regarding the religion of the Mhairs, I have been unable to learn any thing correctly—their ideas of

cast tho', are quite distinct from those of the neighbouring people or of Hindoos generally, and I believe they make no objection to receive food from the hands of Europeans, but they still have some prejudices on the subject, which perhaps would induce the expression "low cast Hindoos" to be applied to them. They do not hesitate in expressing the contempt they entertain for even the highest cast Bramins, or Rajpoots, and in fact generally for all natives distinct from themselves. A people of such predatory habits as this will not naturally be fond of agriculture, or at any rate will not make it a favorite pursuit; they have tho' some cultivated ground on the table lands on the top of the mountains, and the vallies appear highly susceptible of cultivation, having a fine soil and abundance of water. Their habits and customs would lead a traveller to conclude them nothing more or less than "*Bheels*," but it is rather a surprising fact, that that appellation is among them the greatest insult that can be offered. Such a stigma thrown on the most inferior among them is only to be wiped away by the blood of the offender.

The country of the Mhairs, a common observer would pronounce impenetrable, and so it certainly would be to any thing but European valor, from what I myself have seen, I should *almost* be inclined to say, that *impossibilities* are to be surmounted to effect an entrance into the heart of it. Its inhabitant reside in the deepest jungles on the summits chiefly of their almost inaccessible mountains—their towns were securely hidden from all human search, the vallies were entirely deserted and not a trace of man was there to meet the eye of the stranger, who could only conclude the country to be a barren and uninhabited waste; while, in reality, the people constantly stationed in the watch towers, with which the summits of the mountains are crowned, had in all human probability given the alarm, and the sides of the hills were every where covered with the Mountaineers ready to rush down on their unsuspecting victim Such was the state of the country, but very few years ago.

I recollect passing a spot which most powerfully brought to my recollection Sir Walter Scott's beautiful description of the Ambuscade in "the Lady of the Lake," which he thus describes:—

> "Instant thro' copse and heath arose
> Bonnets and spears and bended bows;
> On right and left, above, below,
> Sprung up at once the lurking foe;
> From shingles grey their lances start,
> The bracken bush sends forth the dart,
> The rushes and the willow wand
> Are bristling into axe and brand,
> And every tuft of broom gives life
> To plaided warrior armed for strife."

And my imagination was so worked on, that I could scarcely rouse myself from the *almost* conviction I felt of my being surrounded by the savage inhabitants of the deep and sequestered glen thro' which we was passing. From these fastnesses the Mhairs were used to come suddenly down with an irresistible impetuosity, and harass and plunder the whole neighbouring country—the people were paralized with dread, and the hardy savages were safe again before they could resume courage to act on the defensive.—Subsequent to our attaining a small territory, and some influence in their immediate vicinity; they continued their depredations, 'till our patience was exhausted, and it became necessary to teach them that they had a new and formidable foe to contend with.—After every attempt had failed by pacific measures to bring them to listen to reason, a force was ordered to storm the only pass leading to their principal towns,—desperate as this service was, or rather would have been under other circumstances, it entirely succeeded. The Mhairs on that occasion for the first time saw, and felt the power of British troops, and for the first time experienced the irresistible effects of good musquetry. Arrows (which I believe are their only weapons, unless they occasionally dart their spears) showered down from invisible hands on our little band, 'till the Light Company was ordered to clear the jungles and rocks (behind which the enemy were concealed) of the hidden foe. With incredible difficulty and perseverance the extreme natural difficulties of the pass were surmounted, and a general volley so frightened and terrified the terror stricken Mhairs, that they offered no more resistance but fled in every direction, allowing our troops without further opposition to scramble up the pass, and take possession of their towns. They had never before heard the sound of a musquet, the effect that a well directed fire had on them, may then be more easily imagined than described. A party of officers, which, but a short time ago, went up this very pass, found the road so extremely rugged and dangerous, that unencumbered as they were, it was not without the greatest difficulty they could overcome the inconveniences they met with, and which they declared they could not conceive surmountable by troops. The consequence of our connexion with them has been, that altho' slight opposition was made at first, the lesson they received, almost without bloodshed too, has prevented their subsequently engaging in their old excursions, and they are now quiet, and have been so for some time. The vallies display a most luxuriant cultivation, agricultural pursuits as the most beneficial and likely to encourage peaceable habits among the people are patronized, and Government ever anxious for the happiness and real welfare of the natives, is engaged in reconciling, and in some mea-

sure civilizing, these demi-barbarians by raising a Local Battalion in the midst of the country, half of which is to be composed of its native inhabitants. A short time ago so great success as could have been wished had not attended the plan; none of the fine men could be brought to enlist; indeed only old men tottering with age, and young boys still too weak to handle a musquet, and without other means of providing for themselves, would make their appearance, and even they were scarcely manageable; but there is little doubt that the very able and conciliating conduct of the Political Agent and Commandant of the corps relative to them, will in the course of time establish discipline, and induce more serviceable men to come forward. They profess, and certainly entertain a great respect for the European character, and acknowledge us their superiors very readily; and the confidence they have in our honor, induces them to put themselves in our hands whenever necessary. With every proper respect, they still have in their conversation with us a kind of manly openness and independance, which marks the wide difference between them and the Asiatics of the plains. A common native is either slavishly obsequious in his address, or he is insolent. There is no medium. The Mhair has nothing of the kind, his character is marked by that natural feeling of independence, by no means incompatible with respect, which is so apparent in his discourse and in him, tho' a poor half naked savage, for he is no more, one cannot but recognise a man in some respects on a level with one's self.

I have spun out my letter I am afraid you will consider to a most unconscionable and inconvenient length, and I shall therefore hasten to a conclusion, altho' I could say much more of this wild, but certainly interesting tribe. Should you consider it too long, I need not say you are perfectly at liberty to curtail it.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

A TRAVELLER.

Barrackpoor; August 9, 1823.

P. S. In the course of my travels I have visited Jeypoor, a city little known, but undoubtedly the finest, nay, the only fine city in India; should you wish it, I shall be most happy to communicate to you the few remarks made on it, and that part of Rajpootana in which it is situated.

We shall be glad to receive an account of Jeypore from our intelligent Correspondent. In his last there were some passages respecting Bhurtpore, which had better been kept back, and which we know escaped our Correspondent's pen inadvertently. The greatest caution is requisite in writing discursively on circumstances bearing relation to our connection with Native Powers—especially when we are on friendly terms with them. Whatever may have happened in times past, the Bhurtpore people are now our friends, and it is to be hoped will always remain so.—EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—On Friday last I saw a great concourse of people close to my Factory on the banks of a nullah three miles below Santipore. On enquiry I found that these people had assembled to witness the immolation of a widow. I hastened to the place, and after having with difficulty made my way through the crowd, which was very great, I reached the spot where she st od, answering some questions put to her by the Jemadar of Thannah Santipore. She appeared to be not above eighteen, and I thought very handsome, perfectly free from intoxication, and had even a look of cheerfulness. A few yards distant, on a pile, was placed the body of her husband, who having suffered for above six months a lingering disease, which at length caused his death, presented the view of a very "unhandsome corpse." The Jemadar asked the widow why she wished to sacrifice herself—if it was the fear of poverty, or reproaches of her family that induced her to do so. She replied, that her husband had left her a sufficiency, and that the step she was about to take was by no means compulsatory, for she had herself insisted on following her husband to the abodes of the Blessed, which, she said, she could no other way expect to do but by becoming a *Suttee*. Her two infants were then brought, and their helpless condition represented to her—but vain was this powerful appeal to her maternal feelings. In short, the Jemadar, who appeared to be a humane man, used every argument to dissuade her from her obstinate resolution, but all would not do. The consent to follow her inclination was reluctantly given, and received by the croud with a deafening shout of barbarous joy. After the usual ceremonies, which she went through with great steadiness and presence of mind, she ascended the pile, to which she was *immediately fastened*, a load of hemp *(paut)* was thrown on her, and a blaze kindled, which in a few minutes consumed both the living and the dead!

Your's, &c.

GUNGARAM THE FIRST.

It will afford us pleasure to hear from GUNGARAM as often as may be convenient for him.—EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

Truly, Sir, you are a Wag, a very genuine, spirited, gentleman-like Wag (no offence I hope) as ever entered the lists against the drowsy, do-me-good-for-nothing lack-a-daisy sons of metaphysical jargon and pompous inanity. Witness your sublime (I beg your pardon—you have nothing to do with *sublimity*), I mean original lucubrations on the "ample bosom," "taciturn nature," and wonderful personalities of sweet Mrs. Glumdalclitch of gigantic notoriety. What a deal about nothing! What an alarum bell have you rung against the secret practices of a certain learned and honest Theban! How adroitly have you managed by a few editorial puffs to swell into columns vast and spacious what some dry caustic son of letters would have been content to compress into a dozen lines. But then the Wit! You will say, the humour! the Farce! the risible properties and jocular catastrophe of the matter! these—these compensate for a world of marvellous nothingness. True, true, O most true! The Wit is all, the humour is every thing—and so, with your good permission, I mean to be as jocular and as laughter-provoking as the best of you. Be silent that you may hear. Now for it.

Your Correspondent FAIR PLAY (*O mouse of a labouring 'mountain'* methinks I hear you exclaim in all the frenzy of disappointed expectation—but list and be not premature in thy remarks) FAIR PLAY, I repeat, has indeed *displayed* (mark you Sir a Pun) his critical sagacity to the best advantage, and for *me* to add another word respecting the performances at the Juvenile Theatre, would be preposterous. I wash my hands of the Critique therefore, and come to that delectable superabundantly harmonious, o (as you choose) harmoniously superabundant Prologue, which was said or sung by the immitable Diddler of a diddling Farce.

Prologues, Mr. Editor, you will admit are very pleasant in their way, and you will further admit that a good Prologue is as necessary to a good Play, as a merry Andrew Critic is to a tag-rag Poet—"A foolish figure, but farewell it." As the piece in question is evidently the product of amateur talents,—talents that promise much good fruit if well cultured,—I think it will be doing a piece of service to the young Genius (respected be his worth) by humbly pointing out a few of the beauties and defects that are most striking.

The author very properly commences with a very prudent observation, and the opening is therefore humourously effective.

Prologues, 'tis said, are grown quite obsolete;—
It must be so; witness *Chowringhee Street*.

How simply beautiful, how beautifully energetic! Wags indeed are apt to fall foul on the last unfortunate word of the above couplet, inasmuch as one of that [illegible] class was heard to observe, that [illegible] lead people to suppose, that certain [illegible] criers had been at one time actually [illegible] tioned across the *streets* of *Chowringhee* [illegible] bawl out for Prologues But wags (as you well know Sir) are allowed any privilege, though not over much respected for judgment. The six lines commencing with

"If bold attempts may claim your kind support,"

are remarkable for their elegance and beauty as are likewise the six others which begin with

"No Indian Proteus like Chowringhee's Host,"

The Poet it is true (as the above extracts will testify) displays his abilities very creditably, but I would advise him, most humbly advise him, to study the heroic measure a little more carefully than he appears to have done. I allude to lines like the following, which it is impossible can be read harmoniously.

Every means not try to promote our ends?	1, 6
Shall good old custom, because neglected,	7
Therefore be despis'd, or less respected?	8
None; none, by those smiles I do declare,—	15
I levies contributions without remorse—	28
Who depend this night for support on you—	33
If you must blame let good humour appear—	44
Since pastime, not profit's our object here —	45
Your pleasure our aim,—our ambition your applause —	49

I trust I shall be excused for this voluntary interference with perhaps a sturdy favorite of the tuneful nine If he improve by any remarks, I shall not regret the trouble I have undertaken,—or if he is incorrigible, the motive of my action will be a source of some consolation.

Mercy on us, Mr. Editor! what a length have I run! Fearful however that you might be tempted to check my impetuous career, I shall e'en dismount quickly and make a graceful exit. Adieu, Sir.

Ever your well-wisher,
HOPPERGOLLOP.

9th August, 1823.

P. S By the bye *Monsieur L'Editeur* what with your brilliant account of last night's performances, and my witty yet critical analysis of "Prologue before Play"—the *India Gazette*, will, I trust, shine with unusual splendor on Monday next—but Mum—the less said, the better. H.

SPANISH PATRIOT'S SONG.

On to the Battle! Sons of Spain,
Strike as ye struck, once more again,
The haughty foe is on your plain,—
Strike—Freemen—strike or die!

Land of the fair, the free, the brave!
Oh, bid thy banners proudly wave,
Or drop above each hallowed grave,
Where thy last patriots lie!

Rise, Spaniards, rise! the battle-song,
Echoes thy glorious hills along,—
Rush—rush upon the gathering throng
Of reckless Tyranny!

O'er fair Hispania's cloudless sky,
The star of glory flames on high,—
Beneath its beam or nobly die,
Or shout—"The Victory!"

Warriors of England! once again,
On—on to Freedom's battle-plain!
Up with the war-cry—"Injured Spain,
Or Death or Liberty!"

Warriors of England! Friends of yore!
Forget not red Corunna's shore,
The last proud field of gallant Moore,
Who died as Heroes die!

D. L. R——N

Bhaugulpore, July 31, 1823.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—None.

PASSENGERS

By the American Ship Bengal, Captain A Heard, from Salem 3d May, 1823.

From Boston:—Mrs. E. V. Schellebeck; Miss C. C. V. Schellebeck; Miss M. L. Stuart,—*From Salem:*—Mr. Alfred F. Derby,—*From Canada:*—Edward Hale, Esq.

July 27th, in lat. 5: O. S. long. 84: 30 East, spoke the English Ship *Venus*, from Trincomalie.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP OGLE CASTLE, *for London*—Mrs. Sotheby, Mrs. Forsyth, Miss Mary Elizabeth Forsyth, Miss Mary Susan McDowall; Hans Sotheby, Esq. Bengal civil service, Capt. John McDowall, Bengal Artillery, Lieut. Arnil, Bengal establishment, Captain Chatfield, Captain Ross, late of the ship Swallow; Master John McDowall, Master David McLeod and John Suiter, Invalid.

PER SHIP BENCOOLEN, *for Liverpool*—Mrs. Sarah Meacham, Master William Meacham, Master John Meacham, Major John Carter Meacham, H. M. 24th Regt.; Mrs. Maria Dore, Rosa Wilson Dore, Miss Julia Maria Caroline Smith; Captain Robt. Royes, 5th Regt. N. I. Lieut. G. H. Cox, 13th Regt. N. I. and Lieut. Albert Fenton, 12th Regt. N. I.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 31ST JULY, 1823.

No. 83, of 1823. Repeated applications having been laid before Government to allow the Riding Masters of Native Cavalry Regiments, House Rent in addition to full Batta and Tentage, when unprovided with Quarters at the public expence in Cantonments; and it appearing, that the grant of House Rent or public Quarters, together with full Tent Allowance is incompatible with the rules of the Service, it is directed that the Tentage heretofore allowed to Riding Masters, (being Warrant Officers) of all mounted Corps shall cease from the 31st of August next; after which they will be provided under the Orders of the Military Board, with suitable Tents when marching, with Carriage for the same. In cantonments they will be provided as before with Quarters, or the regulated House Rent, should there be none.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Local Lieutenant William Martindell, Adjutant of Skinner's Horse, to be Second in Command of that Corps, vice Forster.

Assistant Surgeon R. N. Burnard, attached to the Civil Station of Rajishahye is permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service. Mr. Burnard is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The permission granted in General Orders of the 20th ultimo, to Assistant Surgeon Morton, attached to the Civil Station of Rungpore, to return to the Military branch of the Service, is cancelled by Government.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Secy to Govt Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 31ST JULY, 1823.

No. 83, A. of 1823. 1. A question having arisen as to the effect of Article 3. Sec. 19, of the Articles of War of 1822, in excluding the Estates of Officers of His Majesty's Regiments, serving in the East Indies, from the operation of the Act of Parliament under which the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature is empowered and required to apply for letters of administration of the Estates of British Subjects dying intestate: the Governor General in Council with a view to remove any doubt on the subject, directed a reference to be made to the Advocate General, whose opinion is to the following effect, viz. that the

Article and Section above quoted cannot be legally held to bar the right of the Executor or Administrator, within the Territorial possessions of the East India Company, to receive the surplus effects of a deceased Officer, after payment of his Regimental debts and expences of interment; and that it being a part of the public duty of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to apply for Letters of Administration of all British Subjects, dying intestate within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William, the right in question generally devolves on that Officer.

2. In order therefore to afford the Registrar the most early and authentic information of the State of the Assets of British Officers, dying under such circumstances, the Governor General in Council directs, that the Presidents of the Committees which assemble on the demise of Officers, *dying intestate*, whether in his Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Service, shall forward directly to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, a Copy duly authenticated of the proceedings of the Committee, as soon as they are closed.

3. For a definition of the word "Regimental Debts," and what are to be so considered, the Advocate General refers to the Act of the 58th year of the late King, Cap. 73. Sec. 1. which declares to be such: "All sums of money due in respect of any "Military Clothing, Appointments and "Equipments, or in respect of any Quarters "or of any Mess or Regimental Accounts, "and all Sums of money due to any Agent "or Pay-Master or Quarter-Master, or any "other Officer on any such account, or on "account of any advances made for any "such purpose."

4. Adverting to the definition of "Regimental Debts," given above, any payments made by authority of Commanding Officers not coming within the intent and meaning of the Act, will be at their own risk.

WM CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 8TH AUG. 1823.

No. 88 of 1823.—Mr. Charles George Ross is admitted to the Service, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, in conformity with his Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment; date of arrival in Fort William 31st July, 1823.

Lieutenant G. H. Cox, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his health.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 8TH AUG. 1823.

No. 89 of 1823.—It being essential to the health of the Troops, that great attention should be paid to the position and aspect of all Barracks and Hospitals, it is hereby directed, that previous to laying the foundation of such Buildings in all future cases, the Superintending Surgeon of the Division, or in his absence the Senior Medical Staff at the station, shall invariably be consulted on the subject, and that Commanding Officers shall conform to the opinion of such Medical Staff, officially given in writing, or refer the question, should they see cause, with all documents connected with it, through the Military Board, for the decision of Government, as quickly as possible.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 8TH AUG. 1823.

No. 90 of 1823.—Lieutenant Albert Fenton, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 8TH AUGUST, 1823.

No. 91 of 1823.—The following Appointment made by the Right Honourable the Governor General, is published in General Orders.

Major F. F. Staunton, of the Bombay Establishment, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Lordship

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM 8TH AUGUST, 1823.

No. 92 of 1823.—With reference to General Orders, Governor General, of the 24th November 1821, the descriptive Long Rolls required in the 2d Paragraph of that Order from all European Corps in the Company's Service, Effectives and Invalids, are, on and after the first proximo, to be furnished *Monthly*, by Corps to the Town Major of Fort William, in addition to the alphabetical annual Long Rolls, heretofore in force.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Colonel,*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA

Head-Quarters on the River, at Bauaulpore, 28th July, 1823.

No. 1972. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following ap-

pointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

89th Regiment.

Lieutenant Edward Kenny to be Adjutant, vice C. S. Nailor, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

The Leave of Absence for one month, granted by Major General Dalzell to Captain King of the 16th Lancers to remain at Calcutta, is confirmed.

The Leaves of Absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, to Lieutenant and Adjutant McPherson, and Lieutenant C. McPherson, both of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate for the recovery of their Health, and to be absent on that account for 2 years from the date of Embarkation, are confirmed.

Lieutenant Vaughan will act as Adjutant to the 67th Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant McPherson, or until further Orders.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

11th Drags.—Lieutenant Mulkurn, from date of Embarkation, for 2 years, on urgent Private Affairs.

69th Regt.—Captain Lowrie, from date of Embarkation for 2 years, on urgent Private Affairs.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers, to have effect from the 25th Proximo.

Private William Wilkins, from the 13th Light Infantry to the 38th Regiment, and Private John Lewen from the latter to the former Corps.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

AUGUST 14.

The arrivals announced by this day's Shipping Report, are: The *Sun*, Captain J. ANDERSON, from the Cape of Good Hope 22d June; the *Flora*, Captain JAMES SHERIFF, from Purmacoil 17th July, and Negapatam 2d August; and the Dutch Brig *Favorite*, Captain J. A. GOLDIE, from Padang 21st July.

The Lady AMHERST held a Drawing Room at Government House on Monday night the 11th instant, at nine o'clock. The presentations were numerous, and her Ladyship's very polite and affable manner of receiving the company appeared to diffuse universal satisfaction.

We are sorry to hear most disastrous accounts of the Bengal Indigo Crop. Perhaps we are wrong in appearing by the word Bengal to confine the misfortune to that Province, since it seems to be much more widely extended. It is universal, we believe, to the East of the Baggirutty and Coossy with a few trifling exceptions, and notwithstanding the more favourable state of the Indigo crop about Benares and in some of the higher provinces, we suspect if all accounts be true that there cannot be 60,000 maunds of this seasons produce in the market. Seed will be abundant and cheap, as the Ganges has not overflowed to the westward.

A letter from Nusseerabad mentions that the rains did not set in till the 16th, and that even as late as the 22nd ultimo, sufficient rain had not fallen to lay the dust, and not a particle of vegetation was to be seen. Our Correspondent adds, that during the 16 years he has passed in India, he never experienced such dreadfully hot and oppressive weather as the interval between the breaking up of the hot weather and the setting in of the rains. Sir David Ochterlony was still at Nusseerabad and had issued cards of invitation to a Masked Ball on the 12th, and on the 20th instant the new Theatre, which has been built, together with a reading room and apartments adapted for public entertainments on a large scale, was to be opened with the performance of the "Heir at Law," from which much amusement was anticipated as distinguished Amateurs had taken parts.

Official confirmation has been received of the murder of Mr. RAVENSCROFT. We refer our readers (in another column.) to the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry appointed to examine the grave and view the body. In consequence of the state in which the corpse was, the only marks by which it could be recognised were the hair and beard.—Thus, then, all doubts must be at an end, for sufficient proof has been adduced to satisfy the most sceptical, that Mr. RAVENSCROFT was murdered at Bingah, and that he was buried there. There is in this appalling close of that unfortunate man's career, something that most emphatically points a moral, and forcibly impresses the truth of the saying, that CONDUCT IS FATE. Into any details, however, it is not our intention to enter. We knew Mr. RAVENSCROFT, and a man of a more generous mind and warm affections could not be. His faults were those which usually attach to such a temperament—great imprudence and thoughtless profusion. These led to em-

barrassments—to relieve which, he listened in an evil hour to the speculative suggestions of fawning designers, who led him into ruinous projects. At length he became a public defaulter. This was a most grievous offence, and 'grievously has he answered for it.' To those who have beheld him in the festive hour, or in the gay scene, the perusal of the particulars to which we have referred, will bring home feelings of an awful character. In his person, Mr. RAVENSCROFT was a most handsome man, and his manners were pleasing and graceful. His disposition was kind and pliable even to a fault. Our sympathy is naturally moved when we hear of such a man having been barbarously murdered, but there is a degree of tragic interest added to it when a solemn Inquest is held over the mangled remains so disguised and changed by the progress of natural decay, that only two marks of melancholy recognition remain by which the most intimate friend could recognise them.

Deplorable as the circumstances altogether are, good may arise out of them. The attention of the Sovereign of Oude will be turned to the necessity of taking the most vigorous measures for protecting the lives of his subjects from the aggression of atrocious banditti that haunt obscure corners of his dominions. The circumstances that have transpired in consequence of the inquest at Bingah throw some strong suspicions upon some neighbouring hordes of *Scear Murwahs*, or *Shigal Khores*. The object of their attack appears to have been two fold—plunder, and the wish to get rid of one whom they considered an intruder. These barbarians look always with jealousy at those who would extend agricultural pursuits, and thus gain an influence which might lead to their own embarrassment. Perhaps, too, they dreaded the too close vicinity of European intelligence, as likely to prove formidable to them in their future plans. Be this as it may, we trust that the murderers may meet the reward of their dreadful crime, and that the Shigal Khore Decoits throughout Oude may be reclaimed from their lawless life, or punished as they merit. Perhaps a few general observations respecting Shigal Khores may be acceptable. Their profession is rapine, and they sacrifice human life, not merely remorselessly when it stands in the way of their object, but with ferocious wantonness. They lead a most wild and unsettled life, and often live in the jungles for months together, subsisting themselves chiefly on the flesh of Jackalls—whence their reproachful name of *Shigal Khores*, or Jackall eaters. The Zemindars instead of checking them and giving such information against them as might lead to their seizure and punishment, it is to be feared too frequently find it their interest to protect them, receiving of course a share of the plunder as hush money—the usual amount being, we understand, one-fourth of the spoil. They always set out upon an expedition about the end of the *Dessarah*, and one expedition frequently takes up several months; but neither time nor distance damps their ardor when they have a prize in view. They assume various disguises, and go in the character of pilgrims, *Byragees* and *Jattrees*, &c. To preserve as much as possible the appearance of being pilgrims, they are always, we believe, accompanied by their women. When the prize in view is large, and well guarded, and a great Sirdar commands the body of Decoits, they assume the pomp of a *Sewarree*. To give the procession the appearance of a Rajah's or rich Zemindar's suite, they take care to be provided with covered doolies, palankeens, tattoos and bullocks, which afterwards prove useful in carrying away any spoil: they are also usually accompanied by a band of music. Outwardly they seem to have no weapons, but bundles of spear heads are privately carried by one or more of the gang, which when they reach the place where the Decoitee is to be committed, they fix on the ends of bamboos cut from the first jungle they pass through. With these seemingly slight weapons they have been known in a night attack or by surprise to overpower parties of Sepoys. Indeed there is no doubt that they prove much more destructive than swords or matchlocks. They never attack but under cloud of night, as at Mukree when the boat of *Budgenauth*, the Patna Banker, was plundered of property to a large amount, and at Bingah on occasion of the late horrible catastrophe.

Our readers will remember that a horde of Shigal Khores, some time back, entered Behar, where they were detained and seized by that active and able Magistrate Mr. SMITH. On that occasion, MAHERBAUN their chief assumed the pomp of a Sewarree. He was afterwards executed at Gyah.

PORTRAIT OF MR. ADAM.

Our readers will perceive below that the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Adam completed the object yesterday, and that Mr. Adam has consented to sit for his Portrait. A Sub-Committee has been appointed to carry the public wishes into execution. Mr. Palmer is the Treasurer, and any surplus subscription is to be devoted to such charitable institutions as the Sub-Committee shall direct. The Portrait is to be full length, and is to be taken by Mr. Chinnery.

We shall feel happy in being made the medium of subscription from the Mofussil.

The Committee consisting of the following Gentlemen—viz.

MR. FERGUSSON, *Chairman.*

Mr. PATTLE,	Mr. LARKINS,
Mr. HOGG,	Mr. TROWER,
Col. PATON,	Mr. PALMER,
Mr. SUTHERLAND,	Mr. ALSOP,
Mr. H. MCKENZIE,	Mr. ATKINSON,
Mr. PLOWDEN,	Mr. H. SHAKESPEAR,
Hon. C. R. LINDSAY,	Mr. J. COLVIN,
Mr. AINSLIE,	Mr. SARGENT,
Mr. MCFARLANE,	Mr. H. COLVIN,
Mr. PATON,	Mr. G. SWINTON.
Mr. WM. PRINSEP.	

and several other Gentlemen, appointed by the general meeting, to wait on Mr. ADAM, to request him to gratify the public wishes by sitting for his Picture in full length, to be placed in some conspicuous place in Calcutta, had an interview with him yesterday morning, at half past eight o'clock, at the House of W. B. Bayley, Esq.

The Committee on reaching the House were introduced to Mr. Adam, who stood surrounded by several of his personal friends.

Mr. FERGUSSON immediately addressed him on the subject of the visit.

We regret infinitely that we have been unable to obtain even a sketch of this address, since we understand, that in feeling, appropriate expression, and happy manner of delivery it was never surpassed.

We shall however if more successful publish it hereafter, tho' we cannot but regret its absence now; since the public will naturally be anxious to know what passes on this very interesting subject. After Mr. Fergusson had finished his address—

Mr. ADAM, evidently overpowered by the sensations produced in his mind by the flattering manner in which the Resolutions had been passed at the Town Hall, and overcome by the pathetic and affectionate address of the learned Chairman of the Committee replied—

"I shall endeavour, in the best manner, my feelings will admit to express the deep and grateful sense which I do, and must ever, entertain of the high honor conferred on me by my countrymen, the British Inhabitants of Calcutta; an honor which, however great and gratifying in itself, is much enhanced in my estimation by its being conveyed to me by a body of Gentlemen, for whom I have ever felt the highest respect and esteem; and with many of whom I have passed a long term of years, in the most cordial intercourse of intimacy and uninterrupted friendship; and even the grateful feelings which these circumstances are so well calculated to produce, are aggravated by the manner in which my kind friend, your learned Chairman, has announced to me the flattering intentions of the Community of Calcutta. Indeed these united powerful incitements, while they convey the proudest and deepest sensations of delight, that my merits should be deemed worthy of such an honor, create at the same time an uncontrollable agitation, increased by the allusions of your worthy Chairman, which absolutely incapacitates me from returning any adequate tribute of acknowledgment for the high and inestimable mark of favor and distinction which has been manifested towards me, by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta. With the most heartfelt pleasure, shall I comply with the flattering request which has been so handsomely conveyed to me by you."

The agitation alluded to was, we understand, very conspicuous, and may be readily conceived. The Committee breakfasted with Mr. Bayley, and the following arrangements afterwards took place:—

TOWN HALL,—CALCUTTA, 11th AUG. 1823.

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed at the General Meeting, held at the Town Hall on Saturday, for the purpose of considering the best means of paying some suitable mark of public respect and attachment to the Hon. John Adam, on the occasion of his retirement from the Office of Governor General.

It was Resolved—That a Sub-Committee to consist of the undernamed Gentlemen, be nominated to carry into effect the Resolutions of the General Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the Town Hall on Saturday the 9th instant.

MR. LARKINS, *Chairman.*

Mr. HOGG,	Mr. H. S. SHAKESPEAR,
Mr. PALMER,	Mr. ATKINSON.

MR. PALMER, *Treasurer*

The Sub-Committee having met, it was—Resolved—That it be the duty of this Sub-Committee to circulate thro' the Treasurer a Book among such Gentlemen as may be desirous of subscribing to the full length Portrait of the Hon'ble JOHN ADAM, and to make the necessary arrangements with Mr. CHINNERY, the artist for the execution of the same.

Resolved further—That in the event of the amount subscribed for, exceeding that required to meet the expense of the Portrait, it shall be left to the Sub-Committee to apply the surplus Funds to such charitable purposes, as they may deem expedient.

(Signed) J. P. LARKINS, *Chairman.*

We are happy to have it in our power, at length, to lay before our readers the pathetic, the feeling, and admirable Address of Mr. Fergusson, on the occasion of his making known the public wishes to Mr. Adam.

MR. ADAM,

We have the honor to wait on you, at the desire and on the behalf of a very numerous Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, who have availed themselves of the occasion which has presented itself, to record the sense which they entertain of the merits of your long and efficient public services, and are desirous of obtaining, and preserving among them, some lasting memorial of the virtues, for which, in public and private Life, you are so eminently distinguished. Your presence, Sir, forbids me from dilating on a topic, on which upon the late occasion, I admit, that I not unwillingly indulged myself; although the attempt was feeble to embody in any language of mine, the sentiments of respect, esteem, and I may add, of warm and affectionate attachment, with which the breast of every man who heard me was animated towards you. I will refain from any such attempt now, and will content myself with reading the Resolutions which were adopted at the Meeting, and which will convey to you in their own words the sentiments and wishes of those at whose request we have attended upon you.

RESOLVED.—I. That it is the opinion of this Meeting that some public and permanent testimony should be given, of the high respect and esteem entertained by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, for the public character and talents, and private virtues, of the Honorable John Adam, late Governor General of India.

II.—That in order to carry into effect the preceding resolution in the most suitable manner, a Committee be appointed to wait upon Mr. Adam, and request that he will be pleased to sit for a full length Portrait to be placed in some conspicuous public situation, as a permanent memorial of his public services and private worth.

If, Sir, the earnest solicitation of myself and other private friends, whom you see around you, and by whom I need not tell you how much you are beloved, could add any thing to the force of the request conveyed from so large a body of your countrymen, that solicitation would not be wanting. But we are assured, that you will feel no hesitation in complying with the wish, which has been publicly expressed, and that you will be pleased to give effect to the object in view in the manner which has appeared to be the most honourable and pure, and therefore the most suitable, and which it is believed will be the most acceptable to you.

If I were permitted, Sir, upon this occasion, to allude to any thing which is personal to myself, I should not be disposed to conceal how much I have felt gratified in being thought worthy of taking the part which has been allotted to me in these Proceedings. You, Sir, are the oldest friend I have in India. I have not forgotten the warm and cordial reception which I met with from you on my first arrival in this Country; but I were prepared for that reception, and all the kindness which followed it, by what I had experienced from one whom you, as I well know, in no ordinary degree love and venerate. Your excellent and much respected father extended to me his countenance in early life; and indeed, I may say that attachment to the name of Adam had come to me as an inheritance from one, now no more, whose memory I am bound to cherish, and from whom in my childhood, I had heard the expressions of regard and esteem which he entertained for "William Adam" with whom from his younger days he had been united in the ties of friendship. Need I say, Sir, that the interest of these Proceedings will not be confined to this Country, as to those who have taken a part in, or been witnesses of, them? Of the feelings with which their tidings must be received by your valued parent. I can in some degree judge from knowing the affection which he once bore towards you, and which cannot surely have abated, because in the fullness of your reputation you have realized to the utmost, the hopes which he had fondly cherished of you.

The honors which are paid to you are his as much as yours. I must with my own lips, not only to communicate to him the earliest intelligence of these Proceedings, but also to impart something of the feelings which pervade my bosom, and the bosoms of all who, on this occasion, have sought to do justice to the merits of a Son so honored and beloved.

Allow me, Sir, in conclusion, to request that you will accept from your friends who now surround you, wishes as ardent and as sincere as can have place in the human heart, for the happiness, welfare and prosperity of yourself and your family.—

MURDER OF MR. RAVENSCROFT.

The fact of the murder of this unfortunate man appears to have at length been established beyond a doubt. The Court of Inquiry to which we alluded in the Gazette of the 17th of July, re-assembled at Bugah in Oude on the 2d and 3d of July, for the purpose of examining the [illegible] and with a view to discover by whom the murder was committed.

It is greatly to be regretted that the original information on the subject was not more detailed and explicit, so as to have precluded a protracted inquiry into such

melancholy particulars. But when uncertainty remained, the full investigation of the unhappy occurrence, however distressing, became an imperative duty.

On the 23d of June an official communication was made by the Aumil of Baraitch to the King of Oude, which contains the statement and deposition of Pirtee Sing, brother of Sheo Sing, Talookdar of Bingah, on the subject of the murder. From that communication it appears that Mr. RAVENSCROFT and the Talookdar had been for many years on terms of intimacy and friendship, that in consequence, about four months previous to the date of the murder, he returned to Bingah with the intention of residing here, to which Sheo Sing consented, that he selected a small spot of ground, about one coss from the fort, in the skirts of the jungle, built a grass hut for his residence, and having taken in farm two or three villages from Sheo Sing, commenced upon the cultivation of Indigo, that settling there he dismissed several Burkundases who had been in his service, contrary to the advice of Sheo Sing, who observed that he had taken up his abode in the neighbourhood of the jungle, and would require protection; that Sheo Sing for a short time sent some of his people in the evening to keep watch, but that afterwards Mr. RAVENSCROFT prohibited their attendance, and he remained there with only ten or twelve dependents, who were in the capacity of Khidmutgars and bearers, Pirtee Sing, deposes to the death, of Mr. RAVENSCROFT, and subsequent burial by Mr. PLATT.

The Court of Inquiry proceeded to the grave, and the monument erected over it being removed they found a Coffin and on opening it, a human body. After a minute examination of the corps, the progress of decay and corruption being so great, the Court could not actually declare its identity, but from the appearance of the grave Clothes, stained in several places apparently with blood, they conceived it to be the body of a man severely wounded and in the way Mr RAVENSCROFT is said to have been. The Court remarked that the body had a large beard.

The first witness examined on oath was Ensign JOHN PLATT, a member of the Court. He was present on or about the 6th of May 1823, when the late Mr. RAVENSCROFT died, and his death was in the witness's opinion, occasioned by the wounds he had received. He saw the remains of the deceased interred, and read the burial service over him. He indentified the coffin in which the body was deposited. He concluded the body to be that of the late Mr. RAVENSCROFT, but could not swear on account of its decayed state. Mr. RAVENSCROFT had a large beard at the time of his death. The witness had heard that the ruffians, supposed to have committed the murder, were called *Seor Murwahs*. They were estimated at nearly a hundred in number. Does not exactly know what property belonging to Mr. RAVENSCROFT was stolen on the night of the attack. Mentions a double barrelled Joseph Manton's gun, a Rifle, and two Swords. He saw two or three camel trunks which had been broken open, and their contents taken out lying about the bed-room, and also a chest of drawers of which two drawers were broken, and their contents plundered. The property which was in a Godowa appeared to the witness untouched. Ensign PLATT shewed six wounds that he had received on the night of the attack.

The second witness was *Imamdy*, Syce. In the attack he received one wound through the right arm, two in the left arm, two in the left hand, one in each side, and one in the right thigh. From the dialect of the assailants he concluded they were *Seor Murwahs*. Swears to the corpse in the grave being that of his master, from the hair and beard.

The third witness was *Golaum Nubbee*, Khidmutgar, who recognized the body of his master, from the hair of his head and beard. The property which he knew was stolen consisted of three swords, one double barrelled gun, and one single barrelled gun. Every one says the murderers are called *Seor Murwahs*. The witness exhibited on his person five different spear-wounds.

Emambuksh was the fourth witness. He saw Mr. RAVENSCROFT dead. Assisted in washing his body, and held the book whilst his master, Ensign PLATT, was reading over the coffin. The murderers are said to be *Seor Murwahs*. The people murdered were two Burkundases, two Washermen, one Grass-cutter, and a child. In all eighteen were wounded.

The fifth was *Deenah*. Saw Mr RAVENSCROFT dead, and held the Chattah over Ensign PLATT whilst he was burying him.

The sixth witness, *Dulgunjun*, Tailor. Was present during the attack in the night. The Court perceived thirteen spear-wounds on his body.

Juggoo, Syce, the seventh witness deposed that he heard the thieves cry, "*Dawa'ee Maharaj*, this murderer has come from Secrora to settle here," and then saw them attacking all the servants. He was present when the corpse of Mr. RAVENSCROFT was washed and buried. From the strange dialect supposes the ruffians to be *Seor Murwahs*. They were about a hundred. Recognizes the body of his master from the beard. The Court observed six wounds on the witness's body.

The eighth witness was *Mursun*, Syce, his deposition the same in substance as that of *Juggoo*. The witness showed to the Court a wound in his back. The robbers seemed to be about one hundred in number.

The Court of Inquiry sat again on the 4th of July, in conjunction with the person de-

puted by the Aumil of Baraitch on the part of his Majesty the King of Oude, to hear whatever evidence might come before it, but after waiting the whole day without being able to procure from the neighbouring villages any further information, the Court was compelled to adjourn. Sheo Sing, Talookdar of Bingah, on a visit he paid to the Court declared that he knew nothing about the murderers, or the motive of the attack, further than that report said they were *Sear Murwahs*, and that they resided in the purgunnahs of Toolseepore and Ekaunah.

The Court re-assembled on the fifth. Information having reached the Court on the preceding evening, that a Brahmin, who resides at the distance of six coss from Bingah, knew some thing of the murder, and those who committed it, Sheo Sing was directed to produce him. *Annant Chowby*, the said Brahmin, was accordingly brought before the Court, and deposed that a Mahajun, named Bowonee Sing, resident of the village Cutcuneeah in the Pergunnah of Toolseepore, is in the habit of lending the *Sear Murwahs* money; that a man, name unknown, the son of a person called Meery now dead, is the proprietor of a village named Bunoonee in Toolseepore, and within one coss of Bunoonee five bands of *Sear Murwahs* reside, two of which are the persons who attacked and murdered the late Mr. RAVENSCROFT;—that *Sewdeen Sing*, uncle to Rajah Don Bahadur Sing of Toolseepore, is in the habit of receiving a regular share of the spoils of the *Sear Marwahs*. *Annant Chowby* swore that he could prove that the stolen property belonging to the late Mr. RAVENSCROFT, is in *Sewdeen Sing's* possession. *Annant Chowby* further stated that a man named *Koolahall*, east Bhoonjah, could corroborate what he had deposed, and promised to produce the said *Khoolahall*, by 12 o'clock the following day.

On the 6th, the Court sat again, the Brahmin having been sent the evening before to bring in Khoolahall. The Rajah *Sewsing* intimated to them that the Brahmin had returned, but that Khoolahall was not to be found.

On the 7th, the proceedings were continued, and the Court addressed a requisition to *Sewsing* to produce both the Brahmin and *Khoolahall*, within the space of six days before the Commanding Officer at Seetora. The President of the Court, Capt. J. GRANT, had on his arrival at Bingah dispatched several men to the neighbouring villages, and a special messenger to *Sewsing*, informing him of the nature of the investigation, but with the exception of the Brahmin, not a man came forward, and those who were questioned on the subject could not, or would not, afford the least information. The Court closed its proceedings on the 7th of July, and returned to Seetora.

The Resident at Lucknow, whose proceedings we understand have been entirely approved by the Governor General in Council has directed the tomb, which had been erected over the remains of the late Mr. RAVENSCROFT, to be re-constructed at the expence of Government.

As the bands of robbers called *Sear Murwahs* or *Shugal Khors* are generally suspected to be the perpetrators of the outrage, and as there is reason to suppose that these marauders are protected by the Zemindars in the neighbourhood, the attention of his Majesty the King of Oude has been directed to the necessity of instituting a rigid inquiry on the spot.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

The publication of the following accident, the particulars of which has been communicated to us by a Correspondent, coupled with what we published yesterday will, we trust, produce a conviction of the necessity of removing from the street those obstructions that so endanger the lives of the community. By the statement of the accident in Ranamoody Gully, in yesterday's JOURNAL, it appears a lady encountered great danger, and here both a lady and a gentleman were exposed the imminent risk of their lives by an improper obstruction in the street. It happened as follows —

On Tuesday evening after dark the Revd Mr J. Hill, the much esteemed and respected Pastor of the Union Chapel, Durrumtollah, was proceeding in his buggy along with Mrs Hill, down the Durrumtollah, at that part of it which passes Wellington-Square. Between the west corner and the center of the new tank there was a cuttcle belonging to some Inhabitant carelessley left by the servants on the street. Mr Hill, in consequence of its being dark, did not perceive the carriage until he was very near upon it, and in endeavouring to avoid it, he almost run down a Native who was passing, and who apparently stupified at the danger and by the calls of the syces for him to get out of the way, made no effort whatever to escape, but appeared rivetted to the spot. To save this man, Mr Hill pulled the horse so violently to the opposite side as to break one of the reins. He thus lost all command of the animal, which feeling itself at liberty, started off at a gallop. With a view to seize and stop the horse, Mr Hill leapt out of the buggy, but falling in the exertion before he could rise from the ground, the wheel of the buggy passed over his left thigh and leg, severely bruising the latter. In the meantime Mrs Hill, who still remained in the buggy, and was hurried along at the mercy of the animal, kept hold of the single rein which remained, and unwittingly, but most providentially thereby turned the horse into the compound of a neigh-

bouring house occupied by the Revd. W. Adam, where the horse stood still of its own accord. She thus escaped the most imminent danger; for the animal entered by a narrow gate-way, and had much greater chance of running into the drain along the road side, which being both wide and deep, would very probably have been attended with the most fatal consequences. The friendly and professional assistance of Dr. Wos, (an able physician from one of the foreign Settlements now residing in Calcutta) was speedily obtained, under whose care we have no doubt Mr. Hill will speedily recover from the effects of this accident.

We were happy to learn, yesterday, that the accident Mr. Hill had met with, was not likely to be attended with any permanent injury, although it would subject him, for the present to very considerable pain and inconvenience. Happily no bone is broken, but his left leg, as was to be expected, has been very seriously bruised by the wheel of the buggy having passed over it. He is in consequence unable to walk, and will probably be confined to his couch for sometime. Immediately after the injury, however, when the wound was recent, he made an effort to follow up on foot the buggy in which Mrs. Hill was hurried away by the ungovernable animal, and speedily coming up with it after it stood still they were soon mutually relieved from the agonized feelings necessarily excited by being separated from each other in such perilous circumstances.—*Calcutta Journal of this morning.*

THE DIANA STEAM PACKET.

We are most happy to learn that the DIANA Steam Packet succeeds to admiration, stemming the rapid freshes of the river with a velocity perfectly astonishing. She left Chandpaul Ghaut at 11 A. M. of Saturday in charge of Mr. Anderson the Engineer and piloted by Mr. Branch Pilot Bason, for Serampore, to take on board His Excellency Colonel Krefting the Governor; she manœuvred off the town for some time until His Excellency and suite embarked when she proceeded up to Chinsurah. The whole time occupied, in running the distance from Calcutta to Chinsurah, was between six and seven hours. There was no flood, but on the contrary, the freshes were very strong, running at the rate of at least 6 or 7 knots, per hour, yet the steam boat moved up the river against this extraordinary current, at the rate of 4 or 5 knots, a proof of her speed that must be satisfactory to the most sceptical, we should think. In the afternoon the vessel returned to Serampore, where His Excellency and suite with the rest of the party on board, landed and partook of an elegant entertainment prepared for the occasion. The party returned to Calcutta on Sunday morning.

As the vessel passed up the bank, of the river were crowded with natives, gazing with stupid wonder on this novel scene. To behold a vessel thus stemming a furious tide without the aid of oar or sail and sending forth from a black column standing in the usual place of a mast a volume of smoke, was indeed a sight well calculated not only to excite the curiosity but, to work on the superstitious fears of the natives; they gazed on it with silent amazement or with loud expressions of astonishment, as the feelings of fear, or curiosity predominated, utterly unable to divine the power by which the vessel was impelled with such velocity. Such was the effect of this specimen of the triumph of science over the elements on some of the more ignorant natives, that several of them it is said, actually leaped out of their boats into the river through fear. We do not vouch for this, but it is by no means improbable. Be this as it may, the passing of the Steam Boat occasioned a complete native holiday, nor were the natives the only beholders of the interesting spectacle, for every window in every house in Serampore, Chandernagore, and Chinsurah, that commanded a view of the river, was filled with eager spectators.

There is every reason to believe that this first trip up the river on the Steam-boat, will be succeeded by many others, for all the party speak with rapture of the delight they experienced in the trip, and declare they never passed a pleasanter day in India. To those who have only one day in the week, in which they can either for recreation or the renovation of health, take a trip up the river, to Chandernagore or Chinsurah, the steam-boat presents the only eligible opportunity of indulging their inclination—during the freshes, for by any other water conveyance, when they prevail, the day would be half gone, ere they could reach the length of Serampore even. The present party was planned by Mr. John Hunter, and composed partly of some of the Officers of H. M. S. JUPITER, and several resident gentlemen of Calcutta. They are unanimous in recommending the steam-boat to the patronage of the public The hire of her for a day is 200 Rupees; but when it is considered how numerous a party she will accommodate, and that the division of expence will reduce it to a mere trifle for individuals, it will not we think be deemed extravagant, more particularly when her very superior accommodations, and the velocity and certainty with which the trip may be performed in her, are taken into account. We ardently hope that the public spirit of Calcutta will never suffer the first Steam boat that ever glided over the waters of the Hooghly, to become a losing concern to the individuals interested in the property of her, for want of their patronage. Forbid it all ye, on whom Fortune has bestowed the means of averting a re-

sult so discouraging to all future efforts to promote the cause of science and the arts, and add to the sum of human enjoyment.

THE STEAM BOAT.

The Steam Boat which proceeded up the river on Saturday, had on board, we understand, the officers of H. M. S. JUPITER, who called at Serampore, and having taken on board the Governor of that settlement, proceeded to Chandernagore, from whence she returned in about two hours. The party then landed and partook of an entertainment provided for them by the Governor. About midnight they returned to the boat, which was at anchor off the flag staff ghaut at Barrackpore, and proceeded to Calcutta early on Sunday morning. From an experienced nautical man who witnessed her manœuvres off Serampore, we learn that she is, in every respect, the best suited of any thing for a passage boat on the river, or for assisting ships in passing difficult parts of it, by towing them over. She sailed backwards and forwards at Serampore several times, and from the same authority to which we have before alluded, we learn that the utmost speed of which this boat is capable, laying aside the consideration of the tide being either for, or against her, is about ten miles an hour. Of course with the tide in her favor, her motion would be proportionally swifter and *vice versa*. The banks of the river were crowded all the extent of her cruise with Europeans as well as natives, and many expressions of wonder and surprize escaped from the latter at the, we had almost said, omnipotent powers of steam. The attempt has thus been made at steam navigation in this country, and that too, on a river remarkable for the strength of its currents, the number of its shoals, and the intricacies of its channels. The result is that the attempt was crowned with complete success, and we trust that it will now be followed in such a manner as to ensure to the natives of this country a continuance of the advantages to be derived from its more general adoption.

FIRE IN THE ARGYLE.

Authentic accounts reached Town this morning, that the ship ARGYLE, Captain Harding, proceeding to China, was on the morning of the 11th Instant, when below Saugor, discovered to be seriously on fire between the fore and main hatchways between decks, they were obliged to scuttle the deck and break out Cotton at both hatchways; by 7 A. M. the fire was entirely extinguished—about 60 or 80 bales of Cotton were burnt, but no other injury sustained—the cause of the fire had not been discovered, but from its situation, it is apprehended to have been intentionally done as no person had been at work in that part of the ship, since she left Diamond Harbour. Every assistance was afforded by the ARCHER Pilot Vessel, and the ships WESTMORELAND and ROBERTS. The ARGYLE has returned to the New Anchorage—*Bankshall Circular, August* 12, 1823

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—As a party were proceeding up the river on Sunday, in passing Isharah, their attention was attracted by the cries of a child, and on drawing near the shore, they were redoubled. Near her, there were lying a heap of ashes, not quite extinguished, and which appeared like the remains of a recent concremation. A number of children were standing near her, and at a little distance three or four grown up people looking on very contentedly. An enquiry was made by a humane individual of the party from whence the cause of her distress proceeded, and it was some time before an answer could be obtained. At length, it was ascertained that the ashes were those of the funeral pile on which the mother of this unfortunate child had immolated herself along with the dead body of her husband, and that the lamentations of the child were occasioned by this cause. This circumstance certainly is a singular one, but I have no doubt that it is true, for the account of it was given me by one of the party, and by the individual who interested himself in the manner I have just described

In the course of conversation on the subject the following circumstance was mentioned as a proof of the good effects of the *friendly* interference of Europeans in preventing the immolation of human victims. A bearer who had lived for a long time in a family was taken ill, and was on the point of being carried to the banks of the river, for the purpose of being given over to the friendly care of the Ganges to be conveyed to heaven. Before he was conveyed there, however, he requested to be allowed to speak to his old mistress, and on being taken to her, he begged her to interfere to procure for him a respite of three days. On her interfering some remarks were made by his friends as to the expence which would be incurred if they were to comply with this request. His mistress promised to pay all the expences that might be incurred, and the result is, that the man who was so near death five or six years ago, is now alive in Calcutta, in the daily execution of his business.

These circumstances are thus narrated to prove that the friendly interposition of individuals is of infinitely more value than all the official interposition of magistrates, and that the prejudices of the natives, allho they may be eradicated by kindness, can never be forcibly rooted out with any prospect of success.

I am, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Aug. 11, 1823. VIDI

MADRAS—TUESDAY, 29TH JULY.

The Ship *Madras*, Captain Clark, from England the 24th of March, last from Ceylon, arrived in the roads yesterday.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Winter and Child, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Mimardiere, Miss Clay, Captain Rowley, 8th N. I. Captain W. W. Stud, Lieutenant Mimardiere, 15th N. I. Mr. H. Harris, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. Joseph Compton, Mr. E. Ravenscroft, Cadet. Mr. J. Brown, and Mr. George Chisholm.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD AMHERST.

On the Evening of Thursday the 24th Instant, a Splendid Entertainment was given in the Banqueting Room by Sir THOMAS MUNRO to the *Right Honorable* LORD AMHERST appointed Governor General of India. After the Cloth was removed, Sir THOMAS MUNRO proposed "The health of LORD AMHERST and success to his lordship's administration.

The loud applause with which the toast was drunk having subsided, LORD AMHERST rose, and, with singular grace of sentiment and manner, addressed the Company in terms of which the following affords a very imperfect sketch

"I beg to return my thanks to Sir THOMAS MUNRO and to the rest of the Company for the flattering compliment which has been paid to me

"As an Englishman, I have, at a distance, been no inattentive observer of those achievements by which our Indian Empire has been acquired and consolidated. I possess therefore the assurance that, in the duties which I am about to undertake, I shall have the aid of talents adapted to every emergency which can arise. Should the course of events on any occasion render the evils of war inevitable, I know that the honour of our arms and the interests of the Empire will be sustained by men, whose names are already enrolled in some of the most brilliant pages of the annals of our country. If more happily the blessings of peace are preserved to us, I shall find the best means of improving them in the well-known zeal, talent, experience and integrity of the Company's Civil Service Fortunately I have only to strive that my administration may correspond to that of my illustrious predecessor. And if I am to seek an example for my personal conduct, I shall not have far to look, since on my left, there is one whom I may well feel proud to imitate.

"I shall only detain you further by requesting you to accept my most cordial thanks for the honor you have now done me, and for the distinguished reception I have met with at Madras."

LORD AMHERST shortly after rose again and spoke to the following effect:

"Gentlemen, I should not venture to intrude upon you a second time, if, in yielding to my own feelings, I were not fully aware how much I shall gratify yours. I propose the health of your Governor, *Sir* THOMAS MUNRO. It would be ill-judged in me, who am a stranger amongst you, to dwell on merit with which you are already so well acquainted: but happy I shall have reason to consider myself, if any services which I may be enabled to perform shall secure for me the high estimation in which that distinguished individual is held in England for his administration of the affairs of this Presidency.

Sir THOMAS MUNRO then rose and said,

"LORD AMHERST has paid me a very high compliment, and it may be expected that I should acknowledge it. I am justly sensible of the favourable terms, in which his Lordship has spoken of me personally, and of the service. The administration of this Government is comparatively an easy task. All we have to do is to give effect to the course of proceeding marked out for our guidance by the Supreme Government, and by the authorities in England. But it has during a long period been the good fortune of India, to be placed under the rule of an illustrious line of Governors General, who by their eminent talents and virtues have adorned their exalted station. Under such auspices has our Empire acquired its present extent and stability. I am satisfied, that this line of illustrious men will be prolonged in the person of LORD AMHERST, and that his Lordship's administration, like those of his predecessors, will at once promote the welfare of India and redound to the honor of our country."

The Honorable THE GOVERNOR then gave the healths of SIR EDMOND STANLEY and *the other* JUDGES *of the Supreme Court*.

After which *Sir* EDMOND STANLEY rose, and begged leave in his own name, and that of the other JUDGES of the Supreme Court, to return their sincere thanks for the polite notice and mark of attention which had been just paid to them, by the Honorable the Governor, and the Gentlemen present—the heavy duties which he had discharged that day in Court to a late hour, rendered him unable to express his feelings on the occasion, as fully as he would have wished to have done. He was happy to observe the general harmony which prevailed at this Meeting, and among all classes in this Settlement.—He could not omit this opportunity of declaring that often as it had fallen to his lot in the course of his life to be present at public assemblies, and to hear distinguished characters deliver their sentiments, he never was more gratified and pleased, than he was that night by the sentiments delivered by the Noble Lord, the Governor General of India—those sentiments so appropriate to the occasion, and

expressed in such dignified and handsome terms, he confessed made a deep impression on his mind, as he believed they had done upon the minds of all who heard them, and he took the liberty of saying, that he foreboded the most happy and beneficial consequences not only to India, but to the Empire at large, from his Lordship's administration. He congratulated this settlement, upon the event of his Lordship's having done them the honour to visit it in the course of his voyage, as it afforded them a better opportunity of judging of his Lordship's high qualities, and appreciating his value, than they could have been able to do, by a more distant acquaintance with them.

Sir CHARLES GREY in returning thanks observed—

The sentiments, which the Chief Justice has so well expressed, leave me little more to do than to utter with my own voice, the thanks which he has given in my name. Yet upon this occasion of celebrating the first coming amongst us of the Noble Person, whose government of India may be said to commence from that time, I must not omit to offer individually, what we have already offered collectively, the most sincere and cordial wishes for his success and prosperity in that Government. I cannot wish him better than that he may realize as much, of what is possible to be done for India, as his pedecessor did; or as he has done, whose acts we have a nearer opportunity of observing—I mean our own Excellent Governor. Let me repeat, more distinctly, my thanks for the honor you have done myself and the other Judges of the Supreme Court in drinking our healths.

Sir WILLINGHAM FRANKLIN concurred with the other Judges in the sentiments they had so ably expressed, and begged leave to return thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

"The health of LADY AMHERST" was then given, after which the Company proceeded to the Umeer Bagh to attend HER LADYSHIP'S Drawing Room—at which there was a large and brilliant assemblage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is with much satisfaction I resume my pen for the purpose of communicating to you the few remarks I made on Jypore, and *the adjacent country* during a hasty journey thro' it a short time since; should they prove at all entertaining or serviceable to you it will give me much pleasure. I have copied verbatim from my journal writen on the spot, because I conceived I should thereby best explain to you my feelings in viewing the objects I attempt to describe; you must therefore excuse the rusticity of the stile, which some of your Calcutta literati, most of whom of course you reckon among your readers, may think reprehensible.

My route on this journey was via Nusseerabad, which place I formerly alluded to as a considerable out-post station on the western frontier, situated close to Ajmere; and as I at that place first came to a resolution of keeping a diary, I cannot do it such injustice as to pass it over unnoticed, but as I believe I have been anticipated on that subject, I shall not trouble you with a very copious description of it.

Nusseerabad then I am led to understand derives its name from the title of "the Nuwab Nusseer Ud Dowleh," bestowed by the court of Delhi on Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart., by whom on its formation the station was considerably benefited. It is situated on one of those boundless plains peculiar to Rajpootana, intersected by small ranges of *barren, rocky* hills, and covered with innumerable pieces, great and small, of loose rocky flint, as well as huge masses sprouting out of the earth, which may justly be termed the *only* production of the soil, (which they so abundant are, they very nearly hide), for not a particle of cultivation, and except in the rains not a blade of grass is there to be seen. To the rear (S. E.) and left of cantonment, scarce a solitary hillock presents itself to bound the view, which is only terminated by the horizon, but to the front (N. W.) and on the right at the distance of from 3 to 4 miles successive ranges of these same nimmer sting hills, of the real appearance of which language is unable to give you a correct idea, form an effectual barrier to the survey. Notwithstanding the levelness of the plain, advantage has been taken of a slightly (scarcely perceptible) rising ground on which cantonment is situated, and to give you some idea of the extreme fertility of the country, I must inform you that from the most elevated spot, but one stunted, dwarf tree, which by some fortuitous chance has sprung up in the centre of a road in the very middle of the station, and not a particle of vegetation, except what is produced at a very considerable expence in the gardens of a few, who can afford the luxury of raising vegetables, meet the eye altho' it wanders over many miles of country. This tree you will readily believe is looked on as a great curiosity, so much so that it is called "Meer Khan's tree," by which name indeed it was known when the spot was selected for a cantonment. Water is by no means so abundant as it would be convenient to have it. Government has at a most enormous

expence most liberally blown up (the expression 'dug' would be misapplied here) a number of wells, and a tank; but the few wells which are not brackish are chiefly dry in the hot weather, and the tank affords but a slender supply of water for not less than 10 000 people, besides the horses of the Cavalry and Artillery. So great is the distress, that Sentries are constantly posted to take care of the water in cantonments, and during the hot weather that valuable liquid is brought from a distance of one and even two coss from some parts of the station, for drinking,—for tatties you may get it as you can. To account for this great scarcity, I must inform you that about 5 feet from the surface is the solid rock, from 60 to 70 feet of which must be blown up before water is discoverable, and even then, the chances are very much against its being drinkable. The expence consequently is great,—on an average about a thousand Rupees—so that but few Bungalows are supplied with them.

From the want of jungal and timber, fuel is of course very expensive, what little there is, is brought from the adjacent hills, where a kind of brush wood very scantily grows, but timber for building or any other purposes is transported from Agra and Muttra, upwards of 200 miles distant. I shall not dwell much longer on the *beauties* and *comforts* of Nusserabad, suffice it therefore to say, that as a cantonment it is extremely well and regularly laid out, the public buildings are all pucka, and on the most extensive scale, we may therefore conjecture that the post will be permanent. The few Bungalows there are, are extremely superior for such a place, but of course very dear, nevertheless, I fear those who built them must have suffered considerably, as half their original costs are not procurable. The best Bungalow in the station cost 21 000 Rupees, and none at all habitable have been built under 5000 Rupees, at present such are to be had to or hire, to circumstances, from 1 000 to 2 500. A cricket court, and large station Bungalow, including a theatre, reading rooms, &c. &c. had been commenced on by subscription and I suppose are by this time finished. Indeed there appeared a general determination to drown melancholy and the blue devils by gaiety and pleasure. *Dum vivimus vivamus*,—'tis a good motto, and I should strongly recommend every one similarly situated, to adopt it. May they be successful in their endeavours, they have my best wishes. The Sudder Bazar is very fortunately well supplied, tho' of course at dear rates, and even a solitary merchant or two from Bombay resort to it with cloth and European luxuries. Immediately in front of the Cantonment is the once royal city of Ajmere, situated at the foot of a range of hills, on the top of which at its N. E. extremity is the Fort of Tairaghur, given up to us, I believe, in 1818. On a very clear day, the Fort is distinguishable from the Flag Staff top over the foremost ranges of hills. In a straight line it is not more than 4 or 5 miles distant, but by the road which runs thro' a pass in the hills, it is upwards of 14. The Political Agent has converted into a very comfortable residence an old native building just without the city, which is surrounded by a wall and ditch capable however, of affording little protection against an experienced or powerful enemy. The city of Ajmere may be ranked high among the first class of Native towns, most of the houses are pucka, the streets are wider than usual, and some of the buildings afford convincing proof of its former opulence. During the troubles consequent on the appearance of the Pindarrees in that neighbourhood, and the petty wars and devastations which prevailed, Ajmere suffered considerably, but under the mild and benificent rule of our Government, and the constant attention and exertions of the Political Agent, it is recovering its pristine celebrity. The fort of Tairagurh which commands it, is naturally so strong as to be impregnable to open force, only on one spot is it possible to climb the rugged rocks by which it is protected, and there a path the only one leading to it, and the only possible mode of entrance is said to be nearly 3 coss in length. The small space of level country in front of the city forms an ample theatre surrounded by low ranges of hills, the soil is every where sands, and quite incapable of cultivation. The Dowlut Bagh in which the royal palace once stood, tho' small, is very pretty, and is situated on the banks of a pretty clear lake, not less than six miles in circumference. Some remains of old buildings belonging to the palace which overhang the lake, have been converted into quarters for the Officer on duty, Commissariat Officer, Assistant Political Agent, &c. &c. The Lake is well stocked with fish, I should imagine, nevertheless that very desirable addition to a good breakfast is but very seldom to be met with either in cantonments or at Ajmere. Alligators, thanks to the prejudices of the natives, who take care to keep a good supply abound, and they may perhaps make free with the rooce matchees. On the opposite side of the Lake, a lofty range of hills, without a break in them, with the exception of a scarcely passable pass leading to Pohur, a celebrated place of religious resort famed too for a large cattle fair in November, effectually shuts out the view, and by no means, you will guess from what I have generally remarked of the hills in Rajpootana, adds to the beauty of the scene. I am proceeding in my description at a very slow rate towards Jeypore, and as I have trifled

away so much paper without coming to the point, I think it advisable to fill up my sheet with further descriptions of the country on the road to that place, forbearing to speak particularly of it till my next letter. You see what you have drawn on yourself by accepting my offer; you did not expect, I dare say, that I considered "*the adjacent country*" in so indefinite a sense; however should you think this too uninteresting, you can suppress it, and a few days will, I hope, bring you what little I have to say of Jypoor itself. But to proceed—After passing the first day's halting place, my route lay in a N. E. direction, parallel to a range of hills, which I kept at no great distance on my left for several days, and which, I have little doubt, is the very same of which I shall hereafter speak in my mention of Jypoor. The third halting place about two or three and thirty miles from Nusserabad, is the commencement of the Jypoor territory, the intermediate one being in the country of the Raja of Kishengurh, the capital of which of the same name lays about 7 miles North of Deedwana at the foot of the hills on the summit of which the fort is easily distinguishable at some distance. The Raja of Kishengurh is an independent Prince, but of no great power or influence He resides in a fort close to his capital, on the banks of a pretty lake, in which he obligingly permits gentlemen from Nusseerabad to fish. The extreme beauty of the spot and superior salubrity of the air, induce parties of pleasure and invalids to avail themselves of the permission, it being situated at so convenient a distance. But I am spinning out my letter to too great a length, therefore adieu for the present.

Your obedient Servt.

A TRAVELLER.

Barrackpore, August 12, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—The generous feelings that actuated your correspondent, who first proposed the erection of a Cenotaph to the revered memory of the late Mr. Ward, deserve the highest commendation. He proposes that the subscriptions towards erecting it, should not exceed One Goldmohur each person, but who is to receive these subscriptions?—if I may be permitted to suggest, Messrs. Marshman and Carey should be the gentlemen into whose hands the subscribers should pay the amount of their contributions, and I have no doubt but that if this proposal were hinted to these gentlemen, they would, without hesitation, open a book for subscriptions. That it would soon be full, there is no question—for, [illegible] that is not ambitious of paying a tribute to the hallowed memory of departed worth?

Your obediently,

CURTIUS.

4th August, 1823.

P. S. If you are aware that there is already open a book for subscriptions, please to inform

Your's humble servant,

CURTIUS.

THE INFANT MOURNER.

"Their attention was attracted by the cries of a child, and on drawing near the shore they were redoubled. Near her there was lying a heap of ashes, not quite extinguish'd, and which appeared to be the remains of a recent concremation."

[*Letter in the Bengal Hurkaru.*]

Upon a woody bank I roamed at eve
Close to the Ganges gliding stilly on,—
And through a glade the sun's last beams I saw
As o'er the golden tide their radiance stream'd.
It was a sweetly pensive hour of calm,
The Myna chirp'd upon the Mango bough,
And gently coo'd the Ring Dove 'midst the leaves.

I heard a fitful cry of infant wail,
Tremulous floating on the breeze of eve,
And paus'd to listen—when the words I caught,
"Mother! mother! O my dearest mother!"
I hurri'd onward to the sandy waste
That edg'd the water. On the ground there sat
Near a heap of ashes smouldering drear
Weary and desolate, a little child,
One tiny hand a drooping flower held fast,
(Emblem most meet of that unhappy child)
The other wip'd away the scalding tears
That from her dim black orbs came rolling down,
As on that ashy heap she gaz'd intent
Repeating still her cry of infant wail,
"Mother! mother! O my dearest mother!"

Stranger, exclaim'd an aged peasant near,
The story of that orphan soon is told
Child of my child, her father paid the debt
Which awful Nature claims, nor reck'd his babe
Who deem'd him sleeping in a heavy sleep.
"And won't you wake my father?" she would say,
"And won't you speak nor hit me on your knee?"
The Brahmin came—a garland in his hand,
And hung it round the victim mother's neck
And then the living with the dead went forth.

The drear procession reach'd this fated ground
Where wood and fire, as meet, convenient lay.
The child her mother follow'd laughing still,
Or ran before her sportive as a lamb,
Or grasp'd the hand whose soft caress was life.
At last the parent stopp'd, and kiss'd the babe,
And as she kiss'd her, down a truant tear
Trickl'd away—and from her quivering lips
The pang that spoke not breath'd upon her child.

A quick presentiment appear'd to cast
Its instant gloom upon that little one.
Unto her mother's bosom fast she clung
And sobb'd and wept. The mother, soothing, plac'd
You flow'r, now faded, in her infant's hand.
The fragile pledge remains, but oh the giver!
One last long kiss she gave and tore away,
And then the pile she mounted by the side
Of him who press'd that bridal couch of Death!—

Her infant fain would follow, but we held
The little struggler while her piercing cries
In vain reached *her*, who soon could hear no more,
"Come back my mother—mother! mother! mother!"

The din of deathful discord rose, and smoke
Ascended blackly through the sunny air.
The crowd dispersed, but still the babe remain'd,
And has remain'd since that dread morning hour,
Weeping and gazing for her mother there,
And finding nought but loneliness and ashes.
Mark the wildness of her young despair
As on that ashy heap her gaze is fix'd
With bitter tears and thick convulsive sobs,
And hark again her cry of infant wail,
"Mother, mother—oh my dearest mother!"

* * * * * * * * * *

FAZIO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

14. Ship *Sun*, J. Anderson, from Cape of Good Hope 22d June.—*Flora*, James Sherill, from Purmacoil 17th July, and Nagapatam 2d instant.—Duch Brig *Favorite*, J. A. Goldie, from Padang 21st July.

12. Ship *Bencoolen*, C. Kirkwood, to Liverpool.—Ship *Seaforth*, R. McDowal to ditto.—Ship *Wellington*, G. Maxwell, to Bencoolen and Batavia.—Ship *Alexander*, R. Dickie, to Penang, Malacca, Singapore and Batavia.

AUGUST 18.

Yesterday's Report announces the arrival of the Portuguese Brig *Novo Destino*, Captain J. J. FONTAS, from Rio de Janeiro 5th June.

We have received Cape Papers in irregular files, from February to the latter end of June, but they contain no intelligence of general interest. It would appear that the loss of the *Apollo*, under peculiar circumstances, had occasioned a good deal of animadversion. We forbear at present from entering into the particulars alluded to, lest we should be prejudging the conduct of individuals delicately situated. Lord CHARLES SOMERSET, we observe, has been engaged in one of the most arduous but pleasing duties of a Governor—that of enacting rules for the amelioration of the classes that most urgently require protection from supreme authority. We have subjoined his Lordship's proclamation for improving the condition of the slaves in Southern Africa, and it strikes us that the spirit it breathes is humane, philanthropic and wise.

The following is an extract of a communication from Azimghurgh, dated the 5th instant:—

"We have had rain here almost every day since the 23d June, and the showers have been frequently heavy. The price of grain has risen considerably, and is likely to rise still more. So continuous a fall of rain is prejudicial to agriculture in general; it impedes the growth of the sugar cane, a staple article of produce in this chuckleh; throws back the ploughings of land designed for wheat and barley, and prevents the ryots sowing "oorid," kooltee, &c. in lands of an inferior quality. The loss of two ploughings is serious to people engaged in the cultivation of lands, which require much labour. Weeds spring up in every direction, and not only add to the labour of the Ryot, but impair also materially the fecundity of the soil. By the destruction of the "Bhudovee" crop, the Ryot loses two months provisions, and is compelled to commence borrowing either grain or money from his "Sahoo" two months earlier than he would have been, had the weather been more seasonable. Farmers are hereditary grumblers in every part of the globe,—and every Ryot in India is a small farmer. Of a truth, though, all Ryots in these parts, saving those lucky fellows who happen to reside in villages, the greater parts of the land of which may be adapted to produce rice;—have some grounds for complaint at present. The Indigo must have suffered too from the rain, the new plant not having been properly weeded is scarcely visible; the old

plant is stunted, and many of the leaves have a seared and withered appearance. My "Jotickee," (what shall I call him?) weather-wise Bramin tells me we are to have twenty days of rain in Bhadoor and five in Kear. He foretold 25 wet days in Sawun; we have had 14 days decent earnest of his prophetic talents. You have read Forbes's Oriental Memoirs; the Bramins, he mentions, are more gifted than those in this neighbourhood, who on the strength of a "Puta" or almanac, purchased for an anna or two from some copyist at Benares, presume in a very Glendower-like manner to cast nativities, fix fortunate and unlucky days, and would fain control the elements. Aware that these modern Calchase's are equally ignorant of "*quæ sunt quæ fuerunt quæ mox ventura trahuntur*,"—Why, you may ask, consult them? I reply, that you must humour the prejudices of the natives ere you can subdue them, that a side-blow, an apparently unpremeditated hit at priestcraft exposes its deformity more, and shows it in a truer light to its victims, than the would-be-moving-hopes of an elaborate fulmination against the faultiness of any creed or the artifices of any sect. Let a man who assumes infallibility as his birth-right commit himself by giving a decided opinion, if the event proves such opinion unfounded, the veriest coolie will be able to discern that the original pretension was—"*vox et preterea nihil.*" The fact of two aspirants to the legacy of St. Peter, fighting with pike and hauberk for the possession of the nominal keys to Heaven, and the real territories attached to the Papal See, and this fact "*oculis subjecta fidelibus*" was perhaps more impressive than any of the tirades of Luther."

As our Theatrical establishment has just recovered from a state of collapse which threatened to prove fatal to it, it may be profitable to its interests to point out whatever appears prejudicial to it with a view to reform. Whatever tends to damp the ardour of Amateurs, or to disgust their feelings, must directly operate to the prejudice of the Theatre. Under this head may be placed the extreme inconvenience occasioned to the Amateurs by persons unconnected with the Theatre going behind the scenes and into the Managers' room. It is impossible to conceive the annoyance an Amateur feels when on entering the Manager's room, tired and heated by his exertions on the stage, he finds it filled with strangers entertaining themselves at the expence of another. Nay, they do not stop there, but even intrude into the dressing room,—an intrusion almost intolerably disagreeable to Amateurs, who are strangers to them, and who do not like to be stared at in such a peculiar situation.

We would again suggest the propriety of having a refreshment room in the body of the house, and we hope to see this improvement adopted by and bye. Some time ago Mr. TIVER made an experiment of retailing refreshments in the compound of the Theatre, but it was not found to succeed, inasmuch as though there were *drinkers* in plenty, there were no payers; and Mr. TIVER found that he was keeping a field hotel not for the good of his family, but "pro bono publico."

But to return from this digression to the intrusion complained of above—Private remonstrance was first resorted to, but this being found ineffectual, a notice was added to the Theatrical advertisement, mentioning the inconvenience experienced by gentlemen, not Managers or Amateurs, going behind the scenes during the performance. This notice however, strange to say, was totally without effect, and the inconvenience approaching almost to nuisance, if any thing, increased,—for besides those who were in no way belonging to the Theatre, any gentleman who had ever formed one of a band of soldiers, played the Cock in Hamlet, the Groan in Richard III., or snuffed candles, or had been a walking gentleman *ipso facto* instantly became a *soi disant Amateur*, and conceived himself privileged to interrupt the *real* Amateurs by taking up a gossiping, lounging, staring position at one of the wings, or more frequently at the gin and water upstairs.

To remedy all this, we understand a resolution was passed at the last meeting of Managers, when it was unanimously agreed that no persons whatsoever but the Managers, should, in future, be allowed to go behind the scenes; and the better to carry this resolution into effect, Managers were desired to use *their authority* to prevent the recurrence of the abuse. To avoid invidious distinctions, NO AMATEURS, excepting the actual performers of the night, will be admitted behind the scenes. Of course those gentlemen who are Managers as well as Amateurs, are privileged men.

We have the pleasure to announce another regulation that will tend considerably to the improvement and comfort of the house. In consequence of the extreme heat experienced at the last play, another ventilator is to be put immediately over the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S box. This will be of considerable benefit to all, and particularly to his Lordship. The chandelier also that hung over the state box, has, we learn, been taken down.

We are sorry not to have it in our power to mention what the next play is to be. The delay has been occasioned not by any want of zeal in the Amateurs actually present, but

from the smallness of the Theatrical band and the paucity of Volunteers. We hear that the Amateurs having understood the inconvenience felt by the audience in consequence of the long though unavoidable interval between the pieces, with a laudable attention to the public comfort had resolved to get up a Comedy; but their numbers are at present so small, that we fear they will be obliged to *double* it, as the Theatrical phrase has it—that is, the same Amateurs must act in two pieces that require not the strength of a regular Comedy or Tragedy. We think it probable that "*The Children of the Wood*," and a new farce, in one act, called "*A Cure for Coxcombs*," will be the next bill of fare at Chowringhee. In the former piece, we should hope to see the part of *Walter* in the hands of our excellent veteran the Jack Ardourly of a late performance; and some hints are abroad of a *debutante* in the part of the female child.

The characters of the short farce will, we suppose, fall to the Tom King, Jack Ardourly, and the admirable Monsieur Morblieu of "*Monsieur Tonson*."

For the last sixty hours, or more, it has been raining at the Presidency almost without interval. Last night and the night before especially; the showers were incessant and heavy. We fear that the inclemency of the season has completely blasted the prospects of the Bengal Indigo Planters for the present. The streets in several places shew the injurious effect of the weather. Several spots, therefore, require repair; among which we might mention the right side of the Course, which is a good deal cut up.

The following paragraphs are from the *John Bull* of Saturday last:—

By accounts received from the Cape we learn that Mr. JAMES MONEY, Commercial Resident at Etawah and Culpee, has proceeded on to England, on the *Sir Edward Paget*. The *David Scott* had not reached the Cape on the 20th June.

We have been informed that Mr. BUCKINGHAM, on his arrival in England, proposed to build a Ship of 1,000 tons burthen, to sail between India and England solely with Passengers, and to carry no cargo whatever.

The hold is to be occupied along with the Live Stock. The Orlop deck to be reserved for the accommodation of the Officers and Crew—and the Gun Deck to be allotted exclusively to the passengers. The Eating apartments are to be above; where also there is to be a Library and a Billiard Room. This latter may seem strange, but during the war many King's Ships had Billiard Tables over the Rudders; Balls of course were not used, but pieces of Ivory of the shape of a Crown Piece.

The capital to be divided into 100 Shares; of which Mr. BUCKINGHAM proposes taking half; a portion of the remainder are to be subscribed by the Captain and Officers to secure their cordial interest in the measure. Some of the Passengers of the *Paget* have taken shares, we hear.

Mr. SALMON was to leave the Cape for Bengal in August.

We have received Cape Gazettes to the 14th June.

The *Urania*, Reynolds, was to sail in a few days for Madras and Calcutta.

The European Intelligence was not of a later date than our own accounts. The following Officers compose the family of Sir LOWRY COLE, whose arrival and landing at the Mauritius we noticed a few days ago:—

Lieut.-Colonel Wade, Military Secretary, (Mrs. Wade and family), Captains During and Maggenis, Aides-de-Camp, Dr. Dyce, Chief of the Medical Staff.

Death at Sea, on board the *Catherine*, Capt. Knox,—G. M. Knox, Esq. His body was taken to the Cape for interment."

While mentioning the Cape, we ought to have mentioned that Theatricals appeared to be carried on there with much spirit,—more than one house being open for the public amusement.

THE IRISH HARP SOCIETY.

The Bengal Committee have much gratification in acknowledging the following Donations to this national and humane Institution within the year 1822-23, and beg leave to avail themselves of the present opportunity to inform the Subscribers to whose generous zeal and humanity Ireland is indebted for the restoration of her ancient Harp and Music, and the present highly promising state of the Society, that having understood it to be a general wish that some measure or other should be adopted to rescue the Irish Bagpipes from decay, and the danger of going out of use altogether, they have strongly recommended the Belfast Committee to endeavour to establish a branch for the instruction of a few Pupils annually on that melodious instrument.

DONATIONS.

	Rs.
T. Hutchinson, Esq. Sultangunge, (2d donation,)	200
The Hon'ble A. H. Cole, Mysore, ditto ditto,	200
The Hon'ble Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten,	100
Master Francis Macnaghten Roberts, ...	50
Major Charles Campbell, A. G. C. Cossepore,	50
Capt. W. H. L. Fitzb, Artillery, ...	32

Major Wm. Hiatt, Depty Mil Sec to Govt. ..	32
Colonel J H Dunkin, C. B, H. M 34th Regt.	20
Mrs Colonel Dunkin, ...	10
Miss O'Halloran, ...	10
Mr Asst Surgeon Buchanan, P. Wales Island..	20
G. O Jacob Esq Artillery, ...	16
Capt. A Roberts, Superintendant Public Buildings, Upper Provinces, ...	20
T M Williams, Esq. Penang, ...	8
Captain Menty, ditto, ...	8
Mr. James Dunne, Calcutta, ...	10
Total Donations, Sa Rs	786

Amount realized, annual Subscriptions following due the 17th March, 1824

T Hutchinson, Esq Sultangange, .. .	40
Col Wm Casement, C B Mil Sec to Govt .	16
Col J O'Halloran, C B 20th Regiment, ..	16
Robert Frith, Esq Calcutta, . .	8
Captain F Macan, P In to H E the Comdr. in Chief, ...	8
Major Wm Hiatt, D M Sec to Govt	16
Captain Robert Fulton, Artillery, ...	8
Edward Brightman Esq Calcutta, ...	8
B Roberts Esq ditto, --- ---	40
Captain James Caulfield, Asst. to the Resident Indore, ---	8
Captain W H I Little, Artillery, ...	16
Edward Maloney Esq Calcutta, .	16
F C Macnaghten, Esq ditto, .. .	16
Capt A Roberts, Supt Build Upper Provinces,	8
Captain S C Crooke 20th Regiment ..	8
Lieutenant Colonel C Fagan Futteguigh, ..	16
Benjamin Ferguson Esq Calcutta, .. .	8
Thomas Brown Esq England, ...	8
John Abbott, Esq Calcutta, ...	8
John Neave Esq Singapore, .. .	8
J O B Lindy Esq Calcutta, .. .	16
W H Smalt, Esq ditto, ...	8
R Macan Esq Civil Service, . ..	8
F J Hall Esq Calcutta, .. .	16
Captain John Patton, Engineers, ...	8
W R Young, Esq Civil Service, . ..	8
Capt Allen Roberts 8th Regt Madras N I,	8
Captain J. D Parsons, 25th Regt. S A Contg Gd	8
Mr James Dunne, Calcutta, ...	8
Total Annual Subscriptions, Rs	368
Ditto Donations	786
Total Sa Rs	1154

August 15th, 1823, remitted at Ex. 2s. £st 115 8

MEMORANDUM,

Annual Subscriptions payable in Europe.

Major General L Thomas, C. B.	£3 3
Major Wm Ramy, ...	2 0
[illegible] Alexander, Esq.	2 0
[illegible] Fulton, Esq	

B. ROBERTS,
Corresponding Member.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 12th instant, descriptive of Indore and the adjacent country, [illegible] year attention for one moment to a few remarks on the general state of the country, and on the personal appearance and character of the Rajpoots in the province of Jypoor, which I trust you will not consider foreign to the subject. The country has suffered so much from having been for a number of years, previous to the overthrow and extermination of the Pindarras, overrun, and laid waste by those formidable banditti, together with the internal dissensions and hostilities which prevailed, and thereby hastened its ruin, as by no means to have recovered its former state of population, in fact, the inhabitants having been compelled for their personal safety to quit their villages, and fly their country, have not yet returned. A great proportion of the few villages scattered over the country are entirely uninhabited and fallen into ruins, and those which are still in preservation have so scanty a population as to be quite inadequate to the cultivation of the country, not a hundredth part of which bears the least appearance of ever having been touched by the plough. The appearance of the plains then with which Jypoor abounds, is desolate in the extreme; hour after hour, day after day, and I had nearly added week after week, does the same monotonous unvarying scene of desolation meet the eye of the traveller, except in the immediate vicinity of villages, where only just sufficient corn is grown for their own consumption, not a particle of vegetation is to be found, the plains are covered with dry grass, and with here and there a small stunted bush, or dwarf tree affording neither fruit nor shade.

The villages and towns are confined to the high roads, and even there very unsocially situated at 10, 12, and even 20 miles apart, in the interior, desolation and barrenness are predominant, and the country is, in the literal sense of the word, a desart. The few places I have seen, deserving of the name of a town, are surrounded by rather formidable mud walls and ditches, with generally an interior fort, or citadel of pucka work, and some have even to boast of one or two ruined pucka houses, the residences of the Qiledar and other great personages, with a few neem trees flourishing about them. To such places the present small population of the country betake themselves; thither they flock for self preservation, a sure proof of the little dependance they have on protection from plunder and rapine under native government. The villages, many of which are miserable in the extreme, composed frequently of not more than a dozen huts of the most inferior description, are also for the most part fortified with the remains of a mound or wall, and protected by a mud fort either in the interior or immediate vicinity. Such precautions in such a country, however apparently trivial and insig-

nificant, were by no means useless roving bands of horsemen traversed the country in search of plunder and even the weakest wall and ditch were sufficient to stop the progress of such troops and save the lives and some part of the property of those who fled to their protection The Rajpoots are in person tall and robust, and are generally esteemed brave, their occupations are those of the soldier and agriculturist, the former of which however they seem to prefer The troops which they bring into the field are chiefly horse indeed they appear to entertain rather a slight opinion of a *foot soldier*, they are extremely fond of horses, which they take a pleasure in breeding, and their mode of training and manoeuvering them when mounted is super-excellent, their feats are only to be equalled at Astleys, and were they disciplined they would be inferior to no Cavalry in the world Independent of these reasons for the disproportioned excess of horse the nature of the country seems peculiarly adapted for that description of troops The immense plains enable Cavalry to act with peculiar effect and render it irresistible when opposed only to the unconnected and undisciplined Infantry of a Native Army The Rajpoots are of a high cast, and evince a reluctance to intermix with the Natives of other parts of India, whom they look down on with contempt They are extremely fond of a red turban, which appears to be a national distinction, equally gratifying to them all old men and boys, and even their women inclining to this color The people are by no means remarkable for hospitality but I believe if not offended they will not *generally* interfere with or insult a European, the natives of other parts however do not think it safe to travel alone through Rajpootana and where some of those have done so, they have almost invariably been murdered But to return to the subject of my letter from which I have too widely wandered, I have not though, from the shortness of my remarks said one half of what I could have wished to have written either on the state of the country or character of its inhabitants you must therefore attribute the imperfection of the description to my being at a loss for room, rather than to any other cause On approaching the city of Jypoor the country becomes unusually sandy, and assumes, if possible, a more desolate appearance than ever, it is covered with high grass, or rather reeds, and without any appearance of vegetation, till within half a mile of the walls when a most luxuriant cultivation bursts upon the view, which with the splendid appearance of some of the fine buildings, which over top the walls presents a highly gratifying contrast to the general barrenness of the country The much esteemed and hospitable Resident has fitted up a native house in a garden, about a coss in front of the city. To the exertions of this excellent gentleman, are travellers in that part of the country indebted for every comfort they derive, by his representations, regulations have been made, and orders have been issued, which prevent in most cases the possibility of just complaint The police, as far as it regards Europeans, deserves the highest credit, and I am happy in bearing testimony to the civility and attention to our comforts which his exertions have procured us and which I experienced in the most gratifying degree Shortly after my arrival I proceeded with a party to visit the city and palace, the Resident having kindly secured for us permission to inspect the latter It will almost be unnecessary to observe that the city of Jypoor which was built about 70 years ago by an Italian, during the reign of Jy Sing, from whom I conclude the city was named is the capital of the province of the same name, and one of the three principal Rajpoot states, the two others being Oudepore and Joudpore It is an extensive city, situated N E E of the Cantonment of Nusseerabad, at a distance of 82 miles, in a valley of a crescent shape formed by the surrounding hills, which are strongly fortified both by nature and art, and afford an ample protection to three sides the fourth having no defence but the city wall, which is of stone, with a pucka facing without either ditch or rampart This city presents a remarkable contrast to the generality of native towns, and is generally esteemed the most beautiful in India Its streets are most conveniently broad and run parallel, and at right angles with the greatest regularity and correctness unfortunately, however the Banecas have been allowed to erect booths in the centre and on the sides of some, which greatly disfigure them On entering the town, the first street bears evident traces of former grandeur and it is still (altho sadly neglected, and in some places from the sloth and selfish prejudices of the natives, going fast to decay) very pretty. It is not less than 100 feet in breadth, and in cleanliness, notwithstanding its dilapidation, might vie with the best in any second rate town in England At the top of it four streets meet, and one of them, the grand chouk, is the principal street in the city, its breadth is from 40 to 50 yards, and beneath the centre of it is an aqueduct, which affords, by means of wells placed at every 10 or 12 paces, a plentiful supply of water, when it is not blocked up, which unfortunately is the case at present In the centre of this street is the principal entrance to the palace of the royal family, of which I shall speak hereafter, and another leading from it in which the Huwa Muhul is situated, is remarkable for its being paved, of which I believe there is not another instance in India. The whole of the buildings in Jy-

poor, whether [illegible] the poor as rich, [illegible] teoture, [illegible] some and elegant [illegible] think, that in point of [illegible] and beauty, the grand check would scarcely be surpassed by more than half a dozen streets in England. The uniformity and regularity which have been observed in planning and building so large a place, are truly remarkable; the whole city must, I should conclude, have been built by the Government, or I cannot account how such uniformity could have been preserved, had individuals been allowed to build for themselves. On visiting the palace we were requested to leave our elephants, horses, &c. &c. as well as our chattas, at the outer gate, as they could not be admitted within it. Our servants were also denied admission, it being contrary to the etiquette of the court to allow menials to enter; we, however, had every attention paid us by the officers of the palace, who were deputed to attend on and point out to us the curiosities of the place. So great was the variety of splendid and elegant apartments into which we were ushered, that I am at a loss where to commence in my description, my paper will not admit of my mentioning a twentieth part of them: I must therefore content myself with noticing such as more particularly attracted my attention at the time. The Dewan Khas, (hall of audience) was, I believe, the first place we were shewn, and I must confess that I felt much disappointment in it. I had been led to expect in the hall of audience one of the most magnificent and richly adorned apartments in the palace, to my great astonishment however, it was a large stately massive building, open on all sides, and supported by marble pillars, but without any of the rich ornaments I had been induced to expect, on the contrary it was remarkable for its simplicity, and in this respect totally different from the interior of the palace. From the hall of audience, we were led to a spot for the purpose, as the Darogah (Chamberlain) confidentially informed us, of being viewed by the Ranee, (the mother of the present Raja, who is an infant of 3 years, and consequently still confined to the women's apartments;) we tried hard to get a peep at her Highness; but altho' we were shewn the window from which she was surveying us, we could not get a single glimpse. The Ranee's state apartments are extremely beautiful, immediately above the palace gardens, which are laid out in the most tasty and elegant manner. The rooms were spacious, and decorated with pictures and mosaic work of a superior kind; the ceilings were most exquisitely adorned, and the floors were covered with the finest white cloth, stuffed with cotton. The windows are strongly fastened, and so well covered with gauze, &c. &c. as [illegible] of her being [illegible] curiosity, although she can [illegible] ear, case observe every thing [illegible] ing on below. Attached to the zenana, [illegible] to this suite, was a market cloth [illegible] which were brass plates with small holes drilled in them, through which the Ranee addressed her Ministers or others with whom she was obliged to converse.

The apartments of the palace throughout are extremely superb, and far exceeded my most sanguine expectations; one room however, more particularly attracted my admiration; in it the most beautiful pieces of the Mosaic work in the Taj have been successfully imitated, and the ceiling was decorated with the greatest splendor and taste, and at an expence which must have been enormous from the profusion of precious stones which have been laid out on them. Attached to several of the apartments are beautiful marble baths, overshadowed by orange and other odoriferous shrubs, which spread the most enchanting perfumes throughout the place; in fact, no luxury, no elegance, of which we read accounts in Eastern Tales and the Arabian Nights Entertainments, seem wanting there, to charm the senses and inflame the passions. The gardens which are laid out in the European manner, are surrounded by lofty walls and terminated by a large artificial lake, in which are a multitude of turtles, so tame as to assemble to be fed on a certain signal, which they well understand. The gardens are of considerable extent, and are watered by fountains in every part: there are a great variety of very pretty trees, and shrubs, and amongst them the cypress, and other evidently exotic. Within the exterior wall of the palace is an Observatory, built at the same time with the city, we unfortunately from the lateness of the hour did not see it, but, I learnt that it was handsome and well built. It is lamentable to reflect on the impolicy and cruelty of the custom, which prevents the liberation of the unfortunate women immured in the Zenana of an Eastern Prince after his decease. All the females on the establishment of the late Raja of Jypore are still confined in the palace, never to be released, except by death. How praise-worthy would it be to break through such a dreadfully tyrannical custom! and how much is to be regretted that some generous noble minded man of rank does not set the example, and show himself superior to so unnatural a custom!

The present Raja will not be released from the female apartments 'till he is 5 years old, when he is to be crowned, and at the same time fetch home his wife, for he is already espoused.

As yet no man has seen the future Sovereign except the Prime Minister, who was permitted as the greatest favor, in consi-

deration of his high rank and relationship to the Ranee, to see him; such an honor being altogether contrary to etiquette.

During the minority of the Raja, his mother is Regent, and with the assistance of a ministry, composed of the principal *Thakoors*, exercises despotic sway. The extent of the palace is immense, and the quantity of marble which must have been expended in building it, would be scarcely credible, were it not known that that stone abounds in the hills in the vicinity of Jypore, from whence the greater part, if not all, of what was used in erecting the Taj, was procured.

All the temples and monuments commemorative of suttees are of marble, and many of the houses, if not entirely composed, have some parts formed of it. There is but one objection which I could discover in this truly elegant palace, and it is one which must immediately strike an European—the want of more capacious corridors and passages; it is remarkable that the passages leading to the principal and most splendid parts of the palace are so narrow as scarcely to admit two people abreast, and many of them without light.

Elephant fighting seems to be a popular diversion at Jypore; we saw several Elephants at the palace, of a most enormous size, and so savage as not to admit the mahouts to approach them. In the rear of the city are some very pretty gardens, and summer houses surrounded by groves of orange trees, and cooled by fountains playing around them, and a number of very elegant light marble temples give the whole scene an appearance of such beauty, as well nigh to make you doubt its reality. Jypore is not celebrated for excellence in any description of manufacture; it has no corn or other articles with which to carry on a trade: I am therefore at a loss to understand whence arises its prosperity and wealth, for it certainly is, as it appears a rich and thriving city. Some very pretty toys, &c. &c. were formerly carved in marble in a most superior stile, but for some time they have evidently fallen off, and now very few, and those quite inferior, and at an advanced price, are procurable.

Ameer, the former capital, of the province, is situated in a small valley, entirely surrounded by lofty hills, which are similarly fortified to those round Jypore, from which place it is distant about 5 miles, nearly North. The road to it lays over a very difficult pass, in the rear of the city, which for the convenience of communication has been paved, but nevertheless the road is naturally so bad as to be scarcely passable.

The palace which since the death of the late Raja has been uninhabited, is going fast to decay. It is situated half way up a particularly high hill, on the top of which just over the palace is an apparently strong fort, but of course I had no opportunity of ascertaining that point precisely. Report had spoken of the palace of Ameer, as far superior to the new one in magificence and elegance of appearance, but from personal inspection I can speak confidently to the inaccuracy of the report, and the whole party coincided in opinion. And yet to do it justice, the Dewan Khas is much handsomer, and the whole of the marble is of a purer nature, and even the workmanship in *some* particulars is undoubtedly superior, yet the whole design of the building is far less grand and elegant. The decorations of the apartments are too gaudy to be admired by good taste, still there is much to be seen at Ameer to recompense a traveller for the fatigue of coming from Jypore. Just below the palace is the city, which appears to have been handsome, tho' of course much deserted, and therefore falling to decay. The pucka buildings are numerous, and give the place an air of magnificence; but there is none of that regularity and uniformity which so materially improve Jypore; after seeing which, the appearance of Ameer would have afforded as little amusement or pleasure, we did not therefore minutely examine, which may account for the paucity of my remarks on it.

Of Jypore I have little more to say; my stay there was too short to enable me *minutely* to inspect it, or several places in its vicinity well worth seeing: of the city itself though, what little I have said, will, I hope, serve to give you some idea of it. Circumstances obliged me to hurry through the palace without allowing myself time to examine many things highly deserving of attention, and the same cause compelled me to leave the place without seeing the Huwa Muhul, Observatory, and other great curiosities in the city and its vicinity, a description of which would, I am sure, have interested you. I trust though that some of your correspondents in that part of the country, will oblige you with further particulars regarding the city and its neighbourhood, more entertaining than it has been in my power to give you. Of the climate and soil of the province of Jypore I have hitherto said nothing; in hopes, however, of a short account of them proving useful, I will as briefly as possible make known to you what has come to my knowledge on the subject. The soil throughout the country is extremely and unpleasantly sandy, and strongly impregnated with salt, a great quantity of which is collected and exported from thence. Judging from the appearance of the crops in the vicinity of villages, and wherever there is a plentiful supply of water, I conclude that the soil is decidedly favorable to agriculture, where the earth is unincumbered with rock and kunkur. I have seldom remarked a more luxuriant cultivation than I saw close to the walls of the city of Jypore, but my ob-

servations were by no means confined to that spot, or even to its neighbourhood. Were the population at all adequate to the cultivation of the country, and the ryots protected from violence and oppression, I have little doubt the greater part of Rajpootana, miserable as it now is, might be converted into as fine a corn country, as any in India. Gram, wheat, barley, and even oats, might be cultivated to great advantage, and with salt and salt petre, and other trifling articles be exported to balance the importation of a number of comforts, and even necessaries which are much required.

The climate is beyond a doubt healthy—the rains are delightful; whilst they last, the weather is temperate, very frequently sufficiently so to make a cloth coat essential to comfort. At that season a westerly wind prevails, whereas in the Duwab, and I believe throughout the provinces, an easterly wind constantly blows. The cold weather is very pleasant, although somewhat foggy at times; the mornings and evenings are extremely cold, but during the day the heat is considerable, from the reflexion of the sun's rays by the rocks and sand. The hot season, altho' perhaps the healthiest, is certainly the most unpleasant period, and the heat is generally intolerable. The hot wind blowing over such an extent of parched country, *burning sands and rock*, is peculiarly distressing, but the greatest annoyance are the high winds which prevail at that season. From the beginning of February to the beginning of July, for a fortnight and three weeks together it blows day and night without intermission a complete gale of wind, and the quantity of burning sand which it raises, so as absolutely to obscure the sun, is most overpowering No exertion can keep it out of the house, it penetrates the best doors: it mixes with your food, which is generally in the proportion of one-fourth sand;—if you venture to open the door, you are nearly buried alive with sand, and if you close it, you are half killed by the heat. But still with all these disadvantages it is a healthy season as is the climate generally, and from what I have seen I still hope that the time may come, when a great improvement in the state of this extensive province may take place. A mild, generous, and wise government will effect this by affording its protection and support to the ryots, and I may yet have it in my power some years hence to inform you that my hopes and wishes relative to Rajpootana have been realized.

Your obedient servant,

A TRAVELLER.

Barrackpore, August 13, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—Should you think the lines enclosed worthy a corner in your valuable paper, you will oblige by inserting them,

Your obedient servant,

Rungpoor, Aug. 6, 1823. F. H. B.

CONTENTMENT.

1.

The Sun had set—the tingy sky
Proclaimed that night was drawing nigh,
The village Minstrel was tuning his last lay,
As the Curfew toll'd the knell of parting day.

2.

Homeward returns the Shepherd with fleecy care,
With family and friends his frugal meal to share;
He wants but little—he asks no more
Than to keep the wolf outside his door.

3.

His little cot, all neat and trim,
His walls bedeck'd with polished tin,
Around the hearth, where bright embers burn,
His children sit, telling each their story in his turn.

4.

The meal is finished, their hands they raise,
And all join in their Maker's praise:
Each with his little lot appears content,
Unknown to strife, but a life well spent.

5.

Ye pomp and power, look here and see,
With little how content man might be;
Your palaces keep,—give me a cot,
It's all I ask—and happy is my lot.

F. H. B

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL AT KEDGEREE.

AUGUST.

17. *Novo Destino*, (P. brig) Captain J. J. D'Souza Fontas, from Rio de Janeiro 5th June.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Sun, (brig) arrived at Burrah Bazar Ghaut the 16th instant.

Favorite, (D. brig) and *Bengal*, (American) ditto at Police Ghaut ditto.

DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

15. Ship *Juliana*, Jas. Webster, for Isle of France.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP WELLINGTON, *for Bencoolen*—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Lieutenant James, Bencoolen Local Corps, Master and Miss Mitchell.

PER SHIP ALEXANDER, *for Penang, Malacca, Singapore and Batavia*—Mrs. Dickie, Mrs. Barnard, Lieut. Barnard, Bombay Marine, and Mr. S. Smith.

PER SHIP SEAFORTH, *for Liverpool:* Mrs. Alt, Sir Thomas Hays, J. H. Alt, Esq. Professor, and Lieut. Ackers, Arty.

PER H. C. SHIP HYTHE, *for Penang, Singapore and China:* Mr. and Mrs David Bryce and Child, Mr. John Ward, Purser H. C. ship Royal George.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 16th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

None.

KEDGEREE.

None.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

H. M. ship *Jupiter*, H. C. Ships *Hythe, Windsor* and *Argyle*.

SAUGOR.

None.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 20 Ship General Palmer, Captain F. Truscott, from London and Portsmouth 28th March—*Passengers:* Miss C. White, Miss H. White, Miss S. A. Smith, N. A Woods, Esq, Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. G. C. O. Raud and W. G. Gibb. Cadets.

Do. Ship Kains, Captain H. M. Cunningham, from London 27th February, and Madeira 5th April.—*Passengers:* Mr. Powell, Asst. Surg and Mr Richards, Cadet

Do. Ship William Miles, Captain Samuel Beadle, from London 10th April, and Isle of France 26th June.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Mackenzie, Lady of Dr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Strachan, Lady of J. M Strachan, Esq. Misses M. Allan, H Weatherspoon, M. Rose, F. Dalrymple, C. Smyth, G. Molesworth, M. Murray, and L. Browne, W. Mackenzie, Esq. Surgeon, M. E. Lieut. J. J. Underwood, Mad. Engineers, Mr. J. Timbrel, Writer, Mr. Edw. Franklyn, European Regt. Messrs. S. F. Mackenzie and Walter Shairp, Cavalry Cadets, Messrs. J. W. Stephen, W. B. Gould and J. C. C. Gray, Infantry Cadets, Mr. J. H. Wakefield, Inf. Cadet, B. E. Mr. G. W. Hutchison, Misses M. Bird, E Siddons, H. M. Norris, M. Loch and C. Loch.

DEPARTURES.—July 18. H. M. schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. E. Tincomb, for Trincomalie.

19. H. C. ship Kellie Castle. Capt. Ed. Lambert Adams, for Penang and China.

Do. Bark David Malcolm, Capt. W. M. Hanwell, for Penang, Sincapore and Batavia.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—July 18. Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, from Muscat.

DEPARTURE.—20. Brig Eugene, Lucus Dufay, to Mauritius.

CAPE TOWN.

AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF SLAVES.

(From the Cape Town Gazette, 12th April, 1823)

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, the Right Hon. General Lord CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Colonel of His Majesty's 1st West India Regiment Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas I, having taken into consideration the happy increase of the means of Religious Instruction, and the opportunities for Religious Worship, which have been established in this Settlement, and the benefit which is resulting therefrom to the community at large; and being confident that there exists but one feeling in the breasts of the Inhabitants, that it is the bounden duty of every true Christian to civilize the lower classes, and to ameliorate their condition, as far as may be consistent with the security of the State, and with a due consideration to the rights and privileges of all: and whereas, it must be evident to every well disposed and religious Person, that the propagation of Christianity amongst Slaves will tend, beyond any other measure, to promote morality amongst them, and to improve their condition and conduct;—do, (under a sanguine hope that the following Regulations may conduce to those desirable objects, and to the removing of any existing evils,) hereby proclaim and order, that;—

1st.—Sunday being commanded, in all Christian States, to be a day of rest, it is hereby forbidden, and declared illegal, to compel a Slave to perform field labour on the Sabbath Day, or any other work but such as is ordinarily considered work of necessity. Complaint in such case to be made to the local Authority, who is hereby empow-

ered to exact a penalty for every such offence, if proved, not exceeding 50 Rds. nor less than 10 Rds.

2d.—Slave Proprietors, who have caused their Slave Children to be baptized in the Christian Religion, shall, as far as relates to such Slaves, be exempt from any tax which has been imposed on Slaves in this Colony.

3d.—The manumission of a Slave who has embraced the Christian Religion, shall not be subject to the customary payment of 50 Rds to the Reformed Church; but such Slave shall nevertheless be entitled, (the same as other Members of the Church,) to support from the Vestry under the usual regulations and conditions.

4th.—Christian Slave Proprietors, residing in Cape Town, and other Towns and Villages and their immediate vicinity, where Free Schools are or may be established, are, after the first day of June next, to send their Slave Children above three years, and under ten years of age, at least three days in each week to the established Free School nearest to their dwelling; and those whose residence will not permit them to afford this consoling advantage to their Slave Children are anxiously invited to avail themselves of any means which may offer for giving them instruction.

5th.—Slaves who have been baptized, and who are not within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, may intermarry, with their Proprietor's, (or respective Proprietor's,) consent, had in writing, and delivered to the local Authority: and the Children of such marriages shall be the property of the Proprietor of the Mother. The same shall hold good with regard to Slaves of either sex, intermarrying with free Persons; in which case also, when the Wife is a Slave, the Children of such marriage belong to her Proprietor.

6th.—The consent, in writing, of the Proprietor, or respective Proprietors, (as the case may be,) transmitted to the Clergyman through the local Authority, shall supersede the necessity of being asked in the Church, or of appearing before the Matrimonial Court, to legalize the marriages of Slaves: and the respective local Authorities shall be responsible, that all marriages between Slaves, are without delay enregistered, as all other marriages are; and that a notification of the marriage be made to the General or District Office, (as the case may be,) established for the enregisterment of Slaves.

Slave marriages shall be celebrated in the Church, on Sundays, where the locality will permit, and in other cases, the Clergyman will once in twelve months, appoint the most convenient places in their respective Districts, for the purpose of marrying Slaves and baptizing Children, so as to remove the inconvenience arising from remote habitations; which marriages it shall be lawful for the Clergyman to perform, upon receiving the written consent of the Proprietors, through the local Authority, as above directed. The marriages of Slaves, and the baptism of their Children, shall be performed without fee or reward.

7th.—After the celebration of marriages, it is forbidden for the Parties to be sold separately; or the Children of such marriages, without the Parents, (or the Survivor of them,) until such Children shall have attained the age of 10 years, except under a decree of the Court of Justice.

8th.—Children not born in wedlock of a Slave Woman, who has embraced the Christian Religion, and has been baptized, shall not be sold from their Mother, unless they shall have fully attained their 9th year:—neither shall such Christian Female Slave, as baptized, be sold, without selling to the same Person, any Child she may have under the age of 9 years,—except under a decree of the Court of Justice.

9th.—The regulations prescribed in the preceding clause, respecting Children born of Mothers, who have embraced the Christian Religion and have been baptized, shall also be observed with regard to Children born of Slaves not of the Christian Religion, and not having attained their eighth year, to whom the special care and attention of the Mother, must be considered indispensable; and all Sales not in conformity to the restrictions comprehended in this and the foregoing clauses, are hereby declared null and void.

10th.—In order further to insure the observance of the preceding clauses, seperate books shall be kept in the respective offices for the Enregisterment of Slaves, of all Slave marriages, and of all Slave Children born in lawful wedlock; for which purpose Owners shall report to that office, in their respective Districts, the date and proof of baptism. Those who neglect causing the Children of their Christian Slaves, born in wedlock, to be baptized within twelve months after the birth of such Children, shall incur a penalty of not less than 25 Rds. and not exceeding 100 Rds. for each offence,—and shall be compelled to have such Child or Children baptized at their own expence.

11th.—Slaves who have embraced the Christian Religion, and have been incorporated in the Church, by baptism, (although transferred, or become the property of Heathens,) are not to be deprived of the right of attending at Church, or place of Christian Worship, on Sundays, under a penalty of 10 Rds. to be paid by the Proprietor; unless justifiable cause can be shewn for such prevention.

12th.—The evidence of a Slave, upon oath, after baptism, may be received by the constituted Authorities, or competent Courts, the same as that of any other Christian.

13th.—The property possessed by a Slave, whether acquired by work in extra hours, (with the permission of the Proprietor,) by donation, legacy, inheritence, or by any other honest means, is inherent in the Slave, and in no event belongs to the Proprietor, except in cases of suicide. In cases where differences may arise with respect to the property of a Slave, or the means by which such property has been acquired, either Party may bring the case under the cognizance of the local competent Court: every Slave is entitled to dispose of his or her property, or other rights legally acquired, as well during life as by will at his or her demise, according to the Laws of the Colony;—but in consideration of the peculiar circumstances, which attach to this Class of the Community, it is here enacted, that, if a Slave die in e tate, having no Husband, Wife, or Child, (as the case may be,) the last declaration of the Party, relative to the disposal of his or her property, if made before two creditable Witnesses, of the age of 25 years or upwards, assembled for the purpose (who shall depose on oath to the truth of their statement, shall be considered valid and effectual for the disposal of his or her property, under the direction of the Orphan Chamber, provided such disposal be not in favor of either of the said two Witnesses,—and the Orphan Chamber shall make the disposal accordingly. In cases where intestate Slaves have no Relations, and make no declaration, or last will and testament, such as above described as to the disposal of their property, the property shall be paid by the Orphan Chamber, into a fund formed for the purchase of such Female Slave Children, as shall have been at one of the established schools during a period of four years, and who shall be particularly recommended by the Committee, for their moral and exemplary conduct during that period. The value of the Female Slaves, whose freedom is thus purchased, shall be fixed according to their actual value at that period, by a Commission of the Court of Justice, and such purchases shall be exempt from all taxes and charges, ordinarily imposed upon the manumission of Slaves. This fund shall be placed under the direction of a Board, consisting of His Excellency the Governor for the time being, the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Justice, the President of the Orphan Chamber, the Colonial Chaplain, and the senior Ministers of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches, and such other Person or Persons, as the Governor for the time being shall be pleased to appoint, who are also empowered to receive all donations and legacies, which may be made, in aid of the objects of this Fund. In the disposal of property left by Slaves, the fees to which the Orphan Chamber shall be entitled, shall be on a scale of one-half, only, of the established fees of that Institution.

14th.—Every Slave is to be daily supplied with sufficient and wholesome food: and in cases of dissatisfaction relating thereto, appeal may be made, by either Party, to the local Authority, and if deficiency, or bad quality, be proved, the Proprietor or Employer, for the time being, shall incur a penalty of 25 Rds. and, for a second offence, a penalty of 50 Rds. to be disposed of as hereinafter directed, in Clause 23. If, on the contrary, the complaint be proved to be unfounded, or frivolous, the Complainant may be proceeded against as hereinafter directed.

15th.—Every Slave is to be kept provided with good and sufficient clothing, by the Proprietor for the time being; and in case of dissatisfaction, appeal may be made, under the same provisions and penalties on either side, as stated in Clause 14.

16th.—Slaves employed in garden or field labour, are not to be compelled to work more than 10 hours in each 24 hours, from the 1st April to the 30th September, nor more than 12 hours in 24 hours, from the 1st October to the 31st March, inclusive; except during the ploughing or harvest seasons, or on extraordinary occasions, when a remuneration shall be made to them in money, or by an additional proportion of food, according to the discretion of the local Magistrate, (if appealed to,) under a penalty not exceeding 50 Rds. nor less than 10 Rds.

17th.—Proprietors, or Persons employed by them, are not at liberty to inflict any punishment on a Slave, beyond what may be considered a mild domestic correction; this correction is only to be given with rods, or other implements of domestic punishment; it is not to exceed 25 stripes, and is, in no case, to be repeated within 24 hours, nor until the Delinquent shall have recovered from the effects of any former correction, under a penalty, in breach of any of the provisions of this Clause, not exceeding 100 Rds. nor less than 50 Rds. for each offence.

18th.—Should it be necessary for the security or safety of a Family, or Individual, to put of Slave in irons, the same shall be reported within 24 hours, to the local Authority, under a penalty of 50 Rds. stating the cause and circumstances under which such measure could be justified.

19th.—Maltreatment of a Slave by the Proprietor, not attended with death, may be punished by fine, imprisonment, banishment, or other sentence of the Law, according to the nature of the case, and the degree of cruelty exercised; and the Slave may be publicly sold for the account of the Proprietor, but under special condition of never again coming into his power, or into that of his Parents, Children, Brothers, or Sisters; but when the maltreatment of a Slave has been attended with Death, it

must be recollected that the Court, in giving judgement, will be guided by the law applicable to homicide.

20th.—Maltreatment of a Slave by the Overseer or Representative of the Proprietor, or other Individual, shall be punished as if the same had been inflicted on a free Person placed under the superintendance or direction of such Overseer or other Representative of the Proprietor. Domestic punishment is forbidden to be inflicted on a Slave by any other hand than that of the Proprietor, Employer, or Overseer, (not being a Slave,) except in cases where the proprietors or Employers having no free Person in their employ, are Females, or infirm, or suffering under disease, or are upwards of 60 years of age,—under a penalty of 100 Rds. nor less than 50 Rds. to be paid for each offence, by the Person who has caused such illegal punishment to be inflicted.

21st.—On the complaint of a Slave to the local Magistrate against the Proprietor, or other Individual, the Magistrate shall take charge of the complaining Slave, and enquire into the case forthwith; in order should the complaint be well founded, to proceed against the person complained of, in such manner as the law directs:—but, should the complaint prove groundless, the Slave shall be condemned to such legal punishment, as the nature of the case may require.

22d.—The corpse of a Slave shall not be intered, without permission being first obtained from the Fiscal, Landdrost, or Field Cornet, under whose immediate jurisdiction the Employer, for the time being, resides —under a penalty of 50 Rds.

23d.—All penalties incurred under the provisions of any of the Clauses in this Proclamation, shall be disposed of as follows —one-third to the Informer, and two-thirds to the Fund specified in Clause 13, for purchasing the freedom of Female Slave Children, of the Free Schools.

24th.—It is clearly to be understood, that none of the provisions contained in the foregoing Clauses, do, or will effect, in any degree, the property of the Proprietors in their Slaves, or their just claims to their services.

And that no Person may plead Ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed, in the usual manner.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 18th Day of March, 1823.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor.

(Signed) C. BIRD, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 8TH AUGUST, 1823.

No. 93, of 1823. As Officers Commanding permanent Escorts at Residencies and Political Agencies receive exactly the same rate of "Established Allowance" for Writing, Stationery, &c. as drawn by Officers in Command of Companies of the Line, "Sircars" or "Writers," heretofore allowed with such Escorts, are not to be drawn for after the expiration of the current month.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 15TH AUG. 1823.

No. 94, of 1823. The following Appointments made by the Governor General, are notified in General Orders.

Captain William Fendall, of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Lordship.

Captain Irwin Maling, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Supernumerary Aide de Camp to His Lordship.

Brevet Captain Edward Lawrence of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, will continue to Officiate as Deputy Pay Master and Post Master at Cawnpore, during Captain Maling's absence, or until further Orders.

Assistant Surgeon William Graham, M. D., to be first Garrison Assistant Surgeon of Fort William, vice Hewett, proceeded to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Cavell, to be second Garrison Assistant Surgeon of Fort William, vice Graham.

Assistant Surgeon William Mitchelson is permitted to proceed to New South Wales for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 12 Months.

Captain Alexander Cock, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The following Non-Commissioned Officers are admitted to the benefits of the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and modified by General Orders of the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to reside and draw their Stipends at the places specified opposite to their names.

Serjeant Major Hugh Sutherland, of the Purnea Provincial Battalion, Dinapore.

Serjeant John Hughes, Bazar Serjeant at Neemuch, Cawnpore.

Serjeant Charles Gooderham, of the Invalid Establishment, Presidency.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 15TH AUG. 1823.

No. 96, of 1823. The Governor General in Council is pleased to nominate Captain Edward Garstin, of the Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces, and to receive charge of the Civil Buildings at the Presidency, during the absence of Lieutenant Buxton, deputed to Moorshedabad to superintend the construction of a Palace for the Nabob, or until further Orders.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Jaunghera, 29th July 1823

Cornet G. J. Fraser is removed from the 4th to the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry as the junior of that rank.

Apothecary Dick is directed to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore, until further orders.

1st. Lieutenant J. Henry Jarvis is appointed Interpreter to the Artillery Regiment under the provisions of the Government General Order, No. 25, of the 30th May last.

Lieutenant Vernon, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry at Barrackpore, until the 15th October next, when he will proceed and join his proper Corps

Serjeant Wm. Byrne, now attached to the Department of the Town Major of Fort William, is appointed Serjeant Major to the Mundlaisur Local Battalion, and directed to join without delay.

Gunner S. Burns, of the Regiment of Artillery, is transferred to the Department of the Town Major of Fort William.

Assistant Surgeon Mitchelson having been reported Sick, Assistant Surgeon Mottley, attached to the Artillery at Dum-Dum, is directed to afford Medical aid to the Detachment of His Majesty's Troops proceeding by water to the Upper Provinces under the Command of Captain Gully of the 87th Regiment.

Acting Assistant Apothecary Wm. Priestley and Assistant Apothecary John Bennett are directed to accompany the above mentioned Detachment, the latter in the capacity of Assistant Steward.

Ensign Wm. Saurin, admitted to the Service in Government General Orders of the 18th Instant, is appointed to do duty with Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment of the European Regiment at Dinapore, and directed to proceed by water to join along with Captain Snodgrass' Detachment.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Stewart, at present attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is directed to join and do duty in the Artillery Hospital at Dum Dum until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 13th Regt. Lieutenant G. H. Cox, from 11th July to 11th November, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Ordnance Comt.—Assist. Commissary Bowman, from 1st August, to 1st December, in extension, on Medical Certificate, and to enable him to join.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Soorujgurrah, 31st July, 1823.

The following Removals are to have effect from the 1st Proximo in the Battalions of Infantry Levies, and the Native Officers removed are to be sent to join their new Corps without delay.

Major Wood's Levy is to send three Subadars to Captain Watson's Levy, and three Subadars and six Havildars to Captain Gilman's Levy.

Major Smith's Levy is to send one Jemadar to Captain Watson's Levy, and six Naicks to Major Wood's Levy.

Captain Gilman's Levy is to send three Naicks to Major Wood's Levy.

After these transfers are effected the Havildars are to be completed to the Establishment for a Regular Battalion, by promotion from the Naicks now attached to them.

The effect of this Order, and that of the 24th Instant, will be to leave these Battalions with the following number of Native Officers:

	Subadars.	*Jemadars.*	*Havildars*	*Naicks.*
Major Wood's Levy, ...	4	9	50	45
Captain Watson's ditto, ...	4	9	50	46
Major Smith's ditto, ...	5	10	50	49
Captain Gilman's ditto, ...	4	10	50	45

Orders will hereafter be given for these Battalions being completed with the few Native Officers still required.

The supernumerary Havildars and Naicks with the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment are to be removed to the 33d and 34th Regiments, as follows:

	Havildars.	Naicks.
To the 1st Battalion 33d, ...	5	5
" 2d Battalion 33d, ...	5	5
" 1st Battalion 34th, ...	5	4
" 2d Battalion 34th, ...	4	5
Total	19	19

They are to be struck off the strength of the 20th Regiment from the 1st Proximo, and returned as Supernumeraries transferred to the new Regiments, doing duty with the Battalion. They will proceed along with the other Men to be drafted from the 20th into the 33d and 34th Regiments to join their new Corps.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters on the River, above Soorujpoorah, 1st August, 1823.

Whenever an Officer rejoins his Corps or Station after leave of absence he is to be noticed in the Returns and Muster Rolls as "Rejoined from Leave on *that date*" although the whole of the period for which he had permission to be absent may not be expired.

The Returns and Muster Rolls will thus convey sufficient notice of his return to his duty to the Departments concerned; and the practice which has prevailed of formally cancelling in General Orders the unexpired portion of leave in such cases, will in future be discontinued.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl of the Army

Head Quarters, on the River, above Soorujpoorah, 2d August, 1823.

Major Sargent's appointment, under date the 17th July, of Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) S. Thornton to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, while it may continue separated from the Head Quarters of the Battalion, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Hunter, now attached to the Artillery at Mhow, is appointed to do duty with the Rampoorah Local Battalion; and Assistant Surgeon Pringle, on being relieved by Mr. Hunter, will proceed to Neemuch and join the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment, with which he will do duty.

Brigadier Knox's appointment, on the 28th June, of Ensign Welchman to take charge of the 5th Company of Pioneers until the arrival of a Pioneer Officer at Nusserabad, is confirmed.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Alex. F. P. Macleod, now attached to the Goruckpore Light Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Ramgurgh Local Battalion.

Lieutenant H. C. McKenly, who was appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment in General Orders of the 12th June, is directed to continue to do duty with the 2d Battalion of the Regiment until the end of the Rainy Season, when he will proceed to join the 1st Battalion at Nagpore.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction an Exchange of Appointments between Brevet Captain and Adjutant Noton, who is appointed Interpreter, and Lieutenant and Interpreter Grigg, who is appointed Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment. Captain Noton's appointment as Interpreter is to be considered as subject to the condition prescribed in General Orders of the 17th February last.

Lieutenant Sheriland, of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment, is appointed to do duty until further orders, with the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment at Barrackpore.

Lieutenant-Colonel Logie's appointment of Brevet Captain A. Stewart to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Batt. 12th Regt.—Captain C. Ryan, from 15th April to 1st September, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

2d Batt. 20th Regt.—Assistant Surgeon B. Macleod, from 10th August to 10th November, in extention to remain at Cawnpore.

2d Batt 2d Regt.—Lieutenant J. L. Jones, from 1st August to 30th September, in extension, on his private affairs.

1st Local Horse,—Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, from 25th August to 25th October, to visit Bareilly.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Barr, 4th August, 1823.

With reference to Government General Orders, No. 55, under date the 27th June, the undermentioned Assistant Apothecaries and Assistant Stewards are posted to the General Hospital at the Presidency, and directed to join on being relieved from the duties on which they may be now employed, if opportunities be not likely soon to occur for their proceeding to their destination with Detachments of European Troops;

Assistant Apothecary William Hannah
Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Thomas

Acting Assistant Apothecary W. Priestley.

Assistant Steward J. W. Tibbetts.

Assistant Steward Charles Hyde.

Assistant Apothecary John Mackenzie is posted to the Hospital of His Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot

Serjeant Pretty is, at his own request, removed from the situation of an Overseer in the Barrack Department at Benares, and appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment

Quarter Master Serjeant Staunton, of the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed an Overseer in the 5th (or Secrole) Divison of the Barrack Department vice Pretty.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence :

Artillery Horse Brigade, Lieut Kempe, from 15th July to 15th November, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to his making an application for Furlough

JAS NICOL,
Adjt Genl of the Army

Head-Quarters, on the River off Bankeypore 6th August 1823

During the absence of the Judge Advocate General from Head-Quarters, the Proceedings of all General Courts Martial are to be transmitted *direct* addressed to the Military Secretary of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, at Head-Quarters.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment :

6th Regiment Light Cavalry

Cornet F. Coventry to be Adjutant, vice Anstruther, who resigns that appointment.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence

Hill Bildars,—Captain A Lomas, from 20th July to 20th September, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

2d Batt. 8th Regt Ensign W T Savary, from 1st September to 1st March 1824 to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

JAS NICOL
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters on the River, 31*st July*, 1823

No. 2973. GENERAL ORDER.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell to Assistant Surgeon Mosiyn, 41st Regiment, to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account, for 2 years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

The permission granted by Major General Thomas, Commanding at Cawnpore, to Cornet Stewart, 16th Lancers, to proceed to Calcutta on Sick Certificate, is confirmed and that Officer has leave of absence from the 8th Instant for 3 months, on or before the expiration of which, should the state of his Health require it and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application to the proper authority for leave to return to Europe

Division Orders by Major General Dalzell of the 21st instant, permitting Private James Wright of His Majesty's 16th Lancers to remain in Calcutta, with Captain King of that Corps, until that Officer proceeds to join the Regiment, is confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

Head Quarters, on the River, off Dinapore, 9th August, 1823

No 2974 GENERAL ORDERS

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta 5th November 1816, his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned, Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 30th day of June, 1823.

54th Foot, Lieutenant E. A Evanson

The promotion of Lieutenant J. Adam to a Company in His Majesty's 67th Regiment as notified in the General Orders of the 18th Dec. last, is cancelled. Lieutenant Cassidy will succeed to the Company vacant by the Death of Captain Hall, until His Majesty's pleasure is known.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

AUGUST 21.

Yesterday evening an extra Bankshall Report announced the arrival of the *William Miles*, Captain BEADLE, from London the 10th April, and Madras the 14th inst.

Passengers per William Miles.—Misses M. Bird, F Siddons, Lydia Brown, H. M. Norris, Margaret Loch, C. Loch; Mrs. McKenny, Servant to Miss Siddons; McMahon, ditto to Miss Norris; Messieurs Stephen, Gould, Gray, and Wakefield, Cadets, and G. W. Hutchinson, Free Mariner.

From Madras.—Two Misses Dicksons, two Misses Spottiswoods, Major Nixon, and Captain Dalgairns.

We regret to learn that the Right Honorable the Governor General is indisposed, in consequence of which, his Lordship's dinner party, intended for this evening, is postponed

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We have much pleasure in publishing the following well-merited tribute to departed worth The respected and lamented individual to whom it relates was too well known as an able and zealous Officer and an excellent man, to render any thing like an attempt at eulogy from us unnecessary We have only to add, that every possible mark of respect was paid to his remains, which were followed to the grave by Major General REYNELL and every person at the station of Meerut

DIVISION ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Meerut 26th July, 1823.

It is with deep concern that Major-General Reynell has to announce to the Division the death of Dr Keys Superintending Surgeon of the Kurnaul Circle, an event which took place last night, after a tedious and painful illness

In the course of a service exceeding twenty years in India Doctor Keys could hardly fail to be well known to most of the Officers of any long standing in this army and the Major General is fully persuaded from his own knowledge of the worth and amiable qualities of him whose death he laments, that it was only necessary for such an individual to be known, either in the exercise of his professional duties, or in the walks of private life, to ensure to his memory a sincere and feeling of respect and lasting regard

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To [illegible] the Steam Boat, at [illegible], we don't not, to have a table of the rates at which she undertakes voyages

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that the STEAM VESSEL "DIANA" is now ready to receive applications for hire either up or down the River, at the undermentioned prices, viz.

Hire per Trip down the River, and back.

	Sa. Rs.
To Budge-Budge and Myapore,	150
— Fultah,	200
— Diamond Harbour,	250
— Culpee,	300
— Kedgeree,	350
— Saugor,	400

Up the River, and back.

	Sa. Rs.
To Serampore and Barrackpore,	150
— Chandernagore and Chinsurah,	200
Bansburreah and Tripanny,	225
— Sooksagor and Chagdah,	250
— Culna, Santipore and Hanskolly,	300
— Kishnagar and Nuddeah,	350
— Augurdeep and Cutwah,	400
— Pallassey and Coolbarreah,	550
— Berhampore and Moorshedabad,	700
Demurrage per day,	100

The Steam Vessel has superior Accommodations for Passengers, with every necessary convenience attached, and may be engaged either by the day, week, or month, at the rate of Two Hundred Sicca Rupees per day—the hire commences from the time the Vessel is held in readiness, and continues till she returns, and is discharged in Calcutta.

Application to be made to the Master, at No 4, Crooked Lane, or on Board at Bilinee Ghaut.

J. W ANDERSON,
Master of the Steam Vessel Diana

N B —The Vessel will run about *Nine Miles an Hour*, in still water, and the average of her [illegible] Calcutta to Saugor and back will be about [illegible] days, and the other places in proportion [illegible] time.

INDIA NEWS.

With most sincere regret we [illegible] another very severe inundation [illegible] en state of the River [illegible] which with the late heavy [illegible] prepared our minds for the following [illegible] ment, which will, we have no doubt, call forth a sympathy commensurate with the occasion

On the 7th [illegible] of the River rose so very high as to threaten the safety of the Cantonments at Barrackpore, [illegible] the 8th the Bunds burst to the [illegible] below, on the following day to [illegible] the City of Moorshedabad [illegible] all in the interior was much reduced but [illegible] was to be expected, the Jheels were soon filled, the cultivated Country began to be overflowed, so that [illegible] the whole of the rich Rice crop; [illegible] the neighbourhood have been covered with water, and now nothing of the labour of the cultivators is visible, save only a few spots here and there of particular crops preserved by the height of their soil above the natural level of the Country. On the fourteenth the water had risen so high as to force the whole of the Sepoys to abandon the lines — but they are now encamped on a higher spot of ground, dry when the accounts came away, their women and children are gradually driven from their huts, and assembling together on the highest spots of ground they have access to. The sick Sepoys have been obliged to be removed from their Hospital, and have got into an old Dwelling House, near to the

Provincial Court House. The burying places are both under water, so that an European Soldier was obliged to be interred behind the Hospital. There are a number of labourers, aided by some of the European Soldiers, employed in raising a small Bund with a view of preventing the water from entering the Cantonment Barracks, but whether it will prove effectual is at present dubious. All the Country to the Eastward of the City (Fendall and Ufzul Baghs, Chumpa, and Moidapoor) is in like manner becoming one expanse of water, and how far it may extend, and to what height it may attain, does not at present appear to be within the compass of conjecture. It is hoped that the houses within the European Cantonments are sufficiently high to keep out the water at the highest level it may attain, but great apprehensions are entertained that the centre square will be overflowed. Intimation has also been received that the whole Country from Plassey to Berhampore is under water, owing it is said, to the Bunds having broken in seven different places; the whole crops are destroyed, and many Villages carried bodily into the river; yet the river continues to flow with such a flood into the interior, that great damage must ensue.

The local authorities, we understand, are now very busy, but it is to be feared their exertions will do little good in the present state of affairs.

This is a most disastrous and distressing occurrence, and on which all dilation is superfluous—the simple statement will convey a far more adequate idea of the distress and devastation, than any amplitude of expression which we could employ—unaccompanied by particular details.

Although the Steam Boat did not reach the *Jupiter* in the time expected by her Commander, we certainly think that she effected more towards establishing her character, than if she had actually made the passage in six hours in fine weather. She did it in less than twelve against a fresh gale, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter from one of the Gentlemen who went down in her to join the *Jupiter*; and we very sincerely congratulate the Proprietors on this convincing proof of her qualities as a Sea Boat. We ardently wish there was another established as an Anchor and Life Boat, and really think it deserving the consideration of the Insurance Committees:—

"After opposing every obstacle in point of wind and weather we have reached the *Jupiter* at 7 o'clock.

"It is now I think ascertained pretty certainly what she can do against half a gale of wind and the sea so heavy that she took it in over all, and frequently right into the after cabin, she behaved uncommonly well. It was blowing so hard here when we arrived, that the Ships had their top gallant masts down.

Extract of a Letter from Patna, dated August 9th, 1823.—"Such incessant rain, I hardly ever recollect; I do not believe we have had above three or four clear days since the 23rd of June, and the whole country is under water. The Bhudwee crop is entirely destroyed, and the Rice crop very much injured. If we have not clear weather soon, I much fear we shall have a scarcity. The Indigo Planters have suffered dreadfully, and I am afraid there is no chance of their even saving their expences.

"Since writing the above, the river has risen most rapidly, and was this morning within a few inches of the steps of my house."

"Luckily it has begun to fall, or I know not what would have been the consequences. It was all over the Parade, and the Bazar near Bolt's two feet in the water. A great many of the Houses were thrown down, or rather *washed* down, and the people nearly drowned as well as starved, for grain has become both scarce and dear. Twelve seers of Rice only for a Rupee, it has been fair for the last two days and I hope will enable the people to plant rice, wherever the ground is not entirely covered with water, and probably prevent a famine, which they appear to expect. By a letter which I received from Tirhoot this morning, I am sorry to find, that the Indigo Planters' crops have been entirely swept away by the unusual high rise of the Rivers, the people there are actually starving, they cannot get grain in consequence not only of the scarcity but the impossibility of transporting it by land, from the Bunds and Roads having been destroyed, and there having made no provision for getting it by water. The account of the misery and distress of the people, is most melancholy, I trust however it will only be temporary, there can be no doubt the grain merchants will raise the price of grain as high as possible.

AFFRAY IN THE BOW BAZAR.

An Officer of a Ship in the Free Trade, made, it appears, a complaint at the Police against a Seaman who formerly belonged to the same Vessel, but who had been discharged for ill conduct, for assaulting him in the streets in consequence of some ill-will no doubt he bore him while in the ship. A Police Officer was sent to apprehend him, who found him in a Punch House in the Loll Bazar. The ship officer pointed him out to the Police Serjeant, and the Serjeant informed him of the nature of his visit and desired he would accompany him to the Police Office. The Seaman immediately got up from the table where he was sitting, in a great passion, and with a knife in his hand, threatened the mate of the ship. The Serjeant however interfered and prevented him carrying his threats into execution. He then requested the Serjeant would allow him to finish his breakfast which was complied with. He proceeded as the Serjeant thought to re-

sume his former seat at the table where a number of more Seamen were also collected, but on his getting a little distance from the Police officer, he ran to the door where the Mate was standing, and commenced a violent assault on him. The Serjeant was prevented from giving any assistance by the rest of the Seamen who kept him from going out of the room. He however effected his release by rushing through them, and immediately seized the delinquent, and was taking him away when some of his ship mates and other Seamen who were in the house attempted to rescue him; the Serjeant it appears (from his evidence before the magistrates,) had 5 or 6 Sepoys, of the Town Guard, waiting for him at the street door of the Punch House, to whom he called for assistance. The Seamen commenced by rescuing the prisoner, but the Sepoys took him again, and kept the fellows at bay while the Serjeant was carrying off his prisoner; more Seamen coming up and some of them having armed themselves with sticks, began a furious assault on the Guard, the latter keeping retreating and preventing the Seamen from overtaking the Serjeant. On coming to the cross roads at the Bow Bazar they overpowered the Sepoys and was very near coming up to the Serjeant, when another of the town Serjeants hearing of the disturbance proceeded and met 6 or 7 of them within ten or twelve yards of the Chokey Gate armed with sticks, and a little further on, another party beating some Sepoys. He immediately called out more of the Sepoys who are stationed in a Barrack opposite the Chokey, but before they came out he ran to the assistance of a Sepoy who he had seen defending himself from the attacks of *two* Seamen. He knocked one of them down and laid hold of the other. The first party turned back, and joined by the other Seamen, who were in the rear commenced again the affray—but the Sepoys who were called out coming up and seeing some of their brother comrades wounded and bleeding, a battle ensued, and after a good many cut heads &c. on both sides, the Seamen began to run; some were apprehended, and the rest took refuge in a Punch House: a Serjeant proceeded with a party of the Sepoys to the house, in front of which were a number of Natives collected. A Buggy in which were two Gentlemen drove furiously thro' the crowd and unfortunately run over two of the Sepoys who were much hurt, one of the gentlemen jumped out and ran away, the other remained in the buggy, and began to use his whip right and left on the people; he got thro' the mob as far as the Police Office, when his horse was stopped by a Police Officer, who after taking his name and place of abode permitted him to go about his business, with a request that he would attend the Policer Office at 11 o' clock that morning, to answer to the complaint. He did so, and as the affair is still under consideration before the Magistrates, we refrain from noticing the matter any further at present.

The Seamen on being brought before the Magistrates, and asked the cause of their behaving in so riotous a manner in the Town, declared it was their own fault, and they could blame no one but themselves, and in their own phrase said—"The liquor overcame them."—On their expressing contrition, they were reprimanded, and released.

A Suttee took place on Thursday last at Serampore. The victim was a fine young woman, of 16 years of age, the widow of a man of the komar or blacksmith cast. She was the only child of her mother. The immolation was deferred from an early hour in the morning until nine o'clock at night, during which time every exertion was made use of by the Magistrate Mr. Holhenberg, and by the Rev. J. Marshman, and the rest of the worthy individuals who composed the Serampore mission. Her mother also violently opposed the horrid ceremony. But all was in vain; actuated by a false enthusiasm, she put her finger into the candle to shew that she despised the pain, and rejoicingly told that she had before immolated herself in a similar manner twice on the same spot, and that she gloried in again having an opportunity of shewing her devotion. She was free from intoxication, and the magistrate took especial care that no violence should be offered to her to induce her to comply. She mounted the pile with cheerfulness, and expired without a groan or a struggle. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the worthy individuals who endeavored to prevent this immolation, for their exertions were indefatigable.

THE HINDU WIFE.

After the usual ceremonies which she went through with great steadiness and presence of mind, she ascended the pile to which she was immediately fastened, a load of hemp was thrown on her and a blaze kindled, which in a few minutes consumed both the living and the dead

[*Letter in the India Gazette of* 11*th August*.

She comes a smiling victim! on her brow
No fearful anguish lours, but the deep vow
Of undivided, yea, unhallow'd love,
Is graven on her heart,—to meet above
Her bosom's cherish'd lord, the mourner fain,
Would burst the flood gates of her dearest vein.

And yet that brow not quite unclouded beam'd,
Nor all was Hope's that o'er the prospect gleam'd:
Though calm she stood the lov'd, heroic wife,
The *mother* still within her clung to life,
A cold, relentless world, her fears presage,
Her cherub orphans must the tempest wage;
No parent, raptur'd on their charms may dwell,
No guardian smile their infant gloom dispel —
The heart that should protect, must cease to beat,
Nor throb again their guileless hearts to meet.

One struggle more—a deep, an awful pause —
She is herself, again, the wife she was!
Unwoman'd and unshaken—still that smile
The seal of death! beam'd on her brow the while.

But hark! what maddening shouts ascend the alt—
No mourner weeps her doom, infatuate fair!
Exulting Demons lead her to the bed,
Where horrors draws his curtains o'er the dead:—
Now louder and more loud, the frenzied throng,
In notes discordant claims their impious Song
And mocking priests perform their savage rite;
While the rash victim gladdens at the sight

Forth like a blushing bride, she mounts the pile,
And still her visage blazon'd by a smile;
But ere, unconscious of all earthly weal,
One only glance she gave—O 'twas th' appeal
A dying mother, in convulsive woe,
Look'd for her infant pledges' lot below!
Soon all was hush'd—the crackling faggots blaze
Unwept—unheeded by the vulgar gaze—
But 'mid the direst anguish of that hour,
Not death could triumph o'er her stoic power,—
The rapid flames ascend—and yet no groan,
Proclaims the pang to all but her unknown

The scene of mortal agony is o'er—
And all is dust, now animate no more!
But long this tale of wedded love shall glow,
Where pity weeps for every child of woe—
Where reason mourns of error th. deep gloom,
That leads a living victim to the tomb!

Calcutta. LEONIDAS.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION,
FOR THE PORTRAIT OF
THE HONORABLE MR. JOHN ADAM.

Mr. Fergusson ...	200
Mr Larkins	200
Mr Palmer .	200
Mr Colin Shakespear	100
Mr C Plowden, .	150
Mr Bailey,, ...	150
Mr. T Plowden, .	160
Mr J Colvin, .	100
Mr Trower, .	200
The Honorable Mr Lindsay, .	100
Mr Pattle, .	100
Mr Mackenzie, .	150
Mr H Shakespear,	100
Mr. Hogg .	200
Mr G Swinton,	200
Col Paton, .	200
Mr A Crawfurd	100
Mr Cushington,	200
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Mr J H Barlow,	50
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Mr. C. Barwell	100
Mr R. Walpole.. .	100
Mr J. Shakespear	100
Mr J McKenzie,....100	
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Mr R Graham, . 50	
A sincere admirer of the private character and public measures of Mr Adam,	200
M Larinletta ..	200
J Gordon Esq for an equal share of expense	200
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Mr John Steen, .	100
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Captain Buxton,.. .	100
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An old Inhabitant, per the Editor of the John Bull, ..	100
Mr. C B Greenlaw,	50
Mr H Sargent,. ..	100
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Mr T J Dashwood,	100
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Mr L. Clarke, . .	100
Mr J A Dorin, ..	150
Mr. W D. Brodie...	100
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Mr. W Amslie, ...	100
Mr. R. McClintock,..	50
Mr. W. Morton, ...	50
Mr. H. Hamilton Bell	50
Mr. J A.....	100

Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Palmer & Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—The remarks in your paper of to-day concerning the Theatre, about persons not attached to it in any shape coming behind the scenes, are just and correct; this, however, may reach those not in the Service, and whatever their situation in life may be, are regarded by their superiors much in the same light as the scene shifters at home are by the first-rate performers—useful but beneath their notice. Will this, Mr. Editor, extend to persons in the Service? No—when I say in the Service, I mean those gentlemen in the Military or Civil line, who, perhaps, having appeared once or twice in subordinate characters, and are willing to come forward again, would think it hard to be denied the privilege of visiting their brother performers in that place, where they had often been to prepare themselves for the public amusement, merely because fortuitous circumstances rendered their services useless that evening, might prove injurious to the interests of the Theatre by withdrawing themselves when most wanted, under the plea that they were exempted from those claims which have stood from the building of the Theatre.

I do not mean, Mr. Editor, to cast any animadversion upon the superior judgement of the Managers in the regulations as printed in your paper—far from it; for if they stand good, and no "invidious distinctions whatever are made," no one as an Amateur can object to it; but when this distinction (as I am afraid will be the case) will not reach those in the Service, Amateurs out of it will of course look upon it more for mockery than for use, and the same abuses will still exist.

You must be well aware, Mr Editor, that the complaints of strangers intruding behind the scenes are generally brought by those gentlemen who may think themselves authorized to do so, by being either Managers or persons high in the Civil or Military service. If you look into this, you will find that the abuse so loudly complained of, arise from those very gentlemen "who are desired to use *their authority* to prevent the recurrence of the abuse."

To make these regulations fixed and unalterable, I may point out one or two ways. In the first place, that channel thro' which these intrusions are navigated, ought to be shut up; I mean the door leading into the Managers' room from the boxes, for whilst this is left open, either for egress or ingress, the evil can never be remedied. It's well known—or at least to those whom it chiefly concerns—that Amateurs not performing that night, have one ticket given them

besides a personal gratuitude for themselves, which could only be obtained (having disposed of his privileged ticket) by going over the stage and making the Managers' door, the passage to the front of the house; therefore if this door is closed up, this channel will be shut to the Amateur, and his proceeding round to the box door without a ticket, of course will not be admitted, as it is not supposed that the person placed there can possibly know an amateur from a stranger,—and if he did, without some document to show, would not allow him to pass through.

Now, Mr Editor, to obviate as much as possible the evil complained of, I would propose an ivory ticket, with the Amateur's name upon it, (as is the custom with our English theatres) to be given to every performer—that is, to gentlemen the Managers may deem worthy of it. I do not mean for the Cock in Hamlet, or one of the Soldiers in Richard III, or even to the Walking Gentlemen, but to those who have played respectable characters and Patriot like stood firm to the cause of the Theatre through every trying occasion. This circumstance would be doubly useful firstly, we should see by the Managers offering this ticket (of course untransferable) whether the persons services were useful or not to those to whom this offer might be made and in the next place would be a passport to them to the front of the house without interfering with the Managers door.

As there is no general rule without an exception, that instead of the regulation "of no Amateurs, excepting those performing that evening, being admitted behind "the scenes," I propose a small amendment—which is, any Amateur honored with this distinction, should enjoy the same privileges (as far as going behind the scenes) as those allotted to the Managers, with this exception, however—that he brings no one with him. This little change I have adverted to, is worth trying; and you may be rest assured, that the influx of strangers would be prevented, and no one but those the Managers have already approved of, would be admitted; and as a greater security, let a Sentinel be placed at the stage door to admit none but those with this ticket. The Managers, in their right, be exempted from this rule, but were they to abide by it too, in my opinion the effect would be much stronger. In the hopes of hearing more about this business,

I am, Mr Editor,

Your humble servant,

A PROPRIETOR

Jaun Bazar.
August 18, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—We have lately heard of Poetical Wives, what will be thought of a Classical one?

She must be of the *first person*, *feminine gender*, and of the *subjunctive mood* of the *singular* number not a supine, nor but a gerund in *T*.—When her husband's at home, of the dative case,—when abroad, of the vocative,—when awake, of the active form,—when *asleep*, *of the passive*, *neuter*. She must not be *mute*, nor too but *articulate*, just as is *consonant* to and moderation—in a *word* I'd have *read*, *write and endite* correctly, readily excuse her making *Poetry* since *Prosody* is so much at variance with the taste of all "PROSERS."

CALIBAN.

August 19, 1823

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—If the following verses be not unworthy of a place in your valuable Miscellany, I will feel obliged by your giving them an early insertion.

Yours

August 21, 1823. J. W.

POOR ANNA.

"Blithe lady of the Castle, stay
And hear my hapless tale,"
Poor Anna cried in plaintive voice
To Lady Rosabel.

"Like thee I was once buxom lass,
And had an eye as bright;
My form as round and delicate,
My breast as pure and light.

"My cheeks could boast a rosy hue
Where ever panted health,
Tho' gold and silver I had none,
Content was my wealth.

"But O! my parent's cot I left,
And lost my sweet repose,
I flew my mother's tender care,
On faith of lover's vows.

"My Edward smil'd and all was bliss,
A few short days thus passed,
When with excess of happiness
His love grew wasting fast.

"He saw another happier maid,
The daughter of a Lord,
He sought to gain her for his bride,
And at her feet adored.

"She listened to my Edward's love
With an enraptur'd ear,
And scarce a month had passed away
Called him her husband dear.

Forlorn and destitute I bent
To the old cottage door,
I thought to meet my mother there,
But O! she was no more!—

"All nature seemed one dreadful waste,
My senses from me fled.
Wild chaos rul'd this bursting soul
And dizzy turned my head

"Bless'd with the pledge of Edward's love
I felt a transient joy,
A sweet delirium calm'd my thoughts
While gazing on my boy.

"But on a dark and dreadful night
The awful thunder roar'd,
Lightnings flashed athwart the clouds
And rain in torrents pour'd

"This head no friendly shelter knew,
My shiv'ring infant cried,
And clinging to his mother's breast
Thro' cold and terror died.

"I saw black night hags ride the storm
In whirling eddies fast
They snatched my baby from my arms,
Then midst the thunders fast!"

The poor lunatic raved in tears
And sung a ditty wild
Unto the storms and elements,
To give her back the child.

The Lady Rossbel was moved
To see the naplss maid,
She press'd her trembling snowy hands
And caught her drooping head

"Cease these sad plaints" she gently cried—
"And dry these bitter tears,
"Thy baby rests in bliss supreme,
"Above the starry spheres.

"Henceforth this Castle be thy home,
"I will a sister prove
"My husband will assuage thy grief
"With a fond brother's love.

"But yonder see this way he come
And Anna turned to look—
Alas! 'twas Edward's self she saw—
Her frame convulsive shook!

She looked—she gazed—upon his form
With love and phrenzy stung,
Then screamed and with collected force
Towards her Edward sprung.—

He caught the fainting maniac
In his once fond embrace,
Then in the calm of death perceived
Poor Anna's lifeless face!—

J. W.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—30TH JULY, 1823.

The observations made in the Calcutta Papers regarding the age and character of the Ship *Swallow* lately lost, having led us to make enquiries on the subject, knowing that she was built at this port, we publish the result which we believe to be accurate as far as respects the intermediate periods of her destiny, having no doubt of the correctness of the first and latter part of the account

The *Swallow* was built in Bombay Dock-Yard by Manackjee Lowjee the Head Builder, Uncle to the late Jamsetjee Bomanjee. She was laid down in 1777 and launched on 2d April 1778 She was first employed as a Company's Packet and made several trips to England, she was then taken into the Bombay Marine, and after a short time returned to the Packet service in which she continued for many years.

She was commanded by the following persons viz. Captains Bendy, Hall, Penny, (while in the Marine,) Anderson, Harris, Chitty, and Suard, and during the period she was employed as a Packet, the following Public Characters were passengers on board her:—Lord Macartney returning to England from his Government of Madras, Lord Cornwallis, on his appointment to India as Governor General; she conveyed the same Nobleman back to England from Calcutta, Sir John Shore from his Superseding Government, Mr. Petrie from the Council at Madras, and various other functionaries of rank.

About the year 1800, the *Swallow* not being required as a Packet was sold to the Danes—fitted in London and went to Copenhagen, whence she is supposed to have proceeded to the West Indies, but while there, was seized by a British Man of War for a breach of Treaty and condemned as a prize. She was cut out from her anchorage by a sloop of war after a severe action, in which the British lost a number of her crew. She was then purchased into the King's Service, became the *Silly* Sloop of War, and was latterly commanded by Captain Sacrill; after serving some time in the West Indies, she was on her passage home dismasted and received other damage in a violent gale of wind.

On her return to England she was sold out of the King's service, and bought by some Merchants in London; made three voyages to this her parent port as a Free Trader, and was lost in Bengal on her fourth voyage outward.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST.

18 Ship *Samdany*, Aboo Bucker, from Cannanore 9th May and Ceylon 4th August,

20 French Ship *Antonia*, Capt. Fournair, from Bourbon 5th July, and Pondicherry 12th August,

— Ship *William Wiles* Capt S Beadle, from England and Madras.

— Ship *John Munro*, Capt. H J. Green, from Bombay and Madras,

— Ship *Lady of the Lake* Capt. Thomas Bridge, from the West Coast of Sumatra 28th July.

The *Flora* arrived off Colvin's Ghaut, and the Brig *Novo Destino*, arrived off Police Ghaut on the 20th Inst.

DEPARTURES.

(None.)

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Dunvegan Castle*, Captain D. Campbell, for the Isle of France, in 3 or 4 days.

AUGUST 25.

We have to announce to our readers the arrival of the *Sophia*, Captain D. Serron, from Falmouth the 19th April, and Madras the 15th instant. Her Passengers are—

Mrs Mary Ann Cumming; Misses Isabella Nash, Jesse Nash Maria Pengol, Eliza Hickman, Maria Wright, Elizabeth Durie, Ann Durie, Charlotte Durie, Lieut.-Col Alexander Cumming, Bengal Cavalry, Major Robert Durie, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons Captain J. H Johnson and William Swan free Mariners, Messrs John Cumming, William Barlow, and Henry N Watson, free Merchants, Messrs. George Westmacott, and William D. Kennedy, Cadets

Ships left at Madras:—H M. Ships *Liffy* and *Alligator*, Ships *General Palmer*, *Kains*, *Madras*, *Britannia*, *Landon* and *Maitland*, an Arab Ship, and several other vessels.

H M. Ship *Jupiter* parted with the Pilot on the 20th instant.

The unusually heavy rains of this season have produced the most ruinous effects throughout the country. Even the higher provinces have not been exempted from the devastating consequences of the inclement weather Letters from all quarters describe the misery of the poorer classes, who have suffered from the general calamity. Accounts from Seerora, in Oude, dated the 8th instant, mention that it had been raining there for about eight days, up to the date of the communication, without intermission. Up to the 4th instant the nullahs continued rising to a most fearful degree On the 5th the waters entirely overflowed the ground—so that as far as the eye could see, it only met a dreary prospect of inundation. The like had never before been seen by the oldest inhabitant of the place On the 6th the water still continued to rise, till not a dry spot could be seen, and the bungalows of the station (with two exceptions) were so completely hemmed in by the water, that it was found necessary to have recourse to boats, which accordingly were seen paddling or sailing from house to house. During the 5th, 6th and 7th, the damage done was enormous, and the Officers at Seerora have sustained a very great loss by the injury done to their bungalows and out houses; several of the latter have been entirely destroyed For two days there was upwards of a foot of water within the hospital. The surrounding villages, as may be easily supposed, suffered incalculably. Even in the small town of Seerora, 96 houses or huts had fallen in. The crops of course have been destroyed Fears were entertained that lives might have been lost, but no instance of casualty had been heard of at the time our Correspondent wrote.

From Mooreshadabad and Berhampore the accounts are if any thing more dreary. We subjoin extracts of letters from the latter place and Monghyr. At Santipore the river had risen to a dreadful extent—overflowing the country, and destroying the hopes of the husbandman and the dwellings of the peasantry; several local instances are given of the ruinous effects of the inundation, and the height and extent of it, but at present we do not deem it necessary to quote them more particularly. It is most distressing to think of the sufferings of the poor people throughout the inundated districts on this awful occasion. We most confidently anticipate that Government will, as far as is possible, adopt measures of relief, but we fear a consequence may arise, for the relief of which we can alone look to a merciful Providence. Most happy shall we be if our apprehensions of coming scarcity and disease, in the inundated parts, should prove groundless, but from all we have learnt, we much fear that they are too well founded.

Instances of bunds and embankments giving way before the waves of the sea, or rising inland waters, have occurred so frequently of late, that ones attention is naturally called to the subject, and surely it becomes a matter of the most grave consideration, whether human life and property may not derive greater security from the adoption of some improvements in the art of raising Bunds and Embankments. We should imagine the subject a good one

for a prize essay; and were the Agricultural Society to offer a prize for such an essay, we have hardly a doubt but men of experience and science would be stimulated to record their views, or offer suggestions that might prove highly useful. We suspect that as bunds and embankments and mounds are made at present, the principle of a general cohesion of the materials is not duly studied. Perhaps they might be rendered more firm by being planted with certain grasses and shrubs or trees. Even the sandy mounds and promontories of Islands that have to brave the fury of the Atlantic are preserved cohesive by a kind of grass thinly growing over them, the roots of which keep the sand firm and massy, that if pulled out would permit it to crumble downwards, thus at once making way for the ocean waves to make a breach over vast tracks of ground. Possibly our observations may be deemed of little consequence or weight, but if they should succeed in exciting the attention of one single individual of experience and ability, to a subject which appears to us to be one of very great importance, we cannot but reflect with satisfaction on having ventured on them. As it is, our motive must be our apology for offering remarks which we could wish were less crude and meagre.

"*Berhampore*, 21*st August*.—We arrived here after a tedious passage of 14 days, in which I had the misfortune to lose my Cook boat. We have had a good deal of rain and contrary winds, and altogether a very bad time of it. The country is one vast lake—all the villages where they have not been carried away, nearly deserted, and great loss of grain in consequence. Hardly any thing can be got, and we have been almost starved. The oldest residents do not remember the River so high. It has done much damage, and I should not be surprised if it be followed by a scarcity."

"*Monghyr*, 12*th August*.—We have had two months of excessively heavy rain and so great a rise on the River as is said never to have been witnessed before. The whole face of the country is inundated, and I much fear when the water begins to subside, it will be very unhealthy."

After the notice that lately appeared in our paper respecting the death of Dr. Keys, we did not expect that we should so soon have to repeat the melancholy task of recording another casualty in the same family. We regret exceedingly to learn by last evening's dawk, that Mrs. Keys departed this life at Meerut on the 8th instant. After the death of her adored husband, she fell ill, and in the course of a few days followed him to the grave,—thus proving the strength of her affection and the devotedness of her attachment by the last mournful sacrifice of a broken heart. In every relation of life Mrs. Keys was most amiable, most estimable, and most beloved. Were we to extend this paragraph to the limits which her worth claimed, and which our own inclination would prompt, those who knew not her merits might accuse us of exaggeration but those who knew her well and held her most dear, would say that no eulogy which we could pay could be more than was due. We shall therefore merely sum up by saying that her virtues shed a grace upon society—that by her acquaintance she was universally respected, and by her friends as sincerely beloved as she is now most deeply and deservedly lamented.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette:

Sir,—I dare say that the expression of "sweep away the ashes of the Lady, and bring a clean chair," appears to many of your readers to be a mere joke, but sure as a Lady may become a widow, she may be swept away, as we have all witnessed at Meerut, and of the manner in which this occurred, the following may give you an idea.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a tremendous uproar was heard in the Bazar adjoining the lines of the Battalion of Native Infantry, and the rumour of a Suttee was soon spread on all sides. I hastened out, and passing through an immense crowd of people with gay and holiday faces, reached the spot, scarce two hundred yards distant from our Bungalows, where a few Brahmins were rejoicing over their willing victim, and whispering encouragement in her ears.

She was seated close to a small pile of wood prepared for the sacrifice, her father, brother, and a few other near relatives were with her, waiting with Hindoo patience and indifference for the event. The Brahmins, as well as herself, appeared to be inspired with that which the indulgent commentators of Hafiz piously interpret into divine love, but with how much justice I am not competent to determine.

She was not one of those simple looking little girls that one imagines may be easily persuaded to any thing; nor was she exactly what an Englishman would have called a beauty, but a fine full formed woman of two and twenty, with large expressive eyes, and as sensible a countenance as Lavater could have wished to see, and such as a Hindoo would not have deem'd unworthy of a place at the heavenly court of *Indra*.

She was neatly dressed in garments of deep red, the festive color of the fortunate, and was literally loaded with ornaments of gold and silver, she held a cocoanut in her hand, which she was continually tossing up and catching, singing all the while "Sut debee," "Ramchundra sut de," Seeta Ram kee jae"—"Strengthen me Oh Goddess," "Divine Ramchundra give me firmness"—"All hail to Seeta! and glory be to Ram!" and other sentences of a similar nature.

She appeared distressed if any of us spoke to her, and to an offer of money, replied, What would be the use of heaps of gold to me who am determined to follow my husband. Why do you interfere with our ancient customs, that have been for ever, and for ever shall be? I am determined to burn myself whether I have your permission or not: And then looking upwards, with a smile she continued—"Oh Ramchundra, give me firmness that I may burn."

It was about five o'clock when permission came from the Judge for her to burn herself, but it was not to take place in the Cantonments, this was scarcely communicated to her, when she started up and rather flew than ran forwards, the crowd making way for her. A Brahmin and her brother-in-law took hold of her arms, hastened with her for about a mile to the Soorujkoond, (a beautiful tank to the eastward of the town of Meerut) and on the banks of which are groves, rendered sacred by a number of Hindoo temples and tombs of fakeers.

In one of these groves a pile was immediately raised—it was hollow, like a cradle, in the middle: into this the poor woman was assisted, and without showing the least alarm or hesitation sat down; and taking off all her ornaments, gave them to her brother-in-law; he gave her a mouthful of something to eat, and a draught from his lota; after which she reclined her head on a log of wood, and I b[illegible] neither moved or spoke after.

Not a moment was now lost; several large vessels of ghee were emp ied on her head, and a shower of wood fell on her from all sides, till the pile rose several feet above her head, so that it was quite impossible for her to have moved,—and a quantity of dry straw and reeds was thrown over it.

It was then set fire to, and the whole was immediately in a blaze; a few of the people near the pile began to run round it, shouting all the while, but not so loud as to have prevented my hearing if the woman had screamed at all, for I was not then above two yards from her; in about a minute the straw was burnt out, and there was a horrid pause, during which it was thought the pile would require to be relighted. Still there was no sound from it, and the wood at last taking fire all was again in flames, and as it burnt away, the figure of the woman was seen exactly as she had at first seated herself.

What feelings, Mr. Editor, can these Hindoos have in common with us, who can thus calmly see their children or sisters put to death, and who can look on not merely with indifference but delight, for I sought in vain for a sorrowful countenance, even among her female relatives; and as for the crowd, you would have imagined from their faces that they had assembled to laugh at the tricks of then Mimicks or Jugglers. Habit cannot have reconciled them to it, for it is twenty-four years since a Suttee was known at this place.

Among the many thousands that were present, the only persons that were at all interested in it were her brother-in-law who robbed her of her ornaments, and a Brahmin, who was paid for the occasion, and I really believe that all the rest would have been much more delighted to have seen these two worthies get a sound beating than they were at the burning of the poor girl.

The brother-in-law has thrown his chuppur over the spot now sacred, and is hourly growing rich from the contributions of numberless pilgrims who go to pray at the shrine of their departed Saint.

HAFIZ.

Meerut, July 4, 1823.

HAFIZ has our best thanks for his communication, and we shall always be happy to hear from him.—ED.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

AUGUST.

23. Ship *Sophia*, Captain D. Sutton, from London, —— Falmouth 19th April, and Madras 10th August.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER DUNWEGAN CASTLE, *for Mauritius*: Mrs. C[illegible] Mitchelson, H. C. service, and Captain Dallap, H. C. B. 24th N. I.

PER H. C. TRANSPORT HERCULES, with detachment of the H. C. 20th Regt. N. I. *for Natal*: Capt. S. C. Crooke, Lieut. Symes, Ensign Long and Ensign Souter.

PER H. C. TRANSPORT BUSSORAH MERCHANT, with detachment of the H. C. 20th Regt. N. I. *for Natal*: Capt. H. Davidson, Lieut. J. S. Hele, (Arty.) Lieut. Corbett, Ensign Gilmore and Asst. Surgeon Thompson.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Alfred*, Capt. W. Dolge, for London via Penang, Singapore and Batavia, in 4 or 5 days.

Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, Rowson, and *Hercules*, J. Heron, for Natal in 3 or 4 days.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 15TH AUG. 1823.

No. 97, of 1823. Officers in Command of Provincial Battalions are directed on the receipt of this Order, to transmit to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, a Return of all *Personal* Guards furnished to Civil and Military Officers, whether at the Head Quarters of the Battalion, or at any Station to which a portion of the Corps may be detached.

2. Accuracy in these returns is particularly called for.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 22D AUGUST, 1823.

No. 98, of 1823. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Regiment of Artillery.

1st. Lieut George Blake, to be Captain of a Company, 2d Lieut. Charles Dallas, to be 1st Lieutenant.	From the 16th July 1823, in succession to Jenkins, deceased.

6th [illegible]y.

Lieutenant Robert Lindsay Anstruther, to be Captain of a Troop. Cornet Robert Aitken, to be Lieutenant.	From the 15th of Aug. 1823, in succession to Cock, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their Health.

Captain W. H. L. Frith, of the Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Captain Alexander Orr, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain Samuel Delap, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope via Mauritius, for the benefit of his Health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Twelve Months.

The Leave of Absence obtained by Assistant Surgeon A. R. Jackson, M. D., in General Orders of the 11th August 1821, is extended to the 9th December 1823.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 22D AUGUST, 1823.

No. 99, of 1823. All applications to the Sub-Treasurer on account of the proceeds of Estates, the property of deceased Native Soldiers, &c. deposited in the General Treasury, are henceforth to be forwarded by the Commanding Officers of Corps or Heads of Departments respectively who are to state, for the information of Government that having made the fullest enquiry possible in to the merit of the Claim to Inheritance they are satified that the person claiming, is entitled (or otherwise, as the case may be) to receive the amount of the Deposit

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*
Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Qu[illegible] the River, near Tallyah G[illegible] 25th July, 1823.

Lieutenant-Colonel Penson, to the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, has the Commander in Chief's leave of absence from his Corps on Medical Certificate for Six Months, from the 15th September, or as soon after as he may be relieved from his late Office of Superintendent of Public Buildings. At the expiration of this leave, Lieutenant-Colonel Penson will submit an application to Government, thro' the Deputy Adjutant General at the Presidency, for leave to return to Europe, accompanied by the usual Certificates.

The undermentioned Ensigns, admitted to the Service by Government General Orders of the 11th Instant, are appointed to do duty with Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Division of the Honorable Company's European Regiment at Dinapore, and will

accompany Captain Snodgrass's Detachment of the Corps under the particular Charge of that Officer.

Ensign George Halhed.
,, Richard Woodward.
,, Charles Baseley.
,, William Lisle Hall.
,, George Salter.
,, John Grore Sharpe.
,, Alexander Barclay.
,, Charles Jordan.
,, John Symes Gifford.
,, Alexander Tweedale.
,, John Masterson Farnworth.
,, George Urquhart.
,, Ewen Cameron Macpherson.
,, Charles Graham.
,, George Bruce Michell.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Peer Pointy, 26th July, 1823.

Serjeants G. S. Watson, on the Pension Establishment, and M. McCarthy now attached to the Barrack Department, are placed under the orders of the Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Botanic Garden, for the purpose of being employed as Overseers of Plantations, the former at Poosa, and the latter at Secundra. Serjeant Watson will proceed immediately to Poosa and place himself under the orders of the Judge and Magistrate of Tirhoot. Serjeant McCarthy will place himself under the orders of the Collector of Agra.

The appointment in Battalion Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Paton, under date the 2d ultimo, of Lieutenant Croudace to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Smith on medical Certificate, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Batt. 8th Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Comyn, from 2d July, to 2d December to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

1st Batt. 26th Regt. Captain Day, from 9th August to 9th December, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

Artillery, Lieutenant Rawlinson, from 1st August to 15th November, in extension, to remain at Pooree, on Medical Certificate.

1st Batt. 23d Regt.—Ensign Shearer, from 1st August, to 1st November, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

Head-Quarters on the River off Bhaugulpore, 28th July, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon Paxton, at present doing duty with His Majesty's 44th Regiment, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Honorable Company's European Regiment at Dinapore, which he will join on the Right Wing of the 44th at Dinapore, or earlier if his Services with that Corps can be dispensed with.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

Ramghur Batt.—Ensign Mitford, from 25th July, to 14th August, to visit Dinapore on private affairs.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Bankeypore, 6th August, 1823.

In pursuance of the Orders by the Honorable the Governor General in Council, under date the 11th ultimo, directing the formation of Four New Regiments of Native Infantry, on this Establishment, of which two are to be founded from the four Battalions of Infantry Levies, and two are to be raised immediately, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to issue the following Orders for carrying the Resolution of Government into effect.

2. The Benares (or Major Wood's) Levy is to form the 1st Battalion 31st, and the Cawnpore (or Captain Watson's) Levy is to form the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment. The Mynpooree (or Major Smith's) Levy is to form the 1st Battalion 32d, and the Muttra (or Captain Gilman's) Levy to form the 2d Battalion 32d Regiment.—These Corps are to take their new designations on receipt of this Order, and the Officers now Commanding them will continue in charge until relieved by Officers permanently appointed to those Battalions, orders for which will be issued hereafter.

3. The 1st Battalion 33d Regiment is to be raised at Dinapore. The 2d Battalion 33d Regiment is to be raised at Cawnpore. Both Battalions of the 34th Regiment are to be raised at Benares. Officers will be immediately named to take charge of the Depots of these Battalions until the Officers permanently appointed to them shall join.

4. In order to give the 31st and 32d Regiments the advantage of a proportion of old Soldiers, with a view to future pro-

motions of Non Commissioned Officers, ten men a Company will be drafted into them, as well as into the Battalions of the 33d and 34th from the old Regiments of the Line. This will leave in each of these Battalions 200 Privates, supernumerary, who are to be transferred, as follows:

The Supernumeraries of the 1st Batt. 31st, to the 1st Batt. 33d, at Dinapore.

The Supernumeraries of the 2d Batt. 31st, to the 2d Batt. 34th, at Benares.

The Supernumeraries of the 1st Batt. 32d, to the 1st Batt. 34th, at Benares.

The Supernumeraries of the 2d Batt. 32d, to the 2d Batt. 33d, at Cawnpore.

These drafts, for the 33d and 34th Regiments, are to be selected by volunteering, and it is to be distinctly explained to the Men that the Regiments to which they are transferred, are raised for *General Service*, similar to the 20th (or Marine) Regiment, as explained in the Government General Order above mentioned, and at the same time the advantage they may hereafter derive from their standing in their new Corps, immediately after the ten old Soldiers who are to be posted to each Company, is to be pointed out.

5. The same circumstances regarding the nature of the Service to which the 33d and 43d Regiments are liable, is to be distinctly explained to the Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers who may be selected for promotion and removal to those Battalions, and to the old Soldiers to be drafted into the same; and no man is to be removed into the Battalions for General Service without his own consent. The privates are to be carefully selected, (with a view to their future promotion,) from such Men as volunteer for General Service; and Commanding Officers are cautioned not to select any Officer or Soldier for removal to the new Regiments whom they would not deem deserving of promotion in their own Corps. It is the Commander in Chief's intention to require a special report upon this subject hereafter from the Officers Commanding the newly raised Battalions.

6. The few Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers required to complete the 31st and 32d Regiments, and the complement required for the 33d and 34th, as well as the Privates who are to be transferred, are to be furnished by each Battalion of the Line in the proportions detailed in the subjoined Statement. Should any Subadar volunteer for a New Regiment, it is to be understood that there is no objection to an Officer of that Rank being furnished from the Corps of the Line instead of a Jemadar for promotion, provided that he be active, correct in his conduct, and attentive to his duty in every respect.

7. The whole of the drafts are to be struck off the strength of their present Corps from the 1st instant, from which date the promotions of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers for the New Regiments are to take effect.—The drafts are to be paid up to the above date, and despatched to join their new Battalions as early as possible, furnished with separate Certificates of Pay, Clothing, and Half mounting. In any cases where the drafts may be unable to proceed immediately, they are to be mustered as "Supernumeraries transferred to the New Regiments doing duty," and their Pay drawn accordingly. Descriptive Rolls of the whole are to be made out immediately, and forwarded to the Adjutant General at Head-Quarters, and also to be sent to the Battalions to which the Men are appointed. Rolls of the Native Officers recommended for promotion in lieu of the Subadars and Jemadars transferred, are to be sent to Head-Quarters at the same time.

8. Bounty Clothing will be ordered for the 33d and 34th Regiments, and for the number of Native Officers and Men who may be drafted in the 31st and 32d.—Indents for the whole are to be prepared as soon as possible and transmitted to the Clothing Agent at the Presidency. The Men drafted into the new Regiments are to leave behind the Coats and Pantaloons in wear, as well as their Arms and Accoutrements. The Facings of the whole four Regiments are to be yellow and the Lace Silver.

9. Indents for Colours are to be sent to the Military Board immediately for the 31st and 32d Regiments, and for the 33d and 34th Regiments after the whole of their drafts have joined.

10. The Officers in charge of the Battalions of the 31st and 32d Regiments will immediately transmit to the Military Board Indents for a complete set of new Arms and Accoutrements, and when the same shall be received will return into stores the old Arms and Accoutrements now in use. The surplus Arms with those Corps are to be sent immediately into the nearest Magazine.

11. Repaired Arms are to be issued to the 33d and 34th Regiments on Indents countersigned by the Commanding Officers at Dinapore, Benares, and Cawnpore, as drafts and recruits for those Corps respectively arrive at their Stations; When the new Battalions have been trained and reported ready for the Inspection of the Major-Generals or other Officers Commanding at the above Stations, complete sets of new Arms and Accoutrements are to be issued to them on Indents passed by the Military Board, which Commanding Officers of Corps will accordingly transmit for the sanction of the Board at the proper period.

12. The Officers Commanding at Cawnpore

Benares, and Dinapore, will issue orders for the Drafts and Recruits for the New Battalions being formed into Companies *as they arrive*, and for the regular Quarter Master's Establishment being entertained as soon as they consider it necessary.

For the 1st Battalion 31st Regiment to be formed at Benares, the undermentioned Corps to give, viz.	*Jemadars for Subadars.*	*Havildars for Jemadars.*	*Naicks for Havildars.*	*Sepoys for Naicks.*	*Sepoys.*
1st Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	"	2	"
3d Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	"	"	14
9th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	1	"	"	13
10th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	"	1	13
16th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	"	1	13
21st Regiment 1st Battalion,	1	"	"	"	13
26th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	"	1	14
30th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	"	"	14
30th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	"	"	"	6
	Subs.	*Jems.*	*Havs*	*Naicks*	*Sepoys*
Now Present	4	9	50	45	800
Total.	10	10	50	50	900
For the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment, Cawnpore					
1st Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	"	1	12
4th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	1	"	"	13
6th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	"	"	13
15th Regiment 1st Battalion,	1	"	"	3	"
18th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	"	"	13
24th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	"	"	14
25th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	"	"	14
29th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	"	"	"	14
30th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	"	"	7
	Subs.	*Jems*	*Havs*	*Naicks*	*Sepoys.*
Now Present	4	9	50	46	800
Total	10	10	50	50	900
For the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment, to be formed at Mynporee, the undermentioned Corps, to give, viz					
2d Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	"	"	5
11th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	"	"	13
14th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	"	"	"	13
15th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	"	1	"
18th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	"	"	13
21st Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	"	"	13
27th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	"	"	14
28th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	"	"	14
29th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	"	"	14
30th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	"	"	1
	Subs.	*Jems*	*Havs.*	*Naicks*	*Sepoys*
Now Present	5	10	50	49	800
Total	10	10	50	50	900

For the 2d Battalion 32d Regiment, Muttra.					
1st Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	"	"	"	11
7th Regiment 2d Battalion,	1	"	"	"	13
12th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	"	"	13
15th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	"	2	13
16th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	"	"	"	13
22d Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	"	"	3	9
23d Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	"	"	"	14
25th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	"	"	"	14
	Sub	*Jems.*	*Hav's*	*Naicks*	*Sepoys*
Now Present	4	10	50	15	800
Total.	10	10	50	50	900
For the 1st Battalion 33d Regiment, to be formed at Dinapore, the undermentioned Corps to give, viz.					
3d Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	3	3	"
7th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	3	17
9th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	3	3	"
10th Regt. 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	3	13
10th Regt. 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	2	"
11th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	3	13
13th Regt. 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	3	13
13th Regt. 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	3	13
16th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	3	"
20th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	1	*8	*6	7
21st Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	1	3	4	
23d Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	3	14
26th Regt. 1st Battalion,	1	"	3	2	"
26th Regt. 2d Battalion,	1	"	3	3	14
30th Regt. 1st Battalion,	"	"	3	3	"
30th Regt. 2d Battalion,	"	"	"	3	"
31st Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	"	"	200
Total	10	10	50	50	300

* Includes the 5 Havildars and 5 Naicks, supernumerary, posted to the 1st Battalion 33d Regiment, by General Orders of the 31st ultimo.

For the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment, Cawnpore.					
1st Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	3	"	1
3d Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	1	"	"	"
4th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	3	3	"
6th Regt. 1st Battalion,	"	1	3	3	"
6th Regt. 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	3	13
8th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	3	13
12th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	3	"
15th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	1	"	"	13
17th Regt. 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	4	13
17th Regt. 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	4	13
18th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	1	3	4	"
20th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	†5	8	6
22d Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	3	14
24th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	"	3	3	"
25th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	3	3	"
28th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	"	3	3	14
29th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	3	3	"
30th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	3	"	"
32d Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	"	"	200
Total	10	10	50	50	300

For the 1st Battalion 34th Regiment, to be formed at Benares, the undermentioned Corps to give, viz.	Jemadars for Subadars.	Havildars for Jemadars.	Naiks for Havildars.	[illegible]	Sepoys.
21st Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	3	3	8
21st Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	3	14
5th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	3	13
6th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	3	13
11th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	1	3	3	"
12th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	3	13
13th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	1	3	4	7
14th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	3	"	"
15th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	4	"
20th Regt. { 1st Battalion,	"	"	5	"	"
20th Regt. { 2d Battalion,	"	1	3	1	"
21st Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	4	"
22d Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	1	"	"	5
24th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	3	3	14
27th Regt. { 1st Battalion,	"	"	3	4	"
27th Regt. { 2d Battalion,	1	"	3	3	14
28th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	"	3	3	"
29th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	3	3	"
3rd Regiment, 1st Battalion,	"	"	"	"	200
Total,	10	10	50	50	300

* Supernumeraries posted to the 1st Battalion 34th Regiment, by General Orders of the 31st ultimo.

For the 2d Battalion 34th Regiment, Benares.					
1st Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	"	3	3	2
2d Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	3	14
4th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	3	3
6th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	3	13
7th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	1	3	4	"
8th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	3	13
14th Regiment, 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	4	13
15th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	3	"
18th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	1	"	4	"
19th Regt. { 1st Battalion,	1	1	3	4	3
19th Regt. { 2d Battalion,	1	1	3	4	13
9th Regt. { 1st Battalion,	"	"	1	13	"
9th Regt. { 2d Battalion,	1	"	3	4	5
2d Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	3	"	"
3rd Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	4	4	"
9th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	3	3	"
34th Regiment, 2d Battalion,	"	"	"	"	200
Total,	10	10	50	50	300

* Supernumeraries posted to the 2d Battalion 34th Regiment, by General Orders of the 31st ultimo.

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

ERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

ead-Quarters, on the River, off Dinapore,

9th August, 1823.

ting Apothecary Lamborn, at present at-
ed to Lieutenant Colonel Boyd's Detach-
t, is directed to proceed with Mr. Twining,
con to the Commander in Chief, in the
of Assistant Apothecary Leopold, reported

e undermentioned Officer has Leave of
ence:

t Batt. 94th Regt.—Lieutenant, (Brevet-
tain) Delap, from 1st July to 1st December,
dical Certificate, to the Presidency.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt Genl. of the Army.

ERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

ead-Quarters, on the River, off Chapra
11th August, 1823

rnet William Alexander is appointed Ad
nt to the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, vice
hes, resigned.

nner Alexander Fraser, of the 4th Compa
d Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to
Sappers and Miners from the 1st Instant

oral Cummins, of the European Regi-
s with the sanction of the Governor Ge-
ppointed an Overseer under the Barrack
of Fort William, and transferred to the
Major's List.

n George Cox, of the 1st Battalion 30th
ent, is directed to do duty with the 1st
n 31st Regiment at Benares; until the
of the Rains, when he will proceed to join
n Battalion.

e undermentioned Officers have leave of
ce

Batt. 11th Regt.—Lieut Z. H Tucton,
oth August, to 25th November, to visit
guch.

Batt. 29th Regt.—Lieutenant (Brevet-
n) Cox, from 1st August, to 1st November,
at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL OR-
ERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S
RCES IN INDIA.

-Quarters on the River, 11th August, 1823

975. GENERAL ORDERS.

Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant
las, of the 20th Regiment, for 3 months, to
ed to Madras, on his private affairs, in
ral Orders No. 2968, of the 16th ultimo, is
lled at that Officer's request.

Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant
r, of the 14th Regiment, in General Orders
No 2950, of the 14th June last, is extended for a period of 12 months, from the 1st ultimo, with permission to proceed to the Islands of Ceylon or Mauritius, for the recovery of his health.

The Leave of Absence for 6 months, on urgent private affairs, granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir C. Colville to Lieutenant Fancourt, 4th Dragoons, with permission to proceed to Calcutta, is confirmed.

Station Orders by Major General Thomas, of the 26th ultimo, directing the Drafts, &c. for His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons and 14th Foot to proceed to Meerut by water, under the command of Lieutenant Kelly, 59th Regiment, is confirmed

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

Head Quarters, on the River, 14th Aug. 1823.

No. 2976 GENERAL ORDERS.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Vincent, 41st Foot in General Orders of the 12th April last, is cancelled and that Officer has now permission to proceed to Europe [illegible] Cape of Good Hope with leave to be absent on [illegible] account for 2 years, from the date of his [illegible] ation.

The leaves of absence granted by His Excellency General Sir A. Campbell to Brevet Captain Bluett, 41st Regiment, and to Lieutenant Langworth 16th Regiment, to proceed to Europe respectively for 2 years from the date of their embarkation, the former for the benefit of his health and the latter on private affairs, with permission to embark at Bombay, are confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

Head-Quarters on the River, 16th August, 1823.

No. 2977 GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence, during the Month of January last, for the periods specified against their respective Names.

11th Light Dragoons

Lieutenant Amyatt, from 21st November, 1822. until his Exchange take place.

16th Lancers.

Cornet Moore, from 25th December, 1822. to the 24th April, 1823.

Captain Baker, from 28th January to the 28th March, 1823.

38th Regiment.

Lieutenant Sparkes, from 25th December, 1822. to the 24th December, 1823.

44th Regiment

Ensign Mathias, from 28th November, 1822, to the 24th April, 1823

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th November, 1816 His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only from the 14th day of July, 1825.

30th Foot

Lieutenant Thomas Kettlewell.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

AUGUST 29

This day's Gazette Report announces the arrival of the Ship *London* Captain [illegible] from Liverpool 8th April, Madras 20th ditto, and Madras 20th August.

The accounts from the Mofussil continue [illegible] distressing character during the [illegible] 26th and 27th instant there was a [illegible] violent storm at Bhaugulpore [illegible] which was Easterly, was so violent as to have destroyed several trees, and as the River was very high, it was apprehended that intelligence of accidents might follow. The Indigo plantations about Bhaugulpore were under water.

A person who lately left Dinapore mentions that the River was making such serious encroachments on that station, that apprehensions were entertained of the Cantonments being swept away, unless immediate precautions should be adopted to prevent such a catastrophe. A Committee of Survey had been appointed to take into consideration the state of the [illegible] and bungalows near the River's bank. Last year similar fears were entertained as to those alluded to, but nothing was done, so far as we have been able to learn.

We have been requested by Lieutenant THOMSON, of the Royal Navy, to publish the following statement:—

"On my way down the River to join H. M. Ship *Jupiter*, with one of the young Midshipmen extremely ill, I found, on awaking in the middle of the night, that the native boatmen had carried us into the creek at Diamond Harbour. Remonstrance was unavailing,—they refused to proceed further. Understanding that the Post-master resided close by, I procured a man to shew me his house, and meeting one of his servants, I sent him to his master to apologise for disturbing him at that late hour, and to inform him that a Lieutenant of the Navy, with a young Midshipman very ill, proceeding to H. M. Ship *Jupiter*, had been brought into the creek by the boatmen—that I could not induce them to go on—that I was anxious to proceed, being fearful of the *Jupiter's* sailing—and that as the poor boy who was with me suffered much in a small Row Boat, I was anxious either to get on, or have him conveyed into some house. On the servant's return, I begged to be admitted, as it was raining hard, and I was getting very wet. Though I twice urged this request, the master of the mansion as often positively refused—saying, that he himself would come down and speak to me. In about a quarter of an hour, I heard his voice from within-side of his door demanding my business. I reiterated what I had before urged by the servant, stated again that I was a Lieut. of the Navy proceeding to H. M. Ship *Jupiter*, with a sick Midshipman under my charge, and touched on the impropriety of causing me to stand like a servant on the outside of his door in heavy rain. His only answer was the sneering reply that the outside of *his* door was quite good enough, and that at all events it must do, and although I was detained at least twenty minutes in heavy rain, he did not admit me even to the shelter of his porch. He however sent a man who ordered the boat out of the creek.

I make no remarks. I pledge myself to the truth of this statement, which I have no wish to look over as we are now under weigh but I beg it may be published with my name.

(Signed)

ROBERT KENNEDY THOMSON,

Lieutenant R. N.

H. M. Ship Jupiter,
Aug. 16, 1823.

As we have never experienced an appeal to the philanthropic and compassionate feelings of our readers to have failed, and considering it to be our imperative duty to bring such cases under their cognizance, as require their aid, we are induced on the present occasion to recommend to their sympathy and charitable consideration, one who is not merely deprived of the blessing of liberty, but who is exposed to the urgent cravings of *want*. To those of our readers then, who from the superfluities with which a bountiful Providence has provided them may have it in their power to relieve the pinching necessities of a suffering fellow

creature, we offer no further apology for introducing to their attention the case of Mr. MOORE, now and for several years a prisoner for debt in the Calcutta Jail.

Mr. MOORE's name no doubt is familiar to many of our readers as connected with happier days when he was the manager of the public festive entertainments of Calcutta. "MOORE's Rooms" we recollect, what the Town Hall is now—the scene of fashionable resort, and elegant revelry. In endeavouring, however, to give the greatest brilliancy and éclat to the entertainments which gave so much satisfaction to the public, Mr. MOORE got into irretrievable debt. Suffice it, that he, whose house once resounded with the "song and the dance," and whose board groaned beneath the feast, is now old and poor—a prisoner and in want. We shall be happy to be made the medium of conveying any pecuniary contributions to Mr. MOORE. The smallest donation will, we have every reason to understand, be most acceptable and most gratefully appreciated. Of this no further proof need be adduced than the fact of the suffering object of this address having to our knowledge made application within the last few days for articles of *food* and *clothing!* Distress has little further to go than this.

As the rate of Interest in the Indian Funds seems to be fast approaching the standard in England, every one anticipates a further reduction in Government loans, and that at no very distant period. Four per Cent. may now be said to be the utmost obtainable in any secure transaction, and the Government Funds do not, at the present premium of Company's Paper, yield more. Considering then the immense wealth of Natives, who have no safe alternative to obtain income but the Government Funds and landed property; it may fairly be inferred that the latter will rapidly approximate, if not reach, the value of such property in England. Good freehold property there is worth 25 years' purchase, or an estate producing £100 per annum sells for £2,500. Agreeable to this calculation, landed property in India netting Sa. Rs. 1000 per annum is worth Sa. Rs. 25,000, which will, we are aware, appear exaggerated in comparison with the average of Indian purchases hitherto, but we shall be thankful to any one who will take the trouble to convince us why it is not, under every view of security, worth it,—or to what extent it sinks below the English scale to the inhabitants of India, if not so valuable to Europeans; our opinion is, that eligible landed property will rise much beyond its present price and approach as nearly as our funds do to the English standard, and that which returns £1000 per annum will be worth at least £20,000.

MADRAS GOVT. GAZETTE EXTRA, AUGUST 9, 1823.

PROCLAMATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 8TH AUGUST, 1823.

The Honorable the Governor being about to proceed on a visit to the Central Provinces, is pleased to declare in Council, that the Administration at the Presidency will, in his absence be conducted by the remaining Members of the Government,—His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. and K. C. B. Officiating as President and exercising as such the accustomed Military Command of the Garrison, and all the powers and authorities appertaining to the Office of Acting President.—All Official Correspondence is to be carried on, and the resolutions of the Government will continue to be passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

The Honorable the Governor, during his absence from the seat of Government, will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by Law when in Council at the Presidency; and the several Authorities in the Provinces, Civil and Military, are hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions, as the Honorable the Governor may deem proper to issue.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

E. WOOD, *Chief Secretary.*

Madras, (Tuesday Evening), 12th August.

The Honorable the Governor left the Presidency on Saturday afternoon under a Salute of 19 guns from the Ramparts, on a visit to the Central Provinces.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—All the papers of this presidency have been filled with accounts of the extraordinary inundation in the upper parts of Bengal proper, and so far as I can judge from my gage, a more than usual quantity of rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of Calcutta this season. It is rather singular, however, that the Hoogly has not yet risen so high, along Garden Reach, as it did in 1821, by nearly a foot;—almost all the papers have represented it as higher this year than it has been for many years back: the *John Bull* said for 25 years; but I am furnished with a gage of a nature which cannot err, and after the most scrupulous attention to it, I beg to assure you, that the River at last full Moon (the highest tide this year) was not so high as it was on the 27th August 1821, by 9½ inches.

I am, Sir,

Your's,

NOTATOR.

Garden Reach, Aug. 26, 1823.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

Lady! if from my dark and clouded brow,
Joy's radiant beam depart so fitfully,—
If the mild lustre of thy bright blue eye
Cheer not the mourner's gloom,—Oh, do not *Thou*,
Like the false throng disdain a child of wo,
And deem his bosom cold. Should the low sigh
Bring to the voice of bliss unmeet reply,
Oh! bear with One whose darkened path below,
The Tempest-fiend hath crossed.—The blast of doom
Scatters the ripening bud, the full-blown flower,
Life's Hope and Pride!—nor leaves one cheerful bloom,
Save Love's wild Evergreen, that dares its power,
And clings where grief's malignant mildews fall,
Like the green ivy on the ruined wall!

D. L. R——s

Bhauguipore, August 17, 1823.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST.

25. Ship *Lord Suffield*, Captain Stephen Brown, from London 22d March, and Madeira 25th April.

— French Brig *Enterprenant*, Captain Roquefeuil, from Bourbon 9th July, and Madras 17th August.

PASSENGERS.—From *Bourbon*,—Mons. Le Moulie, and Mons. Berlin, Merchants. *From Mauritius*,—Mons. Morel, and Mons. Emler, Merchants.

27. Ship *Eliza*, Captain B. S. Woodhead, from Port Louis, Muscat and Bombay 7th August.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Woodhead, Mrs. and Mr. Ashburn.

28. Ship *London*, Capt. D. Brown, from Liverpool 8th April, Madeira 26th ditto, and Madras 20th Aug.

DEPARTURES.

27. Ship *Dunvegan Castle*, Captain D. Campbell, for the Isle of France.

28. Ship *Mary*, Captain M. F. Crisp, for Rangoon.

— Ship *Mellish*, Captain G. W. Cole, for London.

— Ship *Alfred*, Captain Wm. Dolge, for England, via Penang and Batavia.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Pascou*, Captain H. Cathie, for China, and Brig *Phoenix*, Captain John Brown, for ditto, in a day or two.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, August 9, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem.*	34	0	*a*	34	8
Non-Remittable, *Do.*	13	0	*a*	13	8
Saturday, August 16, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem.*	34	0	*a*	34	8
Non-Remittable, *Do.*	13	0	*a*	13	8
Saturday, August 23, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem.*	34	8	*a*	35	0
Non-Remittable, *Do.*	13	8	*a*	14	0
Saturday, August 30, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem.*	33	8	*a*	34	0
Non-Remittable, *Do.*	12	8	*a*	13	0

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

APRIL.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 24th of April last, Henry William Money, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Miss Rachel Harriet Welland.

JUNE.

On the 16th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Mr George Edward Smith, of the Veterinary College, to Miss Sarah O'Connor, of Donegal, Ireland.

JULY

At Muttra, on the 18th July, by the Rev. John Irving, Cornet Alexander, of the 5th Light Cavalry, to Miss Ann Kennedy, eldest daughter of Major Kennedy, Commanding that Regiment.

On the 21st July, at St John's Cathedral, Mr. John Stathan, of the H. C. Marine, to Miss Chaplin.

At Patna, on the 24th of July last, by the Reverend Julias Caesar, Mr. Charles Peter Fisson, to Miss Juliana Norrenberg

On the 25th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W Eales, Mr. John Murray, to Miss Elizabeth Rebeiro.

On the 26th July, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Mr. William Fox, of the Veterinary Establishment, to Miss Mary Conner.

On Saturday, the 26th July, Mr Charles Harry Johnson, Assistant, General Treasury, to Miss Mary LeClerc, the daughter of the late Samuel LeClerc, Esq

On the same day, Mr. William Cornelius, Assistant in the Board of Trade Office, to Miss Elizabeth Lydia LeClerc, the third daughter of the late John LeClerc, Esq.

On the 29th July, by the Reverend J Parson, Mr. H F Churcher, of the H. C Marine, to Miss Eleanor Nighland

On the same day, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J Parson, Henry Clarke, Esq. Surgeon of Calcutta, to Mrs Anna Maria Swinden.

On the 30th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D Corrie, Mr. William Moncrieffe, to Mrs. Charlotte Jennings.

AUGUST.

On the 1st August, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. D. Corrie, Lieutenant Abraham Fuller, to Miss Anna Amelia Hellner.

On the 2d August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, J. H. Moserop, Esq. to Mrs. Sophia Matilda Richards.

At St. John's Cathedral, on Saturday, the 2d August, by the Reverend Mr Thomason, William Hay Macnaghten, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, second son of the Honorable Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, to Frances, widow of the late Colonel James C McClintock.

On the 18th August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Henry Hugh Griffiths, Esq. Indigo Planter, to Miss Eliza Russell.

On Saturday, the 23d August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D Corrie, S. P. Singer, Esq. to Anne, second Daughter of the late S. Hill, Esq. of Futtyghur.

BIRTHS.

JULY

At Kamptee, on the 1st July the lady of Lieutenant J. S H Weston, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a daughter.

At Nusseerabad, on the 8th July, the lady of C W. Welchman, Esq M. D. of a still-born son

At Chittagong, on the 23d July, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel J Shapland, C. B. of a son.

At Bolorant, on the 26th July, the lady of Lieut. Thos Betts, of His Highness the Nizam's Russell Brigade of a Son

On Monday, the 28th July Mrs. John Grosser, of a daughter.

At Ballygunge, on the 31st July, the lady of Captain R H Sneyd, Commanding the Governor General's Body Guard, of a son.

AUGUST.

At Patna, on the 1st of August, the lady of J W Templer, Esq Civil Service, of a still born son.

On Saturday, the 2d August, Mrs Meyers, of a son.

On the 5th August, the lady of F Nepean, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

This morning, the 7th August the Lady of Captain Irwin Maling, of a Daughter

On the 8th August, the Lady of Captain Debnam, of H M. 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter

At Digah near Dinapore, on the 9th August, the lady of J. C Brown, Esq of the H C Civil Service, of a son.

At Midnapore, on the 9th August, Mrs. John D M. Sinacs, of a Daughter

On Saturday, the 9th August, Mrs. Joseph Elly, of a son.

At Keitah in Bundlecund, on the 9th Augt. the Lady of Lieut. W. Bignell, 1st Batt. 8th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

On the 13th August, the Lady of Mr. John Thomas, Ship-Builder, of a Daughter.

On the 14th August, the Wife of Mr. G. Pyne, of a Daughter.

On the 15th August, Mrs. C. Lefevre, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 15th August, the Lady of Major H. Bowen, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 18th August, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Haslam, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment N. I. of a son.

In Fort William on the 18th August, the lady of Captain W. R. C. Costly, Barrack Master, of a daughter.

On Tuesday night, the 19th August, Mrs. Richard Williams, of a still-born male Child.

On the 20th August, Mrs. F. Cornelius, of a Son.

On the 22d August, at Monsgunge, the Lady of J. H. Savi, Esq. of a Son.

On the 23d August, the lady of John Smith, Esq. of a son.

On the 27th August, the Lady of Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

JANUARY.

On the 20th of January last, on board the H. C. Ship Dorsetshire Capt. J. Williams, of H. M. 8th Royal Irish Dragoons, a fall from a lofty part of the rigging, whither he had climbed for his amusement, caused the sudden death of this valuable Officer, and has deprived the regiment and society of an honest man.

MARCH.

On the 7th March last, at Sea near St. Helena, on board the H. C. Ship *Prince Regent*, Master Robert Nighland, aged 9 years, 1 month, and 10 days eldest son of the late Doctor Robert Nighland, who was proceeding to England for his education under the kind care and patronage of Doctor John Macwhirter.

JULY.

At Futtyghur, on the 2d July, Master Leopold, son of Leopold Dyce, Esq. aged 13 years. A violent fever of a few days' duration, deprived his disconsolate parents of this promising youth.

At Dinapore, on the 10th of July, Mr. Assistant Surgeon McGregor in Medical charge of Colonel Boyd's detachment much regretted by his Brother Officers.

At Aurungabad, on the 16th July, Capt. C. E. O. Jenkins of the Regiment of Artillery, late in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore.

At Jubbulpore on the 19th July, the infant daughter of Lieutenant M. Nicolson aged 11 months and 6 days.

In Fort William, Calcutta, on the evening of the 21th July, the lady of Lieutenant T. O'Halloran, of His Majesty's 44th Regiment.

On Sunday, the 27th July, at the house of her parents in Colingah, Mary Anne, the only daughter of Mr. D. Burnett, aged 8 months and 5 days.

At Allipore, on the 30th July, Lieutenant A. C. Trevor, of the Invalid Establishment.

On the 31st July, J. P. Barnett, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Hill Bildars.

At Cawnpore, on the 31st July, James Daniel, the infant son of Mr. Apothecary James Dick, aged 2 years and 8 days.

AUGUST.

At Patna, on the 1st August, Charles Elliott Money, son of Wigram Money, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 11 months.

On the 1st August, at Mrs. Bean's Seminary, Miss Emma Williamson eldest daughter of J. Williamson, Esq. of Malacca.

On the 3d August, Benjamin Comberbach, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 53 years.

On the same day, Miss Helen Mary Ann Ingle, infant daughter of Lieutenant H. Ingle, of the 15th Regt. N. I. aged 6 months and 17 days.

At Balasore, on the evening of the 7th August, after a short but violent illness, Eliza, the wife of William Dent, Esq. of the Civil Service, (and only daughter of Colonel Beaver,) aged scarcely 20 years. The sudden and untimely decease of this charming and interesting young woman, thus cut off in the early dawn of life, will be learnt with sincere regret and sympathy by all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance. Lovely in person, gentle and unassuming in her manners, and endowed with a singularly amiable, engaging, and affectionate disposition, she was the pride and delight of her connections and friends: whilst to him who most bitterly mourns and deplores her loss—who shall attempt to describe her value? Her memory will be long cherished, and lamented by the society which she adorned, and her relatives to whom the virtues and goodness of her character had endeared her in a peculiar degree feel that in the event here recorded they have sustained a blow which no time can heal.

On the 7th August in the prime of life M. McEachniuz, Esq. aged 31 years, much regretted by his only surviving Brother and a Sister, with a circle of friends. In particular, his exit from this world is very severely felt by an old widowed doatingly Mother who was very fond of him.

On the 7th August, Mrs. Eliza McNeight, the lady of James McNeight, Esq. aged 3 years.

On the night of the 8th August, at the Presidency General Hospital, Serjeant-Major James Scott, of the 1st Light Cavalry, leaving a disconsolate widow, three children, and other relatives, and a large circle of friends, to lament his loss. The deceased possessed a disposition adapted to promote the pleasures of domestic life, and his death has left a sad impression on the hearts of those who were capable of appreciating the suavity of his manners and the placability of his disposition by a familiar intercourse with him. His death is principally to be attributed to the effects of the climate which was so oppressively hot for a few months previous to the setting in of the rains, that he fell into a fever, which he suffered with the most exemplary patience and resignation during a period of about 3 months, but which ultimately closed his mortal career.

At Allahabad, on the 9th August Thomas Jones Watson, the infant son of Captain T. C. Watson, aged 6 months and 15 days.

On the 10th August, after a lingering illness of 21 days of fever Mr. C. M. Kent, aged 41 years which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving behind him five disconsolate children, and a circle of friends to lament his irreparable loss.

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On Wednesday morning, the 13th August, precisely at 9 A. M. Mrs. Elizabeth Samuel, after a lingering illness of upwards of 3 months, which however she bore with true christian fortitude. She paid the tribute of nature at about the age of 35 years, and left her disconsolate husband, a large dear family, and numerous other friends and relatives, to bemoan her untimely loss.

On Tuesday, the 19th August, Maha Rajah Rajkissen Behadur, son of the late Rajah Nobo Kissen To speak of the virtues and illustrious qualities of the deceased, Panegyric would seem to exhaust itself and the affectionate and sincere tribute of friends would appear to border on hyperbolical admiration. He was in every sense of the word, a father to the poor and the destitute—never considering the particular *caste* or quality of the petitioner, but extending his charities to all class and nations On his public career it would be superfluous to dwell, as none can be ignorant of that integrity and superior talent which marked every action of the great and good man. He died universally regretted and his memory will be cherished and revered by his grateful relatives and friends

AUGUST 1823.—*Thirty-one Days.*

PHASES OF THE MOON.	D	H.	M.	
● New Moon,.....	6	7	47	Evening
☽ First Quarter,.....	13	8	14	Night
○ Full Moon,.....	22	—	35	Morning
☾ Last Quarter	24	—	11	Afternoon
○ Enters ♍ Virgo.....	29	6	18	Morning

	F. MOON	ENG. D. M.	ENG. D. W.	*Sundays, and Other Remarkable Days.*	SUN RISES		SUN SETS		M's AGE	HIGH WATER CALCUTTA MOR		EVEN	
					H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.
				[son's v of Nile, 1798									
	18	1	Fr.	Lammas Day. L. Nel-	5	28	6	32	25	0	9	10	33
	19	2	Sat.	Bat of Pyrenees [ter.					26	11	12	11	56
	20	3	*Sun*	10th Sun. after [1813	5	29	6	33	27	—	16	—	40
	21	4	Mo.	[Trinity					28	1	19	1	43
	22	5	Tu.	[our Lord	5	30	6	30	29	2*	17	3	41
	23	6	Wd	Transfiguration of					1	2	45	3	9
	24	7	Th.	Name of Jesus	5	31	6	29	2	3	12	3	36
	25	8	Fr.						3	4	3	4	27
	26	9	Sat	[St Lawrence	5	32	6	28	4	4	59	5	19
	27	10	*Sun*	11th Sun after Trinity	5	33	6	27	5	5	40	6	4
	28	11	Mo		5	34	6	26	6	6	28	6	52
	29	12	Tu.	King Geo. IV. b. 1762					7	7	16	7	40
	30	13	Wd						8	8	6	8	30
	31	14	Th.		5	35	6	25	9	8	56	9	20
	32	15	Fr	Assumption					10	9	47	10	11
	1	16	Sat.	Duke of York b 1763	5	36	6	24	11	10	38	11	2
	2	17	*Sun*	12th Sun. after Trinity					12	11	28	11	52
	3	18	Mo	[Bat of Rohilla, 1808	5	37	6	23	13	—	16	—	40
	4	19	Tu						14	1	5	1	26
	5	20	Wd.	[Bat of Vimeira, 1808	5	38	6	22	15	1	47	2	11
	6	21	Th.	D of Clarence b. 1765	5	39	6	21	16	2	30	2	51
	7	22	Fr	[of Washington, 1811					17	3	12	3	36
	8	23	Sat.	[Bartholomew. Cap.	5	40	6	20	18	3	55	4	19
	9	24	*Sun.*	13th Sun. af. Trin St					19	4	38	5	2
	10	25	Mo.		5	41	6	19	20	5	21	5	18
	11	26	Tu.	Capture of Fort Co-	5	42	6	18	21	6	14	6	38
	12	27	Wd	[nelis, 1811	5	43	6	17	22	7	7	7	1
	13	28	Th.	St. Augustine [headed	5	44	6	16	23	8	4	8	28
	14	29	Fr.	St. John the Bapt. be-	5	45	6	15	24	9	•5	9	26
	15	30	Sat.	[of St. Sebastian, 1813					25	10	7	10	31
	16	31	*Sun.*	14th Sun. at Tr Cap	5	46	6	14	26	11	9	11	34

SEAUBONE, 1823.

BLAUDER 1830

The Calcutta Monthly Journal.

VOL. XLIV]. . . . . SEPTEMBER, 1823. . . . . [NUMB. 347.

CALCUTTA.

SEPTEMBER 1.

By late accounts from Lucknow, we regret to learn that the cases of European casualties have been unusually numerous. In the list of deaths at that station we have to record the names of Dr. J. J. GIBSON, MRS. GIBSON, and Capt. FORTUNE.

THE THEATRE.

Our Thespic fane, we were glad to observe, opened on Saturday evening under the happiest auspices that could be derived from a full house, able actors, and good humour in the audience. The evening was rather sultry. This circumstance, however, apparently had not affected the energies of Theatre-goers, for the house, as we have said was a full one, and it was satisfactory to think, that its being so was purely attributable to dramatic attraction alone, and to no extraordinary or adventitious circumstance.

The novelties of the evening were a little Comedy called "SIMPSON AND CO." and two juvenile candidates for histrionic fame in the "CHILDREN OF THE WOOD."

Simpson and Co if we remember right, has only two acts. We choose, however, to call it a Comedy, as it has none of the extravaganza of Farce, and appears constructed upon the principles of pure Comedy. A cotemporary a few days ago gave a sketch of the plot and characters, which saves us the trouble of presenting any other to our readers: -

"Mr. Simpson and Mr. Bromley are partners in a mercantile concern in the city. They are both married men, and reside in the same house in Mincing Lane. Simpson is a steady character, and Bromley the reverse, and the latter has an intrigue under the feigned name of Captain Walsingham. Simpson's wife takes up a pocket book which contains the miniature of a lady, and this circumstance, combined with others coupled with some hints thrown out by Madame La Trappe, a French milliner, creates in the mind of the lady a strong suspicion of Simpson having violated his conjugal vows. His wife consequently upbraids him with his supposed infidelity, and Mrs. Bromley tells the affair to her husband (the real intriguing gallant) as before related. On this, Bromley, to carry on the deception, endeavours to confirm his wife's suspicions, and still further rallies Simpson, whenever he meets him, on the subject of his supposed intrigue, and its being inconsistent with his pretended steady character.—A young widow, named Mrs. Fitzallan living in Harley Street, now appears on the stage, who is a friend of Mrs. Bromley's, and who is by her introduced to Mrs. Simpson. From the likeness between the portrait found in the pocket book and the widow, Mrs. Simpson is fully impressed with the idea that she is the object of her husband's supposed intrigue, and consequently she becomes more incensed against him—she upbraids him with his supposed intrigue, and thus places him, innocent as he is, in a very awkward predicament. Simpson, finding his disavowal unavailing, determines to play off a hoax upon the parties present in retaliation for their unfounded suspicions of him, and accordingly declares that the widow has a portrait of himself, and minutely describes the dress in which it represents him, at the same time that he also fully describes the exterior of her house in Harley Street, at which that lady is naturally enough surprised. It turns out, however, that Simpson obtained his knowledge of the house, by having, on several occasions, waited on the outside of it for his partner Bromley. The *denouement* now hastens on, Bromley asks Simpson for his pocket book, the identical one which had excited Mrs. Simpson's jealous suspicions, under the mistaken idea that it belonged to her husband. She snatches it from him, when Simpson declares, that it is not his, but Bromley's, upon which Mrs. Simpson discovers her error and embraces her husband in extacy in being thus assured of his constancy."

Perhaps the hint of this petit-Comedy was taken from MURPHY'S "ALL IN THE WRONG," where there is the same unfounded jealousy to annoy an unoffending husband and a similar mistake about a miniture.*

The first act (excepting its conclusion) went off very heavily, and this must always be the case when the author of a piece like this inflicts a long explanatory dialogue without incident upon an audience. The ancient chorus was a clumsy enough way of letting people into the plot of a play; but clumsy as it was, we should infinitely prefer it to the interminable prosings of two persons laboriously endeavouring to hammer into our sculls the history of persons unknown to us, and the interests of people indifferent to us. We certainly felt inclined then, to blame the author of "Simpson and

Co." for a little too much *chorusing*, but the liveliness of the succeeding made up for the heaviness of the preceding part, and we should always prefer a prosy beginning and a brilliant termination to the reverse.

The parts were thus cast:—

Mr. Simpson,—Jack Ardouily (of "Monsieur Tonson.")
Mr. Bromley,—Moublieu of ditto.
Mrs. Simpson,—Adolphine of ditto.
Madame la Trappe,—Mad. Bellegardè of ditto.
Mrs. Fitzallan,—Mrs. Bundle of "the Waterman."

Mrs. Bromley, by a lively performer, whose line was wont to be pert chambermaids and such like.

The gentleman who had the part of *Mr. Simpson* was extremely happy in it. Nothing could be more natural and easy, and perfectly unconstrained than the gentlemanly beau ideal he gave of the useful unpresuming citizen perplexed by coolnesses, and insinuations in his family, for which he could not account.

The dashing rakeish *Bromley* was in the best possible hands, and occasioned much amusement, especially in the equivoque parts with his puzzled partner, and the meeting with *Mrs Fitzallan*. His manner of leading her off to the next chamber, and the sneaking tip toe style in which he quitted her there in the abashment of a most awkward rencontre, were exquisitely ludicrous.

Mrs. Simpson pleased us much more in that character than she did on a late occasion. She was better dressed, and in more natural tone; the extasy of discovering that her husband had not failed in his duty and fidelity, and the affectionate caresses that resulted from that delightful feeling, were extremely well conceived and executed. *Madame La Trappe* as usual in every part *she* undertakes, elicited much applause, and the fair representative of *Mrs. Bromley* took a higher range of character than was her wont, and succeeded in a manner extremely creditable to herself and pleasing to the audience.

There is something in the CHILDREN OF THE WOOD that almost always insures it indulgence; but when performed as it was on Saturday night, it can never fail of being completely successful. The story of this little thing is dear to Memory as a tale of other years, when the young Imagination delighted in such legends, and when young Sensibility was ever ready with the tribute of its guiless tears. To bring before the gaze of every-day life a wood wild legend like this, and to present before the unbelieving eye the fond illusion of the believing Imagination, is no easy task; and yet this task was ably got throuhg on Saturday night; for the dark, cruel *Sir Rowland*, the ferocious *Oliver*, the kind-hearted *Walter*, and the devoted victim children of the nursery, appeared before us in reality, such as they were painted in the baronial castle and the lonesome forest. The characters were cast thus:—

Sir Rowland,—Mr. Simpson of the former part.
Gabriel,—Bromley of ditto.
Oliver,—A respected Amateur returned.
Walter,—The Bundle of "the Waterman."
Apathy,—Thomson of "Monsieur Tonson."
Lord Alford,—Useful of ditto.
Winifred,—Madame La Trappe of the first piece.
Lady Helen,—Mrs Simpson of ditto.
Josephine,—Mrs. Fitzallen of ditto.
The *Children*—by two Juvenile Debutantes.

The scenery was most beautiful, but we cannot say much for the singing. *Sir Rowland* looked and acted his part very finely. *Walter* was great—great in his conception of native kindness of heart and pathos, and great in his affecting delineation of them. The whole of the expostulary scene with *Oliver*—the combat, and the final terrific burst of feeling on discovering the loss of the children, were most powerful appeals to nature; and we were not sorry to find that the sensibility of many present testified to the correctness of this remark, and the eminent abilities of this veteran favorite of our Drury.

The *Children* went through their parts in a wonderfully correct and pleasing manner, and were most affectionately applauded throughout.

Apathy was a most capital representation of the tippling careless tutor. *Gabriel* was delightfully drunk and droll.—Lord *Alford* and *Oliver* were excellent.—*Winifred* was most particularly admired as the best personification of a kind hearted superstitious old cottage Dame that ever was.—*Josephine* was very good in that part, and far superior to her first effort of the evening as Mrs. Fitzallen. She should keep in that line indicated by her capital performance in Mrs. Bundle, and her successful endeavours in Josephine. The fine lady is too much for her. In singing she pitched her voice too high.—*Lady Helen* was very agreeably done. Perhaps she should always dress if possible in coloured dresses. The removal of the Chandelier over the Governor General's box is decidedly a very

great improvement. We consider the introduction of chairs in the same light. There is a crying necessity for a Refreshment room and an Amphytrion to supply obvious liquids to those who need them.

It is satisfactory to find that our appeal in Mr. MOORE's favour is likely to be productive of the effect which we contemplated when we made it. By reference to the letter of "A SUBSCRIBER" in page 198, it will be seen that we rather fell short of the absolute hardship of the case than over-coloured it in our statement. It now appears (and we have found this to be the truth from other sources besides "A SUBSCRIBER's" letter,) that Mrs. MOORE shares her husband's captivity and state of cheerless deprivation. Such an instance of purely disinterested attachment, thank Heaven, is not a rare feature of the female character, nor shall we expatiate upon it, *but* it would be improper to overlook it entirely. Mr. MOORE has, we understand, now endured seven long years of captivity, and had not the faithful companion of his prosperity cheered the darkness of his adversity, it must have been intolerably bitter. Putting it in its best light, how few of our readers could look forward with composure and fortitude to the prospect of spending seven years of blank existence within the walls of a jail? Mr MOORE, however, after these dreary years have ran their course, has *no* prospect of leaving his present melancholy mansion. We know not who his creditors are, or what renders them so rigorous—but really a period of seven years captivity in a foreign clime, we should imagine, ought to weigh duly in the bosom of the most exasperated creditor, even granting that cause existed to make him justly incensed against the individual whose body is his sole property. It has been proposed, should the subscription for Mr. MOORE amount to any sum of consideration, that trustees should be appointed to watch its proper appropriation so as to render it more solidly useful than mere desultory occasional contributions could be. The Commercial Bank, we are authorised to say, will receive such sums as may be subscribed, with a view to be distributed by trustees, and in the Commercial Bank for the present we mean to lodge such contributions that have and may reach us. Those already received are as follows:

X. Y. Z.	Sa. Rs.	10
A Subscriber		10
Lieut. Shortland		16
J. G.		20
H. Roberts, Esq.		50
Total		106

We have been requested to give insertion to the following letter.

To G. UDNY, Esq. *President*,

And the other Gentlemen, Members of the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society in Calcutta.

DEAR SIRS

Holding situations of responsibility under two ancient Societies in communion of the Church of England, viz. "for the Propogation of the gospel in foreign parts, and for promoting Christian knowledge," we cannot look with indifference on the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society, founded *professedly* upon the same principles, for the maintenance of the same object, and actually leagued with those two Societies, in what is, beyond exception, the greatest Missionary work yet undertaken in this country. Allow us therefore under these claims, (to which may be added the cordial Subscription of one of us to your Society in the character of a *Church* Missionary Society, and the as cordial disposition of the other to avail himself of any satisfactory conviction of the reality of that character to subscribe) candidly to state to you the sentiments, which the projected formation of a Church Missionary Association at this time has excited in us. And we trust that we shall appear to have been actuated by no other motives than those of conscience, when we are reduced to the painful necessity of avowing opinions differing from those of persons, for whom we in common entertain the most sincere personal respect and regard.

If there is any principle which appears to us essential to the very *existence* of an episcopal Church, it is that of the Apostolical martyr St. Ignatius:—"*That without the Bishop nothing can be legally done of things pertaining to the Church*"—and nothing surely comes under this character more than the work of commissioning and employing Missionaries, a work which belongs to the Church, *as it is the Church;* from which every thing relating to its connexion with the state is, by the nature of Christ's Kingdom, no less than by the policy of all equal and tolerant Governments, expressly excluded; and in *this* notion of the Church, it is well known that there exists at present no Episcopacy of our communion in India.

To our unfeigned regret we feel the conviction forced upon us, that this essential principle has been overlooked in the new arrangement, projected by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society acting in Calcutta. We cannot, however, separate the *general* recognition of it from the solemn obligations imposed upon as by our Ordination Vows, nor draw any line be-

ween the duties, which we owe to the Episcopal authority as Ministers of the Establishment, and those, which we owe as Members of a Society for advancing the progress of the Gospel; and more especially when the *avowed* principles of that Society are those of the Episcopal Church. Under all the peculiar circumstances of the case, the proposed measure seems to us to be fraught with danger to the peace and welfare of the Episcopal Church in India. The new Bishop may be expected to arrive in little more than a month hence; and we have asked the question with the utmost astonishment, and it will be asked by others,—Why is this period, which (just as it were *studiously*) antidates his arrival, fixed upon as the "time which has *at length* arrived for forming a Church Missionary Association."

It cannot be unknown to any of the Members of the Church Missionary Committee that the grand and comprehensive scheme of Missionary exertion planned by the late Bishop of Calcutta offers a *full participation* in all its advantages to the Church Missionary Society and that the *only* difficulty, which seems to stand in the way of a cordial co-operation, is the intimation of a doubt on the part of their Committee in Calcutta respecting the construction to be put upon certain Statutes, on which they have *officially* expressed their intention to make communications to the Bishop on his arrival. We cannot, however, but view with alarm that intimations, connected, as it seems to be, with this projected association at such a moment. The Bishop is known to be *at least* a subscriber to the Church Missionary Society on its *avowed* principles in England: and we cannot, therefore, without the deepest regret regard a proceeding, which appears to admit the principle of giving up Episcopacy altogether, except as a State convenience for some part of the Externals of Religion, which loses sight of its *apostolic character* and *authority*, and sets the Church of Christ, as to its extention in the World, on a totally different footing We trust we shall not appear presumptuous in thus setting the obsoleteness of our opinion against the increasing popularity of that which we deprecate; we feel that our ordination vows most solemnly bind us to this ONLY view of the case, nor can we consider it any other than a short sighted wisdom, which would contemn all the institutions of our ancestors, in works intended for posterity.

We see no advantage to be derived from thus precipitating a measure, all the objects of which might be attained as readily and with much greater consistency with the character of a Church Society a few weeks hence, and more particularly as we are well aware that the sentiments of the new Bishop are expected by the Members of the Committee to be favourable to their views. We can only view it therefore as calculated, by setting up a new and independant authority in the Church, to produce a breach of Unity and Peace. With whom this heavy charge will lie, the world must judge; it certainly is not to be expected that the Bishop will in any way concede that character, with which his consecration has invested him, nor abandon in any degree those principles which are recognised by all true Members of the Episcopal Church.

Most earnestly and affectionately, then, we intreat that this declaration of our sentiments may be considered with charity and candour: that so we may look forward to a cordial Union in the great and common cause between the Committee and those who act for the two venerable and ancient Societies of the Church; an Union, however, which will hardly be promoted by any ill-advised or precipitate measure on the part of the Church Missionary Committee, at the very moment previous to a general and satisfactory arrangement to be anticipated from the only legally constituted authority.

Having thus discharged our conscience, we shall only add, that the documents now existing are sufficient to prove that this desired Union and co-operation depends on the Church Missionary Committee alone. Should this expression of our opinions fail in the effect, which we earnestly pray it may produce, we shall at least enjoy the satisfaction of having discharged a painful obligation, and shall readily submit our sentiments to the consideration of all who profess to be friends to the Church, as well as to the three Societies, whose avowed principles are entirely hostile to any presuming contempt of Episcopal authority.

We remain with sincere respect and regard, Dear Sirs,

Your faithful and Obedient Servants,

W H. MILL,

Principal of Bishop's College, and Constituted Agent for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

J. HAWTAYNE,

Secretary to the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

PROSPECTUS

For establishing, by means of STEAM NAVIGATION, a communication with *Calcutta* and the *East Indies* generally, via the Mediterranean, Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea: the Voyage out and home to be completed within 120 days.

I deem it unnecessary to dwell upon the efficiency of Steam Vessels to navigate upon the open Seas, and to encounter severe Gales, even with greater advantages than those provided only with Masts and Sails. Persons who entertain doubts on this point, will be best answered by perusal of the different Reports of the Committees of the House of Commons.

It would be superfluous also to attempt to demonstrate that which is in itself evident, I mean the very great advantage that would derive to Merchants individually, and to the Public generally, by the means of speedy communication with our Asiatic Dominions.

How this desirable object may be attained with the prospect of a fair remuneration to those who are its promoters and supporters, I will endeavour to shew, advancing always my opinions with diffidence, and inviting information from Gentlemen whose experience on some points, or whose data on others, may enable them to detect inaccuracies or suggest improvements.

The difficulties to be surmounted are of different degrees, and present themselves in a natural succession, in which I propose to discuss them.

And, 1st. The Route up the Mediterranean, across the Isthmus of Suez on Camels, up the Red Sea, round Ceylon, and up the Bay of Bengal to Calcutta, appears the most direct.

3d The convenient places to touch at for the purpose of replenishing fuel, with the distances between each, are probably as follows

	Miles	Days
Sailing from Plymouth (to which port Passengers may be conveyed from London by the Plymouth Steam Packet) to Gibraltar about	1150	7
From Gibraltar, to Malta	1000	6
From Malta to El Arish	1000	6
Across the Isthmus to Suez, on camels, 120 miles,	....	6
From Suez to Mocha, or the Island of Perim	1200	8
From Mocha to Isle of Socotra	600	5
From Socotra to Cochin	1350	8
From Cochin to Trincomalee*	600	5
From Trincomalee, touching at Madras to Calcutta	1020	6
Making the whole distance by Sea	7920	57

In round numbers 8000 Miles, of which 3200 are on the North and West side the Isthmus, and 4800 on the South and East.

We have next to consider the capability of a vessel to carry fuel for the greatest distance, that between Socotra and Cochin, of 1350 miles. And although in calculating the expense of Coal, I shall assume that a vessel of 400 tons, with an Engine of 100 horse power, may obtain nine miles of speed from the consumption of nine bushels of coals, or that the expense of coals will on an average be equal to one bushel per mile; still I think the vessel should at each depot complete to at least 60 chaldrons, which on the greatest distance would admit of their making as little as five miles and a half per hour, for the whole passage; and on the distance between Plymouth and Gibraltar, where at some seasons the greatest resistance may be expected 60 chaldrons would be sufficient at the rate of four miles and a half per hour. And if the calculation be made on Ten complete Voyages in the year, at the greatest consumption, i. e. supposing 60 chaldrons to be supplied from each depot at each demand, we shall arrive at a quantity that may be considered as sufficient for the first supply to the different depots, to be afterwards kept up according to the actual expense. And it will be—

			s.	£
From Plymouth .	10 of 60 Chal —	600 at	40—	1200
Gibraltar, 10 out 10 home, ...	20 of 60 do —	1200 at	90—	5400
Malta do .. do	20 of 60 do.—	1200 at	100—	6000
Syria, 10 home....	10 of 60 do.—	600 at	110—	3300

Making Chaldrons, ... 3600.. .. £ 15,900

Or take the average at 41·10s. per chaldron, or 2s. 6d. per bushel

On the South-East Side of the Isthmus there will be required.

			Chaldrons.
At Suez for 10 voyages out,	0 home	10 of 60—	600
Mocha ... 10 ...do	10 do.	20 of 30—	600
Socotra .. 10 ....do	10 do	20 of 60—1200	
Cochin .. 10 .. do	10 do	20 of 30—	600
Trincomalee 10....do	10 do	20 of 60—1200	
Calcutta.... 0....do.	10 do.	10 of 60—	600
Making in all.....			48000

Which may be calculated to average at the different depots 28. 4d. per bushel. The price of coals at Calcutta, brought from Burdwan, exchanging 2s. per rupee, is 8 annas, or 1s. per maund of 84 lbs., equal to one English bushel; or it is 36s. per chaldron.

Next is to be considered the Passage of the Isthmus:—and, until negociations are entered into & arrangements actually made, we must be contented with a calculation of the Expences on a scale which will certainly exceed the reality.

A Camel capable of travelling a distance daily of 30 miles with a load of 4 cwt. may be procured for from 10 to 12 dollars;—say 3l.

Estimate keep and attendance, at per annum, say 3l.

Present to the Pacha, for Escort, &c. each Caravan, 400 dollars.

Buxis to attendants, &c. 50 dollars; and

* It is supposed that a passage may be found over the Devil's Bridge, through Palk's Straits; which will shorten the distance Six or Eight Hundred Miles between Cochin and Calcutta.

suppose 50 tons of cargo, and 30 persons with baggage, 400 Camels would be the least number required, at 3l. each 1200l. } £ 2400
Their food and keep for 12 months..... 1200l. }
Interest 5 per cent., Wear and Tear, ... 20 - 25 – 600l.
600 divided by 20 (the number of Passages across) is for each passage. ..... 30l. 0s }
Buxis 450 dollars, at 5s 112 10 } £142 10s.
Or, in round numbers, 150l

The Wages of Seamen may be estimated at 2l per month then victualling at 2l. more; and although the wages of seamen and the expense of victualling them is much less in India than in Europe, yet, as a larger number is required in those Seas, it will be fair to calculate on the same expense in making an Estimate. Commanders and Artificers, employed on the South-east side of the Isthmus, must receive more wages than those employed on the home station

It unfortunately happens that the three fairest months in the British Channel and Atlantic are the worst in the Bay [illegible] and the Arabian S[illegible] vice versa the South-west Monsoon blows strongest from the middle of Ju[illegible] to the middle of August; whilst D[illegible] January, and February, bring fine [illegible] the [illegible] Seas. I am of opinion, however, that vessels may make passages for ten months in the year, the Steam Boats, during the prevalence of the South-west Monsoon, leaving the Hooghly by Larcom's Channel, and keeping the Orixa & Coromandel coasts close on board.

To perform the contemplated service, it will be necessary to have at least three, and perhaps four, Vessels on each side the Isthmus They should be of 400 Tons, of the strongest build, and of 100 horse power, with Latteen Sail, or Lug Fore-sail and schooner-rigged abaft. But the experiment of the Latteen Sails should be made, because, when the yards are down, the masts present less surface to the wind, than those of any other rig

The Vessels should be fitted for the accommodation of 25 Passengers, and from 50 to 100 Tons of Cargo, to be manned with a crew of 20 men, including mates and artificers; to be completed to 20 days provisions and water; and to sail on the first day of every month, from Plymouth and Calcutta.

The Vessels may readily be contracted for, and built under inspection, for 20l. per Ton; and the Engineers will cost, probably, 5,000l. each, or, in round numbers, the Vessel may be completed for 14,000l

The Estimate of the Outlay and Receipt for the first twelve months may be,

Six Vessels, of 400 tons and 100-horse power, at 14,000l. each	£	84,000
Invested in Coals at the Depots.....		36,000
Invested on Camels		1,260
Capital invested	£	121,260

Insurance on 121,260l. at 10 per cent	£	12,126
Wear and tear of Engines, 30,000l. at 20 per cent.....		6,000
Do. on Wood and Iron 54,000l. at 15 per cent.		8,100
160,000 miles of Fuel at 2s. 6d. per mile.....		20,000
Grease, Stuffing, and Packing, for 6 Engines.....		1,000
6 Principal Engineers, at per annum		420
36 Engine Men and Stokers, at 35l per annum		1,260
6 Commanders at 200l		1,200
12 Mates, at 48l		576
70 Seamen, at 24l.		1,680
Victualling 106 Men at 20l. per annum		2,120
Port Charges, a rough estimate, the Calcutta Pilotage being exceedingly heavy, a great reduction may be expected.—say each voyage 50l for 20		1,000
Passage of the Isthmus		3,000
Mess		10,000
Commission 2½ per cent.....		1,712
Total Outlay	£	70,194

It is not being too sanguine to suppose that the number of Passengers will be complete every voyage, from the three Presidencies; those from Bombay may join at Cochin by an auxiliary packet; and the price fixed at 200l. is the lowest usually paid for an inferior accommodation on board a ship trading to India. To the individual, a great saving in equipment will result, from the shortness of the passage and the necessity of limiting the quantity of baggage; whilst the gain of time, and the pleasing prospect of setting foot on land once in eight or ten days, will be strong inducements for preference to this route.

	£.
25 Passengers for 20 voyages will yield, at 200l. each	100,000
Less commission 2½ per cent.	2,500
	£97,500
50+ 20 = 1000 tons of cargo at 15 Less commission 2½ per cent. ..	14,625
Net Proceeds of 20 Voyages	112,125
Amount of Outlay	70,194
Profit on this estimate.	£41,931

Which I do not think exaggerated; and I feel convinced that after one or two voy-

age, the rate of passage may be lowered to 150l. fixing the interest at 12 per cent. and setting apart a sum for redeeming the capital, for experimental purposes, and for constructing a carriage road across the Isthmus, with proper halting places, a point which, by the judicious application of one or two thousand pounds, might be effected through the Pacha of Egypt.

Having, I trust, demonstrated the advantage likely to result from the proposed Establishment, it only remains to devise the means best calculated to promote it. And I can speak positively to the cordial co-operation that will be given by our Asiatic friends.

In the foregoing Prospectus I have calculated on an expense which would be adequate to the establishment of a number of Vessels sufficient to keep up a constant communication with India. But as prejudices are to be overcome, it will perhaps be prudent to begin with only Two vessels, one on each side the Isthmus, and to increase the number as the confidence of the public becomes established.

In making this Estimate, it would have been unfair to calculate on contingencies, but there can be little doubt that the expense for Fuel might be very considerably reduced. Ships proceeding to the Mediterranean, and which now frequently go in ballast, would if a demand existed, be glad to deliver Coals at an advance of from 10s. to 15s. on the shipping price in the river.

The Insurance and Wear and Tear are also estimated at a very high rate; whilst on the other hand no profit has been anticipated on the carriage of letters and dispatches, which would certainly accrue, since the Post-office could never afford to establish an independent conveyance.

J. H. JOHNSTON.

Most of our readers, we imagine, are prepared for the foregoing prospectus for establishing a Steam Conveyance to England. It is now submitted to the public consideration, and it is proposed, after it has been a sufficient time before them, that some proposition should be founded on it. It has obtained the countenance of those most interested at home, and the Committee of East India Trade have entertained it very warmly. Feeling satisfied of the perfect feasibility of the plan, they have requested Mr. Briggs, of the House of Briggs and Co. of Alexandria, to correspond with Mr. Salt; and to make, himself, personal application to the Pacha of Egypt, for the purpose of ascertaining how far he may be inclined and enabled to afford assistance and protection to the passage across the Isthmus. Mr. Briggs was to leave England in August.—The Board of Controul has expressed a favourable opinion, and the subject was before the Committee of Shipping. Modifications in the Quarantine Laws were about to be introduced during the present Sessions, and we trust that the scheme will receive every aid in this part of the World.

Our readers will readily believe that we inserted the prospectus of the Steam Navigation yesterday with very great pleasure. When the subject was so much commented on a few months ago, no objection of a more positive nature was stated beyond that of the necessity for quarantine. This objection has not escaped the notice of the Gentleman who has projected the scheme, and accounts are shortly expected from England which will render it no longer a matter of consequence. The next difficulty is the passage across the Isthmus. On this subject we feel quite satisfied that, every day, journeys of far more difficulty and annoyance take place in India, and that, after a proper and regular communication shall have been made with the Pacha of Egypt, the facilities which will be afforded will render it a pleasant relief on the voyage to England. We think the projector has in no degree been over sanguine. The first calculation is the distance and the time it would take to run it. In the event of the perfect establishment of Mr. Perkin's improvements, which will reduce the fuel more than three fourths, there will be no necessity to touch at any of the intermediate ports mentioned, and consequently not only will the distance be considerably shortened, but also the delay at anchor avoided. The average too we think is under-rated, and should be disposed to make it seven miles an hour instead of five and a half, at all events the projector has most laudably refrained from any thing in the slightest degree exaggerating.

The expences will of course be lessened by the reduction of the quantity of Coals required; and all the other estimates appear to have been made with such a studied anxiety to shew the greatest possible expenditure, that we imagine the scheme will not be opposed on that ground.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have but just seen (at 8h. 20' P. M.) your praiseworthy appeal to the public in behalf of Mr. Moore, who has been so long confined in the Calcutta Jail, and I immediately write these lines, which will be forwarded to you early to-morrow with a subscription of ten Rupees. This small sum is sent, in order to induce others to subscribe who cannot afford to give any thing considerable. If persons of influence in the society will contribute an equal sum (sending privately such farther assistance as they please to afford) the subscription may become general, and effectual relief (such as can be given to one in Jail) be afforded to Mr. Moore without any contributer suffering the smallest inconvenience.

My principal inducement to addressing you on the present occasion is, to mention, that Mr Moore is not the only sufferer. he is accompanied by Mrs. Moore, whose conjugal attachment, causes her to share with her husband his present misery, although she labours under great bodily infirmity, and, if I be rightly informed, she might by going to her family in England, enjoy not only the necessaries but all the comforts of life—as far as relate to food, raiment and shelter.—If you be kind enough to write a few lines on *this point*, I think it probable that the society will be moved, by compassion for the long sufferings of Mr and Mrs. Moore, and through admiration of Mrs. Moore's laudable conduct, to afford them material pecuniary aid, and probably to effectuate their liberty.

To my knowledge I never saw Mr nor Mrs. Moore in their better days, but a knowledge of their present situation is sufficient to create an interest in their behalf in the breast of any man who is not a disgrace to his species, and especially in all who abhor the law which indiscriminately authorizes the imprisonment, the unlimitted imprisonment, of Debtors. Few men can more abhor this most UNCHRISTIAN law than,

Your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

August 30, 1823.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

AUGUST.

29. Ship *Anuntah Hastah*, Captain Charles Kail, from Madras 31st July, Eskapelly and Masulipatam 20th Aug.

— Ship *Cadmus*, Captain A. Talbert, from London 14th April, Madeira and Madras.—*Passenger:* E. Mackintosh, Esq. Merchant.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Antonia, (F.) arrived at Mint Ghaut, on the 29th Aug.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

28. Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, Captain J. Rowson, for Natal.
— Ship *Hercules*, Captain J. Heron, for Natal.
— Ship *James Scott*, Captain J Mackenzie, for Madras and Bombay
— Arab ship *Hamon Shaw*, Mahomit Bin Abrahim, for Muscat.
30. Ship *Claudine*, Captain J. Crabtree, for London via Cape.
— Ship *Pascoa*, Captain H. Cathre, for China
— Brig *Phœnix*, Captain J Brown, for China.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS

At the following Stations on the 30th Inst.

DIAMOND HARBOUR

Remain—*William Miles*, *Ogle Castle* and *Juliana*

Passed down—*Dunvegan Castle* and *Hercules*.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

H C Ship *Windsor*, for China, to sail in 2 or 3 days.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—July 30, Ship Morning Star, Captain F. Mouat, from Calcutta 7th June, and Vizagapatam 19th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 31. Ship Scotia, Captain Alexander Agnew, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Aug. 3. Ship Pyramus, Captain John Brodie, for Coringa.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 2. Ship Fattay Salam, Nacqudah Noor Mahomed, from Mocha 20th July.—*Passenger:* Mr. John Warter.

5. Arab ship Hamody, Nacqudah Balla Ally, from Mocha 19th July

DEPARTURES.—July 22. Imaum ship Woodmany, Nacqudah Abdulla, to Malay Coast.

23. Ship John Munro, J. H. Greene, to Calcutta.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Green, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. Osborne, Doctor Mercer, Lieut. Fancourt, H. M. 4th Dragoons, Mr. Mortlock, Civil Service.

French ship Urame, Charles Tielo, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT;

AUGUST 28, 1823.

Sir Harry V. Darell, Bart. Commercial Resident at Etawa and Calpee.

Mr. Edward Barnett, Sub-Export Ware-House Keeper.

Mr. Charles Cary, Commercial Resident at Hurripaul.

Mr. George Richardson, Commercial Resident at Rungpore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

AUGUST 28, 1823.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, Register of the City Court at Moorshedabad.

Mr. James Shaw, Register of the Zillah Court at Nuddea.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; 22D AUG. 1823.

No. 100, of 1823 The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Brevet Captain David Ruddell, of the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six Months.

The extension of the Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Mostyn, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 20th December last, is further prolonged to the 21st Instant.

Serjeant Anthony Sellow, of the Corps of European Invalids, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, as modified by General Orders of the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to reside and draw his stipend at Chunar.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 22D AUG. 1823.

No. 101, of 1823. Adverting to General [illegible] under date the 16th of April 1819, [illegible] the allowances of Apothecaries, [illegible] their Deputies or Assistants [illegible] Hon'ble the Governor General in Council [illegible] the [illegible] from [illegible] Medical Warrant Officers when employed on Service, moving on ordinary occasions with Troops, or fixed at Field Stations, to draw full Batta; and when not supplied with Camp Equipage from the public Stores when moving, or furnished with quarters when fixed, to draw Tentage, full or half, as drawn by the Officers attached to the Corps or Establishments with which they may be serving.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sect. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 27TH AUG. 1823.

No. 102, of 1823. The Batta and other Allowances for July 1823, and Pay for August 1823, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Friday the 12th Proximo.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 29TH AUG. 1823.

No. 103, of 1823. The following appointment made by the Governor General, is published in General Orders.

Captain the Hon'ble Jeffrey Amherst, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, to be Military Secretary to His Lordship, vice Major Streatfield proceeded to Europe. This appointment to have effect from the date of sailing of His Majesty's Ship Jupiter.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to nominate Captain William Wilson, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, to the temporary Command of the Benares Provincial Battalion from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Keble's decease.

The undermentioned Gentlemen admitted to the Service on this Establishment as Cadets of Infantry, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensigns, leaving the date of their Commissions for future Adjustment.

Infantry.

Mr. James William Virtue Stephen, date of arrival in Fort William 22d August 1823.

Mr. William Baring Gould, date of arrival in Fort William 22d August 1823.

Mr. John Howard Wakefield, date of arrival in Fort William 22d August 1823.

Mr. James Coutts Crawford Gray, date of arrival in Fort William 22d August 1823.

Mr. George Edward Westmacott, date of arrival in Fort William 24th August 1823.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

Major William Moxon, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry on account of Private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon David Woodburn, on account of Health.

Lieutenant Edward Watt, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, having signified his acceptance of the option given to him by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to be transferred to the Cavalry branch of the Service, he is removed accordingly. Mr. Watt is to be considered as a Cadet of Cavalry receiving a new appointment, conformably to which his rank will be hereafter determined.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, on the River, off Perbuthpore, 12th August, 1823

Serjeant Higgins, Barrack Serjeant, employed in the Rajpootana Division, is removed from that situation and remanded to the European Regiment.

Brigadier Knox's appointment of Bombardier J. Wallace, to act as Barrack Serjeant, vice Higgins, from the 3d ultimo, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

2d Batt 15th Regt.—Lieutenant Boyd, Intr. and Quarter Master, from 15th September to 15th January 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Ghazeepore, 14th August, 1823.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

7th Light Cavalry,—Surgeon Tweedie, from 15th October to 15th July, 1824, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Ghazeepore, 15th August, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to raise Recruits for General Service for the purpose of completing the 33d and 34th Regiments, and also to fill up vacancies in the several Regiments of the Line:

Captain Gordon, 17th Regiment Native Infantry, at Buxar,..... 500 Recruits.

Capt. Webber, Patna Provincial Battalion, at Bankipore,..... 500 Recruits.

Capt. Axford, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, (now at Benares,) at Sultanpore Oude,..... 500 Recruits.

Capt. W. Wilson, 29th Regiment Native Infantry, at Benares,..... 500 Recruits.

Capt. Thomas Watson, (Levy,) at Cawnpore,..... 500 Recruits.

Capt. P. C. Gilman, (Levy,) when relieved from his present charge, at Futteh-Gurh, 500 Recruits.

The above Officers are to be furnished with a due proportion of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, under the orders of Commanding Officers of Stations, from the nearest Corps from which they can be spared. The necessary advances of Cash are to be made by Paymasters for the Recruiting Service, under the orders of Commanding Officers of Divisions, and in their absence of Commanding Officers of Stations.

The Recruits are to be subsisted at the rate of Two Annas per day, until the expiration of the Month in which they shall be admitted after approval by the Commanding Officer. At the end of the ensuing Month, Pay and half Batta is to be drawn for them in Abstracts according to the Review Rolls, which are to be countersigned by Commanding Officers of Stations. The Recruits are to be regularly Mustered on the 1st of every Month. The Recruiting Officers are to send Half-monthly Reports to the Adjutant General, for the information of the Commander in Chief, of the Recruits entertained by them. The Officers employed on the above duty, are enjoined to pay the strictest attention to the regulations for the Recruiting Service, and to be careful that no man is enlisted who is not unexceptionable as to age, size, bodily strength, and *cast*; it is at the same time to be understood, that there is no objection to the enlistment of growing lads, one inch in stature below the regulated standard, provided their appearance be promising. In the Descriptive Rolls, the cast of the Hindoo Recruit is always to be specified in the column for that purpose.

The following Allowances are authorized to be drawn monthly by the Officers appointed to raise Levies of 500 Recruits, from the date of their appointment:

Personal Allowance, per mensem St. Rs..... 60

For Writers, Stationery, and all charges incidental to the Command, per mensem,.....St. Rs. 150

Two Pay Sircars, at 15 Rupees each, per mensem,.....St. Rs. 30

Total,.....St. Rs. 240

Such further instructions as are necessary will be communicated to the Officers concerned, by Letter.

The Members of the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel Baldock, of the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment, is President, are directed to return to their Regimental duty until further orders.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters on the River, off Ghazeepore, 15th August, 1823.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Mhow, on Monday the 30th June 1823, Dya Ram, Jemadar, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.

"Gross neglect of Duty in the following instances:

1st.—"In having at Sonekutch, on or about the night of the 12th, or morning of the 13th January, 1823, while in Command of a Detachment from his Corps, and employed on Escort Duty, allowed two Boxes, containing Opium, the property of the Honorable Company entrusted to his care, to be stolen, and carried away."

2d.—"In not having, when the Theft was discovered, done his utmost to recover the stolen Opium, nor made any exertion, or attempt, to trace and discover the Thief or Thieves."

3d.—"In having with the most culpable remissness neglected to institute an immediate and strict enquiry into the circumstances connected with the loss of the public property entrusted to his care."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence in support of the Charge, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his Defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the 1st Count of the Charge exhibited against him, but acquit him of the 2d and 3d Counts."

"The Court having found the Prisoner Dya Ram, Jemadar, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, Guilty of the 1st Count of the Charge, does Sentence him to be suspended from Rank and Pay for two Calendar Months."

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, *Genl.*
Commander in Chief.

In promulgating the Finding and Sentence of the General Court Martial upon Dya Ram, Jemadar, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment, the Commander in Chief is happy that the absence of all proof of wilful and culpable neglect of Duty on the part of the Jamadar enables him without a dereliction of his duties to attend to the strong and earnest recommendation of the Court in his behalf.

The Jemadar Dya Ram is to be accordingly released from Arrest and return to his duty.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ORDERS ARE ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters on the River, 20th August, 1823.

No. 2978. GENERAL ORDERS.

The following appointments are announced on the Staff of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

Major Streatfeld, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, Military Secretary.

Lieut. the Hon'ble Jeffrey Amherst, His Majesty's 59th Regiment.
Lieut J. Cooke, Royal Marines.
Lieut. A. St Leger McMahon, His Majesty's 16th Lancers.
} Aides-de-Camp.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT

THE FOLLOWING REGULATION IS PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

A. D. 1823. REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION *for authorizing the institution of summary suits to enforce the execution of certain written engagements for the cultivation and delivery of Indigo Plant, and for declaring certain principles in regard to the same:*—PASSED *by the Governor General in Council on the 10th July 1823, corresponding with the 27th Assar 1230 Bengal era; the 17th Assar 1230 Fussly; the 28th Assar 1230 Willaity; the 2d Assar 1880 Sumbut; and the 29th Sowaul 1238 Higeree.*

Preamble. THE poverty of the lower orders in India, and particularly of those employed in agriculture, occasions the general use of borrowed capital for the production of the chief articles of trade and consumption. The capitalist

advances his money and sometimes the seed likewise, upon a contract to receive the produce of a defined quantity of land, either at a certain fixed price, or at rates to be subsequently determined with reference to the market price at a specified season; and this system is understood, generally, to prevail in the province of Bengal, in the cultivation of the plant from which the Indigo dye is extracted. According to the existing Regulations, if the contracting ryott should fail to cultivate the land in the manner specified or having so cultivated the land, should sell the produce to another or otherwise defraud his creditor and fail to execute his contract by delivery of the stipulated article, the person with whom he has so contracted has no other remedy than a regular action for the recovery of the penalty conditioned in such agreement. It is usual for the courts of justice, in decreeing such causes, to award such limited penalty as may, in each instance, appear to be a fair compensation to the person making the advance for the non employment of his capital. In the absence however, of any rule for the regulation of the discretion thus assumed much confusion has arisen from the conflicting opinions and judgments of the several judicial officers, as to the extent of penalty recoverable on agreements of this nature. Under the rules for imposing stamp duty it is provided, that all deeds and agreements shall be written on paper bearing a certain stamp, proportioned "to "the value of the property transferred, or "otherwise affected." But in agreements of the kind above described it is not clear whether the amount of the stamp ought to be fixed with reference to the sum actually advanced, or to the penalty or penalties which may be specified as eventually exigible on the failure of the contractor and it is of great importance to the parties, that this point should be determined so as to prevent the risk of bona fide deeds being rendered void, in consequence of any inaccuracy in the description of stamp paper employed in drawing up the agreement. It seems reasonable also that the person who advances seed and capital, or capital only, for the expences of cultivation on a defined parcel of land, should be considered to possess a lien and interest in the Indigo plant produced on that land when so stipulated in a written engagement between the parties, and especially in cases in which such written engagement may have been duly registered, under the provisions of Regulation XX. 1812, and that it should not be in the power of a ryott who has already conditioned for the delivery of the produce of his land to one person, to break the condition by a clandestine and fraudulent transfer of such produce to another. The system at present in force provides, as above observed, no other remedy for parties injured by this dishonest practice, than by a regular action in the Civil Court. The difficulty and delay of obtaining redress by that course, have not unfrequently led to acts of violence and even to serious affrays, and the more frequent occurrence of such affrays is to be apprehended in consequence of the eager competition which now prevails amongst the Indigo manufacturers in some parts of Bengal, arising from the unusually high price of Indigo. The Governor General in Council has in consequence judged it expedient to declare the principles on which the points above stated shall be settled, and to provide for the more prompt adjustment of disputes, and enforcement of contracts of the nature above specified, and the following rules have accordingly been passed to take effect in the several districts comprised within the province of Bengal, from the date of their promulgation.

Under what circumstances persons making advances for the cultivation of the indigo plant on defined portions of land, shall be held to have a lien or interest in the produce of such land.

II. If any person shall have given advances to a ryott or other cultivator of the soil under a written engagement, stipulating for the cultivation of Indigo plant on a portion of land of certain defined limits, and for the delivery of the produce to himself, or at a specified factory or place, such person shall be considered to have a lien or interest in the Indigo plant produced on such land and shall be entitled to avail himself of the process hereinafter provided, for the protection of his interests and for the due execution of the conditions of the contract.

Such person how to proceed, when he has just reason to believe that the ryott will dispose of the produce otherwise than stipulated.

III. *First.* If any person who may have made advances on conditions of the nature above described, shall have just reason to believe that an individual, under engagement with him, is evading or is about to evade the execution of his contract by making away with, and disposing of the produce otherwise than as stipulated, or that he has engaged secretly or openly to supply the same to another, it shall be competent to such person to present a petition of complaint to the Zillah or City Judge or to a Register exercising the powers of Joint Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the land stipulated to be cultivated with the Indigo plant may be situated, filing with the same the original deed of engagement, by which the produce may be assigned and engaged to be delivered to himself or at his factory, and certifying in his petition, that such

deed was voluntarily and bona fide executed by the individual complained against.

Summons to be issued for the attendance of the defendant. *Second.* On such petition and original deed of engagement being filed, a summons, or tulab chithee, shall be immediately issued through the Nazir in the usual form, requiring the individual named in the petition to attend and answer to the complaint, either in person or by an authorized agent, within such specified period as may, in each instance, appear reasonable and which period shall in no case exceed twenty days.

Summons how to be served and public notice of the claim, how to be given. *Third.* The officer entrusted with the execution of the process shall also be instructed to affix a copy of the summons in the village cutcherry, or other place of public resort, and to erect a bamboo on the specific parcel of ground on account of which the claim may have been preferred, and which it shall be the duty of the plaintiff or his agent to point out. By these means, sufficient public notice of the claim will be given, to enable persons desirous of contesting the plaintiff's right, or of establishing a prior right to the produce of the land, to appear either in person or by an authorized agent before the Court for that purpose, and the failure so to attend before the summary decision be passed, will be held to bar the claim of any third party founded on any contract for the produce of the land in question, unless it be established by a regular suit.

On non-appearance of defendant or other claimants, evidence to be taken, and the case decided exparte. *Fourth.* If the officer serving the process shall not be able to execute it on the person of the defendant, he shall nevertheless publish the claim in the manner above directed, and if the defendant shall not appear to answer to the complaint within the period specified in the summons, and no other claim be preferred in bar of that of the plaintiff, the Judge or other officer shall, after taking evidence to establish the deed and other allegations of the plaintiff, proceed to the adjudication of the claim, in the same manner as if the defendant had personally appeared.

In what cases an award shall be passed, adjudging the plaintiff's right to the produce. *Fifth.* If the defendant or his authorised agent should attend within the period specified and should deny the execution of the deed of engagement filed by the complainant, proof of the same shall be taken, and if its voluntary execution be established to the satisfaction of the Court, or other tribunal trying the case, and no preferable claim be established by a third party, a summary award shall be made, adjudging to the plaintiff the right of receiving the crop according to the terms of the agreement. The same principle shall be applied if the engagement be admitted, and no satisfactory reason be shewn why the defendant should not be held to the performance of his contract.

If the plaintiff's claim be not established, the plaintiff to pay costs and compensation to the defendant. *Sixth.* If it be proved that the engagement was not duly & voluntarily executed by the defendant, or if it should appear that the proceeding is otherwise litigious and oppressive, and the claim unfounded, or that the plaintiff had no sufficient cause to warrant his application to the Court, the complaint shall be dismissed, and the plaintiff shall be made liable to the payment of costs, and such reasonable sum in addition, as may seem to the Judge, or other officer trying the case, a proper compensation to the defendant for any trouble and annoyance to which he may have been subjected.

Notice to be given to third parties, in what cases and their claims how to be investigated. *Seventh.* If it should appear in the course of the inquiry, that the defendant is under engagement for the same land to a third party, notice shall immediately be issued for that party to appear and plead, either in person or by Vakeel, and if such person or any third party shall, previously to the decision of the case, come forward and produce a similar deed of engagement, stipulating for the produce of the same portion of land, the Judge, or other officer trying the case shall, after such summary investigation as may be necessary, determine whether either of the parties have any just claim to the produce of the land, and if so, which of them may have the prior and better claim; a preference will of course be given to engagements duly registered under the provisions of Regulation XX. 1812. The result of such investigation shall be recorded, and a decree passed, adjudging the question of right between the parties.

Defendant not to be subjected to unnecessary detention. *Eighth.* No defendant, who may attend under the process described in this Section, shall be confined in Jail, or be in any manner detained longer than may suffice to take his answer to the claim, and to obtain from him such further explanations as the nature of the answer may suggest.

In what cases an order may be issued to deliver the plant to a party, before the summary enquiry may be completed. *Ninth.* If pending the summary enquiry in the manner above directed, it shall appear, that the plant on the ground is in a state fit to be cut, and will be injured or destroyed if not cut, it shall in

such case be competent to the Judge or other officer trying the case, to pass an order for the delivery of the plant to either of the parties, provided that the said party consents and engages to pay to the other claimant (if the summary award should be ultimately in favour of the latter) a specific pecuniary compensation; the amount of such compensation shall be fixed by the Judge, or other person trying the case, in communication with the parties, and shall be regulated with reference to the estimated produce of the ground, and to the probable value of such produce when manufactured, and the amount when so fixed, shall be carefully recorded in the proceedings.

Engagement to be entered into by such party.

Authority to watch fields and to prevent removal of the plant, given to parties in certain circumstances.

IV. *First.* Any person in whose favor a summary award shall have been passed for the produce of any defined spot of land, shall be entitled to place a watch over the same, and to prevent the cutting and removal of the plant in any manner contrary to the stipulations of his agreement, and in the event of any attempt being made to cut or remove the plant, it shall be competent to the person holding the decree to apply to the nearest Police Darogah, and o claim from him the assistance of the Police in preventing such removal; it shal' moreover be the duty of the Police officers, and of all other officers, on such a decree being exhibited, to aid the person in whose favor it may have been passed to the utmost of their power.

Security for rent due to landholders how provided.

Second. In order that the foregoing rule may not operate to the prejudice of the landholders, who, by the existing Regulations, are authorized to attach the corps for the realization of rents justly due to them, it is hereby provided, that whenever any manufacturer who may have obtained an award under the foregoing rules, may cause the plant to be cut and taken away, he shall be held responsible, conjointly with the ryott, for any arrear of rent which may have been due on account of the specific parcel of ground from which the Indigo plant may have been taken.

Parties injured by breach of contract in regard to cultivation and delivery of Indigo plant, may institute either a summary or regular suit.

V. *First.* In cases in which a ryott who may have received advances and entered into written agreements for the cultivation and delivery of Indigo plant in the manner indicated in this Regulation, shall have failed to cultivate the ground specified, or having cultivated it, shall have failed or refused to complete his engagement, or shall have sold, made away with, or transferred the produce to another person, the party with whom such agreement was first made, shall be at liberty to institute, at his option either a summary or a regular suit.

Judgement, to what extent in summary suite.

Second. If the summary process be adopted, and the cause be decided in favor of the plaintiff, the defendant shall be subjected to the payment of the amount of the advances actually received by him, with interest on the same, and the costs of the summary process.

Ditto in regular suits.

Third. If the plaintiff should prefer to seek his remedy by a regular suit, the case will be tried and decided, under the principles of the general Regulations; provided however, that where a ryott shall have voluntarily executed a deed of engagement, stipulating to cultivate Indigo plant on a specified portion of land, and to deliver the produce of such land to one individual, and shall have subsequently sold and delivered such produce to another, the aggrieved party shall be at liberty to prosecute the ryott and the individual to whom such produce was sold or delivered conjointly, and if it be established, that the individual receiving the produce was at the time aware of the prior engagement, such individual and the ryott shall be jointly and severally held answerable for the full amount of the penalty specified in the original agreement, together with all costs and expenses of the suit.

Amount of penalty to be awarded in regular suits, where the breach of contract may not be ascribable to fraud or dishonesty.

Fourth. If no fraud or dishonest dealing be established and the failure of a ryott or other contractor to execute the stipulations of his engagement by the delivery of Indigo plant in the manner stipulated, be owing to accident or to any cause not implying fraud or dishonesty, the penalty to be adjudged against a contractor shall not exceed three times the sum advanced, as the consideration for executing the deed, including interest.

Summary investigations, how and by whom to be conducted.

VI. Summary investigations, under this Regulation, shall be conducted according to the form and in the manner prescribed for the conduct of summary suits for arrears of rent: They shall either be tried by the Judge, or be referred to the Collector of the district, or to the Register. In cases referred to the Collector, that Officer (as well as the Register) shall pass a decision on them, instead of sending them back to the Judge with a report, and there shall be no appeal from any summary decision passed by these officers respectively, if regularly made, and in a matter duly cognizable under this Regula-

It shall nevertheless be competent to person whose claim under a deed of engagement for the cultivation and delivery of indigo plant may have been set aside by a summary award, or who may be otherwise dissatisfied with the decision passed on a summary investigation under the foregoing provisions, to institute a regular suit for the recovery of the penalty stipulated in the deed of engagement, or for the establishment of any other claim or interest to which he may deem himself entitled.

Explanation of the value of stamp paper employed in engagements for the cultivation and delivery of Indigo plant.

VII. No objection shall be taken against any deed of contract for the cultivation and delivery of Indigo plant on account of it's not bearing the proper stamp, provided that the same may be executed on paper bearing a stamp of such an amount, as would be required under the rules of Section XI. Regulation I. 1814, for a bond of the amount actually advanced or acknowledged to be advanced as the consideration for entering into the agreement

Such deeds not invalid, in consequence of their including several individuals, and several separate transactions

VIII No objection shall be taken to the validity of any deed of engagement for the cultivation and delivery of Indigo plant, on the ground of it's having been entered into by more than one individual, or of it's including more than one transaction, provided that the obligation of each individual be distinctly specified, and the amount of the stamp be such as would have been required for a bond of an amount equal to that of the aggregate of all the sums acknowledged to have been advanced.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Goveral General in Council,

(Signed) W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy. to Govt. Judl. Dept

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 21st Aug. 1823. }

SEPTEMBER 4.

The weather for the last few days has been and is now extremely sultry and oppressive. As yet, however, it has not proved particularly unhealthy; nor is there any reason to apprehend that it will; but people would do well to be cautious in not exposing themselves to solar influence at present; and temperance perhaps claims more particular attention to its rules during this turn of the year than at any other period.

A Native letter states, that Cholera was not prevalent at Lucknow. We have not heard any particulars respecting the recent sudden deaths there, nor can we pronounce at present whether these were actually caused by Cholera or not.

There is a report that a Rajah who was on a visit to Benares, was killed by the house in which he resided falling in upon him in consequence of the heavy rain. Several of his people were killed with him. We have not heard of the Rajah's name, nor do we vouch for the correctness of the report.

The price of grain is rising, and we would advise those who require grain to lay in a stock without loss of time.

Reports from the up country continue to describe the distress of the inhabitants of inundated tracks and villages.

Calcutta is no less distinguished by its Theatrical than by its Critical spirit. Figo's sentiment appears to be generally acted upon—" for I am nothing if I am not *critical*." Our Chowringhee Drury it seems is not the only Thespic Temple in Calcutta that claims the plaudits of an audience, or calls forth the lucubrations of the Critic. We are ashamed to confess that we know not the localities of the Minor Theatre at Pollock Street, consequently we have never seen the celebrated juvenile GARRICKS and PRITCHARDS who strut their little hour there; but in all conscience we have *heard* enough about them. Our readers would be surprised were they to learn the number of Critiques, Panegyrics and Anathemas that have reached us, having for their subject the late performance at Pollock Street. It is impossible for us to submit the whole of them for publication, but we have inserted two of them. Some of those in our possession betray an ungenerous spirit utterly unworthy of legitimate criticism, while others evince an arbitrary usurpation over the King's English of a most despotic character. We also protest against certain personalities which some of our Pollock Street Critics are rather inclined to. A Critic may fairly give his opinion that an actor's countenance and appearance fit him more for Tragedy than Comedy, and vice versa, and may hint to a canditate in delicate terms, that he is not suited for the stage at all —but offensive allusions to personal defects or peculiarities of legs, arms, face, body, and so forth, should never be made. A Critic should like any other Christian, do as he

would be done unto. He should put himself in the place of the criticised, and make no other observations but such as he should feel he himself could meet with perfect good humour were he the actor.

There is to be a performance at Dum Dum on Wednesday the 10th instant, to consist of the Comedy of "THE RIVALS" and the beautiful Melo-drama of "THE BROKEN SWORD." As it is for the benefit of the performers, we trust that the friends of the Drama in Calcutta will on this occasion cheer the Thespic band of Dum-Dum with their presence or their patronage. Those who may not be able to go so far, *may*, we trust, find it convenient to purchase tickets for their friends. The weather it is likely will be favorable, and the drive therefore agreeable.

We have received R. M. B.'s donation of 50 Rupees for the widow and family of the 2d Officer of the *Swallow*. We have lodged the sums received on Mr. MOORE's account in the Commercial Bank, and were glad to see the names of other subscribers to the charity there, besides those previously published. There is an erroneous impression, we fear, respecting the Detainders against Mr. MOORE. At any rate, it is but just to remark, that an European gentleman who suffered great loss by becoming joint security for Mr. MOORE has no detainder lodged. The conduct of this person to Mr. MOORE, as well as we can understand, has been most forbearing. We have permission to mention his name, but that is unnecessary we conceive, and we only allude to the subject at all to rescue this person's name from a particle of erroneous odium should such have most unjustly for a moment attached to him in this matter.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

SIR,—In transmitting to you for publication in your Paper the accompanying Letter, I am directed by the Calcutta Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society, to express their deep regret at being under the necessity of doing so in their own justification. They highly deprecate discussions of this nature in a Newspaper, and conceive that in most cases, they might be prevented by private friendly explanation.

It will be learnt with astonishment, that no attempt was made to obtain any such explanation of a measure, as the Committee apprehend, so unreasonably censured; nor did the Reverend writers even wait for the Committee's Reply, to their official remonstrance, which was dated on the 25th, instantly put in circulation. On the very morning of the day (the 28th,) which the Committee had fixed for considering their answer, they find with pain this serious protest against their proceedings, *inserted in a public paper*.

But independently of this consideration, the Committee regret the appearance of the Letter on a much graver account. They cannot conceal their surprise that individuals professing a cordial attachment to the discipline of the United Church, should venture thus publicly to arraign their Brethren, and to assume the right of passing judgment on their Seniors; more especially as two of the persons, thus publicly censured, hold under the authority of Government, agreeably to the Act of Parliament, the high Office of Commissioners for the Ecclesiastical affairs of the Diocese. They conceive that such a course exemplifies that very spirit of schism, which the writers so much deprecate

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

DANIEL CORRIE,

Secretary Cal. Co Com. of the Ch. Missy. Society.

Calcutta, 28*th* *Aug.* 1823.

TO THE REV. W. H MILL,
Principal of Bishop's College, and

TO THE REV. J. HAWTAYNE,
Chaplain of St. James's.

REV. SIRS,—We acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 25th instant, and are much concerned that the proposal contained in our late printed Circular, respecting the formation of a Church Missionary Association, should have called forth such a Letter from you, as that to which we now reply. Our concern is increased by the conviction that, (owing to the different characters under which you have addressed us,) no reply from us can be completely satisfactory to both. One of you declares himself not yet satisfied as to the real character of the Church Missionary Society. If therefore in his estimation the Society itself be of dubious character, it is scarcely to be expected that any of its operations should be approved. He who avows himself unfriendly to the Parent, is ill qualified to judge impartially of the offspring. It is obvious that we only meet one of you on common ground; and it would be unkindness to conceal that we do so on the present occasion with considerable pain. We had hoped that his acquaintance with the Society might have impressed him with the con-

viction that it is actually in union with the United Church, as it professes to be; and we could not read without concern the reiterated passages, where the words *avowed* and *professed* used in reference to the principles of our Society, by being underlined, convey an impression to the Reader, that we are guilty of insincerity.

Before we proceed further we cannot forbear animadverting on the circumstance, that the Chaplain of St. James' should have addressed us in the character of *the Secretary to the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.* This signature assumes an authority, which does not exist. The writer will be considered by those who are unacquainted with facts, as acting by direction of that Committee, and its Members will be displeased to find that the Secretary has, (without any authority whatever), impugned the conduct of a body who themselves form a part of the Diocesan Committee, all of them being Members, and one of them *pro tempore* its President. We are at a loss to conceive how the Secretary could venture to write as the agent for an ancient and venerable Society, of which we are in common with himself the warm supporters, no discussion on the subject having taken place at any Meeting of the Committee. May not this give rise to the supposition that there has been some collision or misunderstanding between us and that respected Society? Such an event has never taken place, nor can we anticipate that it ever will. We deem it of importance to guard against the idea that the protest contained in your letter has, in any degree, emanated from the Calcutta Diocesan Committee, our business being at present with two individuals only.

We are not called upon at present to vindicate the Church Missionary Society for which we act. Its proceedings are before the world. When not only many of the most distinguished personages and Peers of the realm, but Prelates and Dignitaries of the United Church, rank among its Patrons, it is painful that a suspicion of its want of identity in doctrine and discipline with that Church should be entertained by any of her Junior Members; and it has always appeared to us that on subjects wherein the opinions of the best and ablest, men *in the same communion* are divided; Christian candour requires that no inference should be drawn against either party's fidelity to its avowed Church principles.

We come now to the main point in your letter, and on the supposition that the character of the Church Missionary Society is fully understood, we feel a real pleasure in meeting the conscientious suggestions of its friends (as one of you professes to be), and avail ourselves of the opportunity now afforded of explaining what may appear open to objection. The objections in your letter may be reduced to two—one regards the *measure itself*, and the other, the *time in which it has been brought forward.*

With respect to the *measure itself*, your letter appears to have been written under a total misconception of the case. When you represent the proposed association as "fraught with danger to the peace and welfare of the Episcopal Church in India," as "a proceeding which appears to admit the principle of giving up episcopacy altogether," and "as calculated, by setting up a new and independent authority in the Church, to produce a breach of unity and peace," it is evident that its real character is unknown to you. If by any legitimate construction, these serious charges could be in the smallest degree substantiated, we should be amongst the earliest to discourage and deprecate the measure. The projected association is intended simply to strengthen the hands of the Society's Missionaries by the co-operation of laymen, chosen from amongst those who dwell in the district, which form the principal sphere of the Missionary's work, for the purpose of aiding the cause by their local experience and activity. These (from their habits of intercourse with the people) are all ways found to be valuable co-adjutors. At the preliminary meeting when the resolutions were adopted, the objects of the association were declared as appears in the printed Circular. "The objects of this association are those of the parent institution, comprehending therefore whatever may tend to advance the Missionary cause according to its ability and resources, and especially to call forth the zeal of well disposed persons in the established Church to support Missionary exertions to collect and disperse, as widely as possible, information connected with Missionary subjects, to print religious Tracts, and superintend Schools for the poor Native Christians, and the Natives of India in general." This regulation is in exact conformity with the printed regulations of the parent institution, modified according to the existing circumstances of an association in this Country, for the seventh of the printed regulations for the associations in England, (with which you cannot apparently have made yourselves acquainted) describes the object of the Committee as follows.—"The object of the Committee shall be to call forth the zeal of well disposed persons, and particularly those of the established Church in support of the Church Missionary Society, and to recommend proper persons who may offer themselves as Missionaries to the parent Society to disperse as widely as possible Missionary information, to promote the formation of branch associations, and to procure

collections and other contributions. Every attentive reader will perceive that the regulation for the English Societies has, in fact, been made the ground work of our own Such alterations and omissions as appear on a comparison of the two annihilate the injurious charges contained in your letter. It being obvious that what might possibly *seem to imply*, or rather what might by *uncharitable objecters be considered as implying*, the assumption of episcopal power is *omitted*, and other clauses are added descriptive of lay co-operation in a Country like this. In the present instance no new and independent authority is contemplated. The friends of the Church Missionary Society, out of whom the association will be found, have already existed, as a Missionary body, helping forward the cause by pecuniary contributions. They are now called upon to do more, to contribute a portion of their time and personal labour, as they may have leisure and opportunities to Missionary objects, in union with the Missionaries, as the Diocesan and District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, composed also of Clerical and Lay Members, conduct their important operations at their respective stations in England, and in this Country Nothing can well be imagined more remote from an independent body, acting separately from the Bishop, than such Committees. It is well known that the proceedings of the several Diocesan Committees are regularly submitted to the Bishop; and the labours of this proposed association will, in like manner, be submitted to our Diocesan, they will be conducted under his eye, and subject to his revision

It grieves us to be under the necessity of adding (to which necessity however your letter has brought us) that it will be no part of the business of this association (as you have assumed) to "commission Missionaries." It can attempt nothing which is exclusively episcopal. It is inexpressibly painful to us that the insinuation has been publicly thrown out in your letter of our proposing to act independently of the Diocesan, and the more so as *you yourselves well know how anxiously we have expressed our own, and the parent Society's wishes that all our plans and proceedings might be placed under episcopal superintendence.*

After this plain and simple statement of the measure proposed, we confidently hope that no enlightened friend of the Church will see any thing objectionable in it, or any thing which in the slightest degree departs from the professed character of the institution. Nor can we perceive the connecting link, by which you have interfered that such an association is inconsistent with our desire of a full participation in all the advantages of Bishop's College. The Church Missionary Society has sought that participation, having contributed largely to its foundation, in common with the other two Societies of the united Church, and we have ourselves earnestly solicited it, and officially expressed our anticipation of a satisfactory result, on the arrival of our Bishop. Our cause is indeed in every sense—one; we are injured when any insinuation to the contrary is made. The Clerical Members of the Committee feel much pain in adverting to your mention of the solemn obligation enforced upon them by their ordination vows. Claiming with yourselves a deep regard to those obligations, and anxious to discharge them fully, in their spirit as well as letter, they have in vain sought for any appearance of inconsistency with those vows, in the measure they now advocate. They conceive that nothing but an entire misconception of the case, could have led to such a conclusion. The measure of an association for Missionary objects is similar to what has taken place in all the Counties of England, and they are convinced that the formation of such a body by the aid which it will afford to the Missionaries already established here must essentially promote the cause and contribute to produce that organised state of things which the new Bishop will be glad to witness when he shall take possession of his charge.

In what has been said of the *measure itself* we have anticipated much that might be urged in regard to the *time* for bringing it forward. Having shewn the nature, innocence, and importance of our proceeding, we have substantially met all your observations respecting the *juncture* for its origination.

Under your total misconception of the measure contemplated, it is not surprising that the time selected should appear objectionable *No time* could be suitable for *such an institution as you have represented ours to be*, for what is repugnant to Church order and discipline, must *continue to be so*, and can never be seasonable. But viewing the measure in its *real character*, it appears to us that *no time can be unsuitable.* In fixing on the present juncture however, we have been guided by circumstances. An association has been long contemplated, and frequently urged by the Society from home. In undertaking this new work, we felt our need of *additional help*, which is happily afforded, as we have stated in our printed Circular, by the arrival amongst us of the Revd. J. Wilson, a regularly ordained Clergyman of the united Church. In saying that "the time was fully arrived," for the association, nothing more was intended than this—that no further obstacle remained to the formation of what had been so long wanted, now that he could engage the services and leisure of an English Missionary.

It will be a subject of regret to us if the above explanation of the proceeding which you have represented in such injurious colours should not be deemed satisfactory by the public to whom you have appealed. If however any misconception should remain, we are persuaded it will be soon removed, as we doubt not the association will commend itself by its own operation. To our Diocesan (whose speedy and safe arrival we earnestly desire,) it will be our privilege and duty to communicate on this and on all other matters connected with his high charge and we trust that our conduct will prove the sincerity of our professed attachment to the Church in which he presides, and that he will find in us hearty supporters of the Missionary cause committed to his superintendence

As this correspondence will be submitted by us to the Bishop of Calcutta on his arrival in this Country, we must decline any further discussion through the public Papers We are,

Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

Signed G Udny E A Newton,
G Hutchinson, J Parson,
T Thomason, G W Chalfurd,
D Corrie

Calcutta, August 28, 1823

CORRESPONDENCE.

MINOR THEATRICALS

Bless me, Mr Editor of the *India Gazette!* Are you sleeping the sleep of Death? Has the glow of pleasure departed from your bosom? In vain on Monday night I cast mine eyes around—in vain I endeavoured to rest them on that *stumpy bloated* figure of thine! Every search was attended by disappointment every look was directed to no purpose. Thou wast not there! I fretted grumbled and growled—then raised a sigh so piteous and profound. *Pshaw! this is unmeaning hyperbole.* I thought Sir, you would say so I expected you would think me a flatterer; yea, accuse me of extolling to the skies, of expressing my sympathy for one I care not a straw about Cruel, ungenerous Indy—time will discover the sincerity of my heart. *But zounds, you Hogarth-gollop, what have I to do with this rant this fustian, this verbiage, this silly anti rational* .....Nay, nay, restrain your passions, and when you read the sequel, if thou dost not pathetically lament thy absence, why then hang me up for a jawing Jack at the first tree you meet.

On the evening of Monday last, the 1st September, 1823, having duly presented my admission ticket, I was ushered into a saloon, where a crowd of beauty and fashion had assembled together. Well, Sir, down I sate me with composure, and having nothing else to engage the attention, looked around this unique Temple of Thespis. Language cannot describe the magnificence of the building but suffice it to say, that Grandeur had exhausted its powers, and Science stretched to the utmost her fostering arms, to decorate this haunt of the muses—this enchanting abode of the Graces. The whole presented such an agreeable picture of dramatic elegance, as to reflect great credit on the managers The arrangement of the neat and tidy benches was curiously tasteful, that the delighted audience were powerfully tempted either to enjoy the luxury of Nabobs, by setting cross-legged, or to display the heroism of sailors in providing for the Surgeon. There now lay for you! Then the apartment so lofty and spacious, that notwithstanding sultry atmosphere, we sat shivering with cold and the Heavens seemed determined to refresh us with large and icy drops of dew O what supernatural comfort! From this state of beatitude we were abruptly awakened by the silver tones of a merry bell when the curtain drew up. I save here avail myself of the opportunity to express my humble admiration of the taste and beauty employed in the scenery department and to tender my grateful acknowledgements to the scene shifter, who like an ingenious artist dexterously managed to shake the whole range of canvass work before he dropped the necessary veil.

Miss in her Teens is a delightful Farce, and how very successfully it was performed at the Calcutta Drury, will be best known by particularizing each character.

Captain Loveit was indeed the gallant Officer, the accomplished lover, and the elegant hero Conscious of his high acquirements, this undaunted son of Mars, strutted about the stage in all the pomp and pride of a "Crow in the gutter" The countenance of our young amateur is highly expressive, and notwithstanding the disadvantage he labours under of being too *stout* we humbly think he would eminently excel in the tender character of *Romeo*

Frabble was capital, and he never over acted his part His delivery was clear, distinct and energetic. O that he would enact what his powers have well fitted him for the character of Mark Anthony in Julius Caesar—'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished!

Flash looked fierce, and threw himself into attitudes as elegant as they were characteristic but which the pencil of Titian himself could not adequately pourtray. He has evidently all the requisites of a deep Tragedian, and we shall be glad to hail him in such characters as the Moor of Venice,

But what shall be said of *Puff*—honest and indefatigable *Puff*. His was really the best supported character of the evening. I would however advise him not to destroy the healthy glow of his intelligent countenance, by too liberal a use of artificial colour. His delivery was likewise too studied, and he appears to have familiarized himself with Walker to a superfluous degree. By endeavouring to practice too classical a diction, he is in danger of contracting the dry air and manners of a pedant.

[illegible] acted more elegantly, and was better dressed than the occasion demanded. There is a *charm* about this excellent, youthful amateur, which must prepossess the most [illegible]-hearted in his favor.

Dear little *Biddy* laboured under peculiar disadvantages. To make her debut and persevere competition with a whole band of distinguished veterans, was a task more herculean than even Genius like her's could accomplish.—I would respectfully recommend the Lady not to repeat her exertions unless she has better qualified herself by occasionally performing under the auspices of such amiable votaries of the Drama as the Chowbekeens.

There rest I from my labour. Perhaps you think the above account is fabulous, and that I am attempting to render you the dupe of a hoax. So you print my letter, I care not what you think. Some malicious wretches could have it, that the young men who sacrifice every thing to contribute to the amusement of a grateful public, might employ their time much better in endeavouring to act their own charraters on the stage of real life. But these are the effusions of spiteful minds, and I hope that my young friends will not [illegible] the angry remarks of every crabbed [illegible] but them on the contrary be assured that a grateful public will never shrink to repay their exertions with the bright [illegible] of sincere applause.

By the way, Sir, I cannot let slip the opportunity without informing your readers, that the [illegible] of Miss to her Teens afforded a [illegible] pleasure, and the performers [illegible] spirited, and so in[illegible] that, [illegible] of the [illegible] of their delight, [illegible] whom I numbered myself) [illegible] reluctation to quit the Theatre [illegible] immediately after the piece [illegible]

[illegible] Editor, I have to beg your [illegible] and to crave [illegible] for its publication, for [illegible] your petitioner as in [illegible] pray.

HOPPERGOLLOP.

[illegible] 1829.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

Sir,—Conceiving myself [illegible] by your having given publication to my last letter, I therefore (regardless of Fair Play's unmerited animadversions on it) again presume to solicit a corner in your to-morrow's pages, for the purpose of gratifying your readers with a candid, yet emollient account of the performance which took place at the Little Theatre last Monday evening; and in doing so, I am actuated by no singular or invidious motives; as Fair Play's infuriate mood arisen probably from a disappointed ambition for reaping undue praise, would wish the public to believe; but from a disinterested desire of speaking as favourably of the Amateurs as their exertions for, and success towards, Fame will permit me to do by a decided and impartial judgement.

The house was almost crowded before the hour of seven, which evidently testified the liberal assistance this nominal Theatre receives from those of their own society that are admirers of the Drama, it is therefore adviseable for the proprietor and managers to insure a continuance of the patronage and support they now obtain from their generous minded friends, by strenuously endeavouring to render equitable pleasure and satisfaction in return. Although circumstances will not allow my becoming a subscriber towards it, I nevertheless procure tickets from friends who are such, and thereby enjoy an equal share of the entertainment with them. The Farces chosen for the night were the inimitable Garrick's "Miss in her Teens" and the "Village Lawyer," both pieces are simple and easy, and possessing many happy traits of broad humour, they were consequently very judiciously selected, as being well adapted for diffusing the amusement suitable to our taste: nor were the expectations of the audience in any material degree disappointed, as the whole went off with more [illegible] than on the night of their first debut, which plainly evinced their attendance to improvement. There, however, [illegible] exists a great deficiency on [illegible] prompter, the scenes, as they [illegible] made to give a correct and [illegible] instantaneously: prompitude and [illegible] need, I think, is ultimately necessary [illegible] and.

Frippe and *Flash*, in "Miss [illegible] were happily performed, the [illegible] the former did not [illegible] part; the effeminate [illegible] and the cowardly [illegible] meeting together in [illegible] dissembling [illegible] and [illegible] fright on the appearance [illegible] *Lovell*, and finally [illegible] *Flash* after being [illegible]

assumed military honors, and that of the other insignificant beau-monde, was finely kept up throughout, and justly gained applause. *Jeremy Diddler* of the last, acted *Captain Lovett*, who looked mighty fantastic in his lace embroidered scarlet coat with dazling epaulets, and acquitted himself moderately well, as his slender-shape and cheerless mien teeming with reserve could not do ample justice to it, nor can it be expected. I would fain refrain from saying any thing of *Puff*. This Amateur unfortunately possesses not that gaiety of spirit to give animation to this whimsical character, consequently the meeting with his boisterous mistress, which is humorously drawn by the author, was fairly lost,—neither did his dress represent him as a servant, *Jasper* played tolerably. An European Actress graced the stage in *Miss Biddy*, whose modest simplicity in confessing her affections for *Lovett* to her maid without the slighest sco—the innocent demeanour with which she treated both the coxcomb, and the gallant Captain—her truly chemrical and mischevious indifference when intentionally stung to risk their devoted lives—add to these still more delectable emoliens and the expected crimson blush at sight of her almost lover all—all was so well executed, that I may say she imparted life and vigour to the male performers,—at the same time, less vivacity would have made her more perfect. The officious and inconstant damsel *Tag* was played with much facility, taste, and sprightliness,—it is hoped she will appear often on this stage.

In the After-piece, *Lawyer Scout* was played by a gentleman, whose dormant passion long since indulged, and hitherto fruitlessly cherished for personating this character openly, was made chert on the Pollock Boards. Every time he appeared on the stage acknowledgements of success crowned the efforts of this dispairing votary of fame, as if the Muses had conspired to realize his anxious wishes this evening. The scene wherein he meets with the miser Wool-merchant a second time after imposing on him for the cloth—his pretensions to insanity—the starts and wavering articulations for wholely deciving him, and the happy termination of his well directed intrigues by resorting to the Birch Broom,—was admirably sustained, and afforded much merriment. *Snail* was quite at home, but *Charles*, his son, I am sorry to say, succeeded ill in his parts; if the latter was given to little *Richards* of the former occasion, it would have been better played. *Plainway* in the same took up *Justice Mittimus*, and maintained it very creditably. I feel really happy in being able to give this kind opinion of him as his superior talents justly claim it; and only for the trivial defect in his oratory, this person would unquestionably rival his contemporaries of Pollock Street. *Sheepface* was in the hands of frolicsome *Sam*, and supported with equal filicity. *Tag* of the leading Farce played *Mrs. Scout* with the true antique stiffness and authority of a country dame of fifty: she was neatly dressed,—and last, tho' not least, the novice *Kate* fell to the promising youth of whom I believe, I made mention in my last, who did very well

Pray, Mr. Editor, think partially of my feeble and imperfect productions, as they are traced by the unlettered pen of your much obliged

Humble Servant,

AN EAST INDIAN.

Calcutta, 3d September, 1823.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

THE GENIUS OF ENGLAND TO THE KING OF FRANCE.

Pause, Louis! o'er *counsels* and *measures* which threaten
A dreadful return of the *times* that have *been!*
The fruit of his labour the Peasant hath eaten
In peace, and in peace he hath slept on the green —
Man envied not man the repose he was sharing,
The heart fill'd with joy at a prospect so fair,
Yet the Soldier for battle and blood is preparing,
And sounds of ill omen prevail in the air.
Ev'n now, the dark tempest of war is in motion,
The angel of Death frowns, in vengeance, o'er Spain;—
But danger destroys not the Patriot's devotion,
He *lives* to enjoy, or he *dies* to obtain.
Spain fears not thy menace, thy chains, and thy slaughters,
The march of her arms is to Freedom and Fame.
The blood of her sons and the tears of her daughters
Will lift her to glory and sink thee in shame.
Profane not the soil where the mind is contending
With darkness and discord, with Priestcraft and pride!
Ah! tempt not the evils which o'er thee are pending,
Their *fall* will be felt, and their *sweep* will be wide!
The flood of thy wrath, in its reflux, will cover

Thy sword and thy sceptre with ruin and shame,
The reign of thy Pride and thy Guilt will be o'er,
And Bourbon again be a perishing name.
Before, when degraded, the Spaniards esteem'd it,
They drove out the Giant who fed on its spoil,
From exile and prison their valour redeem'd it,
Oh Ingrate! is this the reward of their toil?
The lesson's a life of adversity taught thee—
Thy vows and thy oaths in oblivion are drown'd,
The might and the mercy which conquer'd and brought thee
Thy throne, and thy sceptre no memory have found
Provoke not a Genius whose sabre hath often
Redeem'd and destroy'd such frail creatures of earth,
Whose pride is the grief of the Patriot to soften,
And crush the foul scorpion of war in its birth.
Already thy baseness that Genius hath grieved—
The blow aim'd at Freedom is hostile to me;
And I swear by my arms and the deeds they atchieved,
The storm thou art raising shall thunder on thee.
Mistake not my voice for a breath without meaning,
Its warnings are those of the "hand on the wall,"—
The war notes which from thee thy people are weaning,
Like shrieks of a spirit, are signs of the fall.

TUMBRIL.

Agra, August 18, 1823.

SONG OF THE EXILE.

By a Bengal Officer.

1

In far distant climes when the tear gushes o'er
For home, love and friendship, that charm us no more,
Oh what on the Exile's dark sorrow can shine,
Like the rapture that glows at the songs of Lang Syne.

2.

The music of Scotia is sweet 'midst the scene,
But oh! would you hear it, when seas roll between;
'Tis then, and then only, the soul can divine
The magic that dwells in the songs of Lang Syne.

3.

The spirit when torn from earth's objects of Love,
Loses all its regrets in the chorus above;
So in exile we cannot but cease to repine
When it hallows with extasy songs of Lang Syne.

[*Belfast Commercial Chron.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.

2. Ship *Asia*, W. L. Pope, from Bombay 6th August and Madras 24th ditto.—*Passengers* from Bombay, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Ford, and Mr. Gilmore, Country Service.

DEPARTURES.

None.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 3d Instant.

Diamond Harbour.

Remains,—*William Miles*, *Juliana*, *Claudine*, *Mellish*, proceeded down), *Ogle Castle*, and *Asia*.

Kedgeree.

Remains,—*Bussorah Merchant*, *Hercule*, *Mary*, and *Alfred*, all outward bound.

New Anchorage.

Remains,—*H. C. Ship Windsor*.

Saugor.

Dunvegan Castle, and Brig *Phœnix*, gone to Sea.

CIRCULAR.

On the 24th August, the Brig *Ann Laura*, Captain P. Tarket, inward-bound, unfortunately foundered in 6 fathoms in the South Channel. Five Natives of the crew, the Captain's Wife, and Infant Child, lost. The Captain, the Pilot (Mr. Hand) and 4 Seamen, were fortunately saved on a raft, and landed on the 27th at Bercool (near Hidgle) where the Pilot left them, and arrived at Kedgeree on the 1st instant, from whence he forwarded the foregoing account.

The above vessel took the Pilot on board on the 22d ultimo, being then in distress for provisions, water and sails, with which she was supplied by the *Henry Meriton*, Pilot Vessel.

CALCUTTA.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Yesterday's Report announced the arrival of the Ship *Madras*, Captain D STERLING, from Rangoon 16th August.

It gives us great pleasure to record an instance of liberality highly creditable to the Insurance Offices of this city. They have, we understand, subscribed as a present to Captain HARDING, the Officers, and some of the men of the *Argyle*, as well as the Pilot Mr WARDEN) who was on board when she was found to be on fire, one per cent upon the sum insured at each Office, making an aggregate of above twelve thousand Rupees, as a mark of their approbation for the exertions made by the parties referred to, in putting out the fire. Such a praise-worthy donation so judiciously bestowed, will serve, we trust, as a stimulating example to others in any similar case.

An agreeable change took place in the atmosphere yesterday,—from extreme mugginess to a pleasant coolness, in consequence some refreshing showers.

RUNJEET SINGH, it is rumoured, contemplates a campaign in Moolton, after the rains. The name of a Mr JACKSON frequently occurs in the Ukhbars as one of RUNJEET's Sirdars. This person, we believe, was formerly a Lieutenant in the H. C. Artillery.

The beating of tom toms, the waving of Banners, and the tinkling of cymbals, early yesterday morning greeted us in our ride,—reminding us that the festival of the Moharrum had commenced the evening before. As the streets are apt to be crowded on this occasion by noisy bands of holiday revellers, every precaution becomes necessary for the conservation of the peace. Persons riding, or driving skittish or timid horses, should also be particularly on their guard in approaching or passing by the tumultuously musical votaries of Hussein and Hussein, especially at night.

The Rajah whose death was noticed in our last paper, as having been caused at Benares by the falling in of a house, was Rajah Dulgurjun Deo, Zemindar of Pergunna Bulha, in the district of Gazeepore. He was sent in to Benares by the Judge of the Gazeepore district agreeable to the order of the Court of Appeal, under instructions from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, issued in conformity to Regulation 52, 1809, with a view to ascertain the state of his mind, the Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces having had reason to deem him disqualified on the ground of mental derangement, produced by an excessive use of opium.

At the meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, held on Saturday evening last, there was a very numerous attendance of members and of visitors interested in the prosperity of the institution. Two distinguished individuals, Major General HARDWICKE and the Hon'ble Sir C. GREY, of Madras, were elected Honorary Members of the Society, and several new names were added to the list of Non-Residents. We are happy to learn that this is daily increasing, and already comprizes a very large proportion of the Medical Gentlemen of both services on this establishment, besides some belonging to the sister Presidencies. Of the advantages to be derived from such an association properly conducted, there can exist but one opinion. Societies of this description at home have conferred lasting benefit upon Science, and we confidently entertain the hope that an equal degree of usefulness will ultimately be found to result from this one now established among ourselves. Among many instructive communications read at the meeting on Saturday, there was one of more particular interest from its detailing the effects of the new remedy Iodine in Goitre (*Ghaga* of the natives.) This disease, we understand, is extremely common in some districts of India, and the acquisition of so powerful an agent in its removal becomes therefore an object of the first importance. Though known for several years to the scientific world as a distinct chemical principle similar to Oxygen, Chlorine, &c., Iodine has but very recently been applied to the practice of medicine, and it is on that account the more essential that every fact connected with its administration in Goitre or other diseases should be carefully noted and recorded. We should be glad to know whether, as it is a marine production, some plants or *fuci* may not be found on the shores of India to yield Iodine in greater abundance than those from which it has hitherto been obtained at home. This would seem highly probable from the water of the ocean, containing a larger proportion of saline ingredients in hot than in temperate climates, and thereby it may be presumed imparting a character of greater intensity to the vegetable ele-

ments, in whose formation it is accessory. Another subject of great interest to all classes of the community, was brought before the Meeting; namely, the destruction occasioned to timber by various kinds of insects. Specimens of the Paroges were exhibited, of the Temas Fatalis, or white Ant, and the Teredo Navalis; and the Members were solicited to direct their researches with a view to discovering the best mode of preventing these destructive effects.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following list of additional Subscribers to Mr. MOORE:—

E. Brightman, Esq. ..... Sa Rs.	50	0
Mrs J Da Cruz,.....	16	0
Maj. G Cooper, thro' J F Sandys,	32	0
A well-wisher at Dum-Dum,	19	10
Donation of three Friends to the distressed,.....	100	0
Wm. Barnfield, Esq	16	0
Robt. McChintock, Esq	50	0
John Brightman, Esq.....	16	0
J. A. H.....	25	0
Q. R.	16	0
J. N. Vant Hart, Esq.....	50	0
M. Mackenzie, Esq	12	0
	402	10
Previously subscribed.....	106	0
Total Sa. Rs	508	10

Com. Bank, 6th Sept. 1823.

The Masked Ball given at Nusseerabad by the gallant Commandant of that station, is described as a most brilliant thing. There were several excellent characters and groupes. A Barrow woman Tom Jerry and Logic, the Devil, a Dandizette, and a great fat Frow, are described as having been capitally supported. When we remember the localities of Nusserabad, and the difficulties of procuring there the elements of elegant entertainment, we cannot but admire that generous spirit of polished sociality which can convert a distant and a barren spot into a smiling scene of rational pastime and refined amusement.

The Subscribers to the Irish Relief Funds will be happy to learn that the sums collected in this country were likely to prove very substantially beneficial. We refer our readers to the letter of Mr. SMITH, Chairman of the London Committee, to the Honorable Sir F. W. MACNAGHTEN, Chairman of the Calcutta Committee. It will also be satisfactory to those who subscribed in this country for the relief of the distressed Sutherland Highlanders, to learn, that the amount raised, in addition to Government bounty, had enabled many indigent families to emigrate to the back settlements of Canada. We have seen letters from this newly established colony, and the perusal of them has satisfied us that their change of destiny is to themselves a matter more of sincere congratulation than of regret. The languid apathy of Despair had given way to the reaction of well-grounded hope, and Industry was rapidly improving their fate as well as the face of the wood wild scenes around. Even in the commencement of their labours and the outset of their career, these expatriated sons of Caledonia had not forgotten in their speculations of profit what was due to education and religion. A regular system of parochial instruction was established,—a Church built and a Minister and Elders appointed, that the people might follow the form of worship derived from their fathers. The Gaelic or Erse is the common language of those people and it is rather a matter of curious reflexion to consider that a language which is now comparatively dead in that country where it was originally the prevailing tongue, should in a manner take *new principles of resurrection* in the wilds of America. By and bye, judging from the effects of a new system of political economy pursued by the highland proprietors, the native character with all its bright spots and all its defects, will become lost in the general overflow of common-place manners, ideas, and men, which that system (happily perhaps in the end) is calculated to produce, and instead of looking for the genuine Highlander of yore on the heath-covered hills of Albin, we shall have to seek him in the fresh independence of his faculties, and the warmth of his native temperament, in the woods and dingles of Canada.

To the Honorable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, &c. &c. &c.

IRISH COMMITTEE ROOM,
London, 13th March, 1823.

SIR,—On the part of the London Committee for the relief of distress in the Southern and Western provinces of Ireland, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed communication from Calcutta, dated the 19th of October 1822, in which you have had the goodness to apprise the Committee of a remittance having been made to Messrs. Coutts and Co. of £4000 in Bills drawn on the Honourable the East India Company, on account of this Committee for the relief of the suffering poor of that part of the United Kingdom.

I have great pleasure to state, that a notice has since been received from Messrs.

Coutts, announcing the safe arrival of the Bills, and their intention, in obedience to your directions, to place the same, when realized, to the credit of the Irish Committee for the charitable purposes under their special care and management.

The Committee have also had an interview with Mr. Fulton (of the house of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co.) from whom they have learnt, how deeply the cause of charity is indebted to the generous and powerful efforts made in its support by yourself and other distinguished individuals on an occasion so truly interesting to Great Britain and Ireland.

It is proper for me to state for your information, and that of the gentlemen with whom you are associated, that a very considerable sum (not less in the whole than £300,000) has been raised by Voluntary Subscription in this country, in addition to the sums granted by Parliament, for the immediate relief of the starving peasantry of the Southern and Western provinces.

The greater part of this magnificent contribution was forwarded to the distressed districts in the course of the last summer, in Money, Provisions and Seed Potatoes, to arrest, as far as possible, the progress of famine and disease; and it may, with great truth, be affirmed, that thousands must inevitably have perished had it not been for the prompt administration of the liberal means so opportunely afforded.

A very favourable Harvest of Potatoes has providentially occurred, and has much relieved the *temporary* difficulty which arose from the previous scarcity; but, it cannot be concealed, that much yet remains to be done, in order to put the people in a condition to avail themselves of this relief, and to provide, by a settled system of Industry, for future emergencies.

By way of explaining more particularly the actual state of the Irish Poor, and the views of the Committee thereupon, I beg leave to enclose the copy of a letter addressed to the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, a few days previous to his Lordship's departure for India, written, you will perceive, before the accounts could reach us of those proceedings which the humane and liberal spirit of our fellow subjects in that distant part of the empire, had induced them to set on foot.

Be assured, Sir, that the generous sympathy now evinced will be duly appreciated—and that the liberal subscriptions already announced, as well as those which we are allowed further to anticipate, for the relief of the indigent Peasantry, shall be applied, with most scrupulous care, in the endeavour to effect some permanent amelioration of their condition.

Permit me to add that such an enlargement of our charitable fund, at this time of extreme distress and want, cannot fail to be productive of the happiest effects to the people themselves and to perpetuate those feelings of grateful attachment towards their fellow countrymen, which must greatly tend, along with other measures of a remedial and conciliatory nature now in train, to the lasting peace and prosperity of that part of the United Kingdom.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient and faithful
Servant,
JOHN SMITH, *Chairman.*

FESTIVITIES AT NUSSERABAD.

Ille potens sui
Laetusque deget, cui licet in diem
Dixisse, VIXI.

To the Editor of the Journal

SIR,—Our Assembly Rooms are at last finished, and the whole station met in them last evening at a Masquerade and Ball, by the invitation of Sir D. Ochterlony, and I have seldom witnessed a scene of more joy and hilarity.

"I cant describe it, though so much it strike,
Not liken it—I never saw the like."

I will however do my best to give you some idea of the different characters.

Our excellent host was drest in the full costume of a highland chieftain, as was also another son of Caledonia. MOLL FLANNAGAN was supported with great *tact*, and OLD SALLY was inimitable: her soldier's jacket and coloured handkerchief, her ready repartee, in fact, her *tout ensemble* excited the admiration of all. His sable Majesty was there—"seeking whom he might devour:" this character was well sustained. Two SAILORS were admirable: a DANDYZETTE, a dancing bear and leader, a JEW, a CLOWN, and HARLEQUIN,—a LADY of five and twenty stone, a MAGICIAN, several old Ladies, a HUSSAR OFFICER, two or three MOGULS. TOM, JERRY, and LOGIC, were all supported with more or less vivacity, and went off with eclat. Dr. SPURZHEIM's dress and manner were excellent, and excited universal admiration.

At about 10 o'clock His Majesty's Court of King's Bench was opened by Lord Chief Justice PROSEM, who delivered an admirable address. The cause tried was Lady BRIDGET FE-FA-FUM *v.* Miss POLLY WHISPERMUCH, for Defamation. The pleadings were opened by Mr. Serjeant SPLIT CASE, and carried on by Serjeant BOTHERUM, for the plaintiff and Serjeants WRANGLE and

SPIN-CAST, for the defendant. The witnesses were Dr. SPURZHEIM, TIM O'LIFFY, and Mr. O'BRIEN, O'PHILIM, O'NEAL D'COURCY, O'HALLORAN.—Dr. SPURZHEIM dilated with a great deal of gesture and spirit on the amiable "bumps of the ade," conspicuous in Lady BRIDGET, and those of a contrary nature on the cranium of Miss WHISPERMUCH: the Irish evidence excited applause, and that of Mr. O'HALLORAN was given with such knowingness, in such a brogue, in fact with such Irishness, (if we may so express it) that the whole room was in a roar—as the card of invitation imposed no necessity of coming in character, many appeared in *propria persona*

None of the ladies were in mask, and only five in fancy dresses: one appeared in the becoming and handsome dress of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, made of white satin, with black trimmings, and I could almost fancy myself in company with that beautiful and once happy woman, a second lady was dressed in the Swiss costume, and looked well: two others in the habits of country girls, with cottage bonnets. The exquisite simplicity of this dress, (which, I think, the prettiest I ever saw), the ease and grace of the wearers, arrested the attention and drew forth the applause of all, a fifth lady appeared in somewhat of the Grecian costume, her hair being dressed in the true Roman style which is particularly becoming. All the other ladies were in ordinary ball dresses.

At about twelve, most of the maskers unrobed and re-appeared in their usual dress; the dancing then commenced and was continued with great spirit until two, when supper was announced, and the company adjourned to tents, where they sat down to an excellent repast. After supper, and, "the Ladies," "the King," "the Duke of York," and "Sir E. Paget," had been drank, the dancing was carried on with great vivacity until 4 o'clock, and the ladies departed just before "old Titan's daughter tinged the eastern sky"—and the gentlemen returned to the supper table, there they quaffed

> "The claret smooth, red as the lip we press
> In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl;
> The mellow tasted burgundy; and quick,
> As is the wit it gives, the gay champaign."

and it was not until Phœbus had "driven far his fiery steeds" that all the guests retired.

On the whole, nothing could have gone off better than this entertainment. I cannot describe to you the pleasure and satisfaction which illumined every countenance: all appeared determined to please and be pleased. Our worthy and respected host was in the highest spirits: all was joy and delight,—there the brow of the misanthrope (if any such were present) softened down from its usual asperity and showed that he could sympathise and participate in the joy of his brother men. There—he whose temper had been soured and heart corroded by the frequent, "stings and arrows of outrageous fortune," forgot, for the evening at least, the cares which were wont to prey upon his mind, and lost himself in the general happiness which surrounded him. There it was that he found

> "the heart must
> Leap kindly back to kindness, though disgust
> Hath wean'd it back from worldings,"

But enough, I am at my old tricks again,—prosing.

Your's, &c.

NEMO.

Nusserabad, August 13, 1823

We are happy to inform our Military friends, that an order for the relief of the Troops was issued by His Excellency the Commander in Chief at Benares, on the 21st ultimo. We hope to be in possession of the particulars in a day or two, which we shall have much pleasure in publishing. His Excellency's Head Quarters were at Chunar on the 26th ultimo.

The following particulars of the loss of the *Ann Lawa* has been obligingly communicated to us by the Pilot in charge, and may therefore be depended upon.

The Pilot went on board this vessel on the 23d of August at half past 5 o'clock in the evening. On the 24th, got into the South Channel—on the 25th found the vessel had sprung a leak, and that there were only two buckets to bale out with—on the same evening at half-past 7 the vessel went down, when seven people as before stated were drowned. The Pilot, the Captain, and six natives got upon the raft, which was prepared when she was found to be sinking. The following day two men who could not hold on the raft any longer were drowned. On the 28th got on shore between Bercool and Balasore about five miles from the latter place. The natives treated the unfortunate sufferers with much kindness at Balasore, Bercool, Juggernath, Kanti, and every where in the course of their journey to Kedgeree, and we are requested thus publicly by one of them to offer this testimony of gratitude to them for their kindness. The Pilot walked from Balasore to Juggernath without shoes or stockings, jacket or waistcoat, and while on the raft during the whole of the three days, they were without any food of any description. When the vessel was found to be sinking, she had two anchors to her bows, one of which was cut away, and the other kept, and the vessel was run into shoal water. No hopes are entertained of saving any part of her cargo, which consist-

ing of salt must necessarily be spoiled.—The yards were cut away for the purpose of making the raft, but the vessel was so destitute of stores of every description that not even a hammer and nails were to be found on board her. A ship was seen going in on the 24th when the ensign was hoisted, Union downwards, and a whiff for a boat, and although the vessel was only five miles distant and could plainly see the signals, she paid no attention to them.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

SIR,

We have read with the utmost surprise and grief a Letter addressed to you by the Rev D Corrie, and feel the utmost delicacy in replying to assertions and sentiments, so uncongenial with the general character and feelings of the individual, from whom they proceed, an individual, whom we have ever regarded, and ever must regard, with sincere personal affection and respect. We regret as much as he can do the necessity of making public our difference of sentiment But the astonishment of your Readers will be increased when they are told, that *we did wait* three days, *the longest possible time*, for a reply to our Letter. It was not till we were positively certain *that no reply was intended*, that we reluctantly sent our letter to the Press: for we do not consider it, nor will any reasonable mind consider it, as a *reply* to a remonstrance, *first to carry the obnoxious measure*, and then to inform the objectors that their suggestions had been unattended to. We know, that on the morning of the very day (August 28,) on which they had already resolved to carry their proceedings into effect, the Church Missionary Committee were not agreed whether any answer was to be sent: up to the period of sending our Letter to the Press on the evening previous to the intended Meeting, we had not even an acknowledgement of the receipt of it.

We have fully exculpated ourselves in the following letter from the charge of having "arraigned" their proceedings, or of having in any respect, assumed the character of Judges; but we have also asserted our *right* of passing an opinion on a public measure equally of Seniority in a Church, of which we are *equally* Presbyters by ordination. For the long services, the piety and virtues of the individual, to whom we reply, we feel as men the highest respect: to his "high office as Episcopal Commissioner" we acknowledge all the deference, which our duty and allegiance to the Government, whence he derives that authority, demand: but we *entirely separate* this character from that, in which alone we addressed him, and in which we owe him no canonical obedience, that of a Member of the Church Missionary Committee. It was not in the character of Episcopal Commissioner that Mr Corrie became connected with this association: but to represent a variation of sentiment from him *in either character* as "Schism," so long as we adhere to the ordinances of the Church, argues, we conceive, a total misapprehension of the meaning of the term, and of the liberties of the Christian Church.

We are, SIR, Your most obedient Servants,

W H. MILL,
J HAWTAYNE.

Calcutta, 2d September, 1823.

TO G. UDNY, ESQ *President, and the other Gentlemen Members of the Corresponding Committee, of the Church Missionary Society in Calcutta.*

DEAR SIRS,

We have considered with much regret your answer to our Letter of the 25th August, betraying, as it does, a feeling of asperity which we did not conceive our Letter calculated to excite. Having assumed no authority as Judges, but only having asserted as individuals, closely connected with the two ancient Church Societies, our indisputable right of expressing an opinion on a public measure, in which both these Societies had an interest, we had hoped that the general tone and temper of our remonstrance would have sufficiently sheltered us from all such personal reflections as we find in your Reply. We are more particularly concerned at the obvious attempt to seperate between us on a subject, on which our sentiments were expressed in common, and are indeed in the most perfect unison The claim of the Church Missionary Society, to be really regarded, as such, depends, in our united opinion, as well as in that of several of its members, far more on the *future than on the past*: and while we *agree in warm attachments to the objects* proposed by your Society, and are no less agreed as to the *character* of the measures which we deem *necessary* to support its pretensions, we cannot admit the distinction, which would represent one of us as a *friend*, and the other as an *enemy*. It was simply our joint desire as *friends* to press upon your notice the inconsistency of the measure then proposed, *but not yet adopted*, with the character and name of your Society: and in doing this, that use of the terms "*avowed*" and "*professed*," which is so much complained of in your answer, must appear to every candid reader unavoidable.

With respect to the individual so prominently marked out in your Letter as distinguished from the other by a peculiar feeling

of hostility (*which, however, he wholly disavows,*) we cannot fail again to perceive the tendency of your remarks to excite unpleasant feelings in the Members of that Society, to which he has so long devoted his services. As Secretary of one of its Diocesan Committees, he is responsible Servant to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: and in using that designation, he has "assumed" no "authority," whatever, he did not claim to act as "Agent" for the Society or the Diocesan Committee, still less to *represent* the *sentiments* of either (nor indeed did the other signature as actual agent to the Incorporated Society pretend to *represent* the views of *that* body,) but as the three Societies were involved in the question, it was obvious to prefer this signature to that of "Chaplain of St. James's Church," in which character he might not immediately appear to have any connexion with either. For thus declaring his opinion, he conceives no authority to be requisite.

Having premised these necessary explanations, we must distinctly avow our opinion, that none of the circumstances, which called for our remonstrance are removed, or even effected by the statements contained in your reply. These circumstances, therefore, we beg leave to represent as follows,—

First—That when it was put entirely within the power of the Church Missionary Society, as our documents show, to connect itself with the regular episcopacy in India, or at least, when the only doubt that appeared to remain, as stated by yourselves in April last, was *to wait the solution of the Bishop on his arrival*, the period *just preceding his arrival*, was fixed upon as the moment for new modelling the proceedings of the Society at Calcutta, for we cannot fail to recollect, that the arrival of the Rev. Mr Wilson, took place *so long ago as April last.*

Secondly.—That the association then formed for the purpose, as you state, of "employing and aiding Missionaries" was organised, not only without Episcopal sanction, but without the least mention of the Bishop as having any concern in it; who, however, according to the principles recognized by the Church Missionary Society itself, is *the only legitimate centre* of such operations. And here we beg to remind you, in reference to a remark in your Letter, that no District Committees can be formed by the *other two Societies* without the Bishop.

Thirdly.—That this Association was indeed so constituted, (and that *differently from all associations of the same name in England*) that the Bishop *could not*, as Bishop, assume the Superintendence of it, consistently with the order and Polity of the United Church. He might, indeed, if he were pleased so far to lay aside his office, sit as a Member of the committee with Ministers of other Communions, united with his own Clergy and Laity, to govern what is termed *exclusively* a *Church* Missionary Association.

These three facts speak for themselves. The inconsistency of them with the whole constitution of the Church, whose name they bear, is to our minds so striking as to call for our remonstrance as a necessary duty. The last fact, especially, we would even now endeavour to recommend to your candid and serious consideration. The English Associations (of the nature of which we are not so wholly ignorant as your reply supposes) being intended for the mere purpose of circulating information calculated to excite an interest in Missionary affairs, are not so necessarily connected with the Ecclesiastical Government of the place, in which they are holden. Yet your Society has thought it due to the reality of its character as *Church* Missionary Society to enact, that the Government of all such Associations shall be committed to a certain number of Lay Members of *the Church of England* with all *Clergymen* who subscribe, as assessors. But in framing this Calcutta Association, which is in fact a body of Missionary Labourers, this condition so essential to the professed character of the Society is omitted. It is not Lay Members of *the Church* but *Laymen in General*; and not all *Clergymen* subscribers, but *all Ministers of the Gospel* connected with your Society, who are to direct this most important Association. On coupling this with that passage in your Letter, which states the Association in Calcutta to have been modified after their Associations "*according to the existing circumstances of this Country,*" only one conclusion can be drawn, viz. that you conceive the existing circumstances of India to call for a *relaxation of our Church Polity* in at least its Missionary concerns. Now if this is really the opinion of those whom we address, we do not imagine that they would hesitate to avow it, but the same candour obliges us to express our dissent from this opinion, as dangerous both in its principle and its conclusion.

Convinced that the order and discipline of the Church propagated from the earliest times, and from an authority, which we consider as Apostolic, are not only essential to the well being of our Communion at Home, but are if possible, more peculiarly necessary in her relation to the Catholic Church abroad, we earnestly deprecate the adoption in India of a system, which annihilates this distinction, and actually confounds our Church with any other Protestant Community engaged in Missionary undertakings. The state of our *Missionary* Church in the Dioceses of Quebec and No-

va Scotia, planted by the same Incorporated Society, which has founded the Mission College in Calcutta, and is the acknowledged mother of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, fully attests not only the *practicability* but the *importance* and *utility* of preserving this character unimpaired. We feel the importance of this character greatly enhanced here, by a reference to the ancient Christian Churches of the East: - Without it we can have no influence over them; other Protestant Communions, which have renounced Episcopal Government, have none. Your own Society's influence in Travancore, the most important and interesting beyond comparison of all its Eastern Stations, *depends altogether* upon this character of our Church. It is a fact, to which we would ever implore the attention of your Committee, that the truly Christian labourers of your zealous Missionaries for the Syrian Church in that Territory, would be in danger of defeat and ruin, if the Metropolitan Clergy and Laity of that ancient Church were invited, as we have been, to consider the late proceeding here as recognized in principle by the English Church; and in doing this, we feel that we have made the strongest possible appeal to ingenuous and enlightened minds. For this fact, that one of us whom you have thought fit to distinguish as "a *friend*," considers himself responsible: it is what he has repeatedly and earnestly urged to one of your body in whom at least this more open expression of his sentiments can create no surprise; and the *application* of the fact he willingly leaves with yourselves.

We conclude with expressing our deep regret, that our conscientious discharge of what we consider a *public duty* should have been so little separated in your judgement of our motives from considerations of a *private* and *personal* nature. We feel real pain, that the expression of our sentiments should have necessarily borne the character of discordance with persons, for whom we entertain feelings of the highest regard and respect. Had there been the least intimation on your part of that, which your letter now expresses, "a real pleasure at Mending the conscientious suggestions of friends," had there even been any notice of our letter being attended to previous to the final decision of the measure deprecated, that letter would never have been made public; Yours determination to disregard our remonstrance altogether, and to hence it ours as a matter almost a consequence, *actually* carried into *effect* this most painful step, of which we appeal to our Letter, instead of our numerous deprecations, and any unpleasant feelings which may have arisen from it. It has not been our intention, anticipating a reply, to make the correspondence with this rejoinder. We have considered it our duty to submit our conduct to the three Societies, and are prepared to do the same to our Bishop on his arrival.

With unaltered sentiments of cordial esteem, and we will add with sincere wishes for the consistency and usefulness of the Church Missionary Society, we remain,

Dear Sir,

Most faithfully your Friends and Servants,

W. H. MILL,
Principal of Bishop's College, Constituted Agent of the Incorporated Society for P. C. K. P.

J. H. WEBBE,
Secretary to the Cal. Dis. Committee

Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1823. [*Society P. C. K.*

A *Letter to the Honourable Sir* ANTHONY BULLER, *Kt. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, on the grounds of his Judgment in the case* Bryce *v.* Bellard *and others, as reported in the Calcutta Journal.*

CALCUTTA, 21st AUGUST, 1823.

TO THE HON'BLE SIR ANTHONY BULLER, Kt.
One of the Judges of the Supreme Court, at Fort William.

SIR;

The present Address, though necessary, shall be brief, and if my pen betray a trust, every thing, that is respectful and becoming: for however severely I feel the injury, which your reported Judgement is doing me, I trust, no circumstances will induce me to forget the deference I owe to the station, which you fill, as a Judge, and to the reputation for integrity and worth, which you bear as a man.

Selected by the Authorities at home, from among the Clergy of my Church, to fill the office, which I now hold, in the service of the Honourable Company, I came to this country in 1814. With the manner, in which I discharged the duties of this office, until I went to Europe in 1819, many are well acquainted. Of the success, that attended my exertions, to secure to the members of my Church, the spiritual privileges, to which I held them to be entitled, few, I believe, are altogether ignorant. With my conduct as a citizen, you can scarcely be wholly unacquainted in a Society, so limited as that, in which we move, and which I claim for this conduct, the character of every thing, respectful to constituted authority, and contributive to the maintenance of good order, and good morals. I am conscious, that I arrogate nothing more, than I am entitled to receive, at the hands of every unbiassed, and impartial observer of my past life; and what I am conscious, I shall find at yours

That I have met, at least, if I have not very highly merited, the approbation of the Government, whose Servant I am, since my return in 1822, may be very fairly gathered, from this Government having appointed me, to the situation, which I fill in the Civil department of its service. But it is known to you, that from the day, on which this appointment was announced, I have been the object of a series of the *most gross libels and malicious calumnies published in the Calcutta Journal.* Had the Public Press confined itself to fair, and proper animadversion, on the incompatibility of a sacred and a secular occupation, in one, and the same person, I should have been the last man to complain of it. The Local Authorities, who may be presumed, to be the best judges of the question, had decided, in the very act of my appointment, that the duties of both the situations, which I hold, may be properly performed, by one and the same individual; and I have yet to be informed, that attention to the one, on my part, has encroached on what was due to the other. I have heard with contempt, and treated with utter regardlessness, the allegations of ignorant presumption, as to what are the law and practice of my Church. These allegations betrayed an ignorance of this Church, which I scarcely expected to have met, even among those, who can only be supposed to know our polity, as one of the subjects of that general information, possessed by all, who pretend to an acquaintance with the history, and institutions of Great Britain.—The remarks, therefore, of the men, who set themselves up as champions of the Church of Scotland, against her Clergyman at this Presidency, who, without vanity, may say, that he has done her "*some service,*" in his day, I allowed to "pass by me, as the idle wind, which I regard not." But when libels affecting my own Character, in the most tender points, were repeated, day after day, I found it necessary to appeal to the Laws of my country. The Report, published in the Calcutta Journal, of the Judgement you pronounced on those libels, renders the present address to you, a duty, which I owe to myself—to the Members of my Congrega- [illegible]

exercise of all the rights, and privileges of an Established Church—of which, in the mean time, the Local Government most liberally refused to denude them—I reckoned it not unbecoming, to discuss the question, through the same channel, by which my opponents called upon me, to support my pretensions. When at length our rights were secured, beyond further controversy, by the passing of Mr. Canning's Marriage Bill, into a Law, I retired from an arena, into which a determination to maintain these rights, against all who might call them in question, had first introduced me: and before the Mirror Paper was engaged, in what has been all along falsely represented as a personal altercation with the late Mr Buckingham, I, at least, had given up its management.

I am truly reluctant to intrude so much of my private, and individual concerns, upon your attention; but accused of an unworthy love, at once of money, and of state, I may be permitted, in justice to myself, to appeal to my Friends, Messrs LARKINS, LOCKETT, and Dr. LUMSDEN, whether I did not, on my late arrival from England, refuse the superintendence of a News-Paper, at a proffered Salary of 1,200 Rupees a month. These gentlemen will readily bear witness to the truth of this statement and they know, that I declined not the occupation, from regarding it, as in itself improper, or incompatible with Clerical duties, but solely from a determination, not to engage in the disputes, which at that time no conductor of a Newspaper could have avoided; and into which, I think a Clergyman could not have entered, without giving to many well meaning people, cause of offence.

After having been so much in the public mouth, it may sound strange to many, to hear me claiming all the praise of a retired and peaceable Citizen: but having given my libellers an opportunity, of proving in a Court of Justice, that I am not entitled to this character,—which opportunity they have allowed to pass, without making good their Charges,—I may expect, from the man of candour, and common jus- [illegible]

I had scarcely made a stand for the rights of my Church, at the outset of my life in this Country, until I was assailed through the Public Press, and even held up to the world, as guilty of practices, against which the law had denounced its severest penalties. It was not, until thus assailed that I betook myself to the Press, as a weapon of defence; and while I was taking the necessary steps, with the General Assembly and Board of Controul at home, to secure to Presbyterians in India, the undoubted [illegible] the object of the present Address to state to you my individual opinion of the Letters, which have been laid at my door. It is, I am aware, of little value; but such as it is, I am ready to avow it—I regard the writer of the Letters, under the Signature of the FRIEND TO MR. BANKES, as having performed a most essential piece of service, to the best interests of virtue, and good order. The literary merits of these Letters vanish, in my estimation, [illegible] fore their [illegible]

excellence.—They vindicated the 'absent living, and the venerated dead,' from calumnies, which distance and death prevented the suffering parties from repelling: and they displayed throughout, a tone of honourable, and generous feeling, for every thing praiseworthy, so exalted, that to have been their author is, in my humble opinion, to be proclaimed the champion of all, that is VIRTUOUS, GOOD and GRATEFUL. I speak of these Letters thus fully, that you may not imagine, for a moment, that had I been really answerable for every line of them, I should feel otherwise, than proud of them.—I stop not, however, to insult your good sense, by any laboured attempt to shew, that it NOW *at least*, signifies not one iota, whether I wrote the whole, or any part of those Letters. If I claimed them as mine, vanity would, doubtless, be the charge against me—if I disclaimed them, I should be met by incredulity—I know Sir, that I am so far digressing, but I do so the more willingly, to shew you and the world, that with every disposition to refrain from censure and severity of remark, on an absent individual—I have yet a greater and a fearless regard for what is due to TRUTH, and CANDOUR, to HONOUR and HONESTY.

It is very true, that those, who would fasten these Letters on me, as their author, assign to them a very different character, from that which I have now given them—They represent them to a public, unacquainted in a great measure, with their real complexion, as every thing *nefarious, scandalous, false, and calumnious*; and they close the catalogue of their iniquities, by *proclaiming Dr Bryce, to be their author.* It was to seek redress for this among other injuries, that I called my calumniators into a Court of Justice, when they might have proved, had they been able, alike the calumnious and disgraceful character of the Letters, and the fact of my having written them. But, Sir, if I am to believe the report of what there took place, as it is given by the libellers themselves, the very act, for which I sought the remedy, which the laws afford, was made by the Judge, himself, who administered these laws, an "excuse" for its commission, and a reason why a Clergyman should be deprived of the full protection of the safeguards of character and reputation!

I have never, until now, delivered my opinion on these Letters, in such a manner, as to give them even the remotest chance, of being made the ground of newspaper affectation. I cannot, indeed expect, that the sentiments of so humble an individual, as myself, should attract so much notice; but should any one be found, eager to fasten on them, as the origin of a new controversy, I have only to protest against being held up as its regenerator; and to state, that a regard for my own character, having compelled me thus to speak of them to you, the same motive will lead me to be silent with every other person.

If therefore, I am now found in the field of discussion through the Press, let the candid and impartial say, if I am a volunteer in this field. I have at length been driven before a Tribunal, which I studied to avoid, by my reported reception at one, which I much preferred, as actuated by purer motives—guided by more impartial, and better defined rules—divested of prejudices, and bound, and ready, to banish from before it, the lying tales of *common report.* Yet, at this tribunal is my reputation stated to have been so far sacrificed to *rumour* that I retire from it with a character judicially pronounced to be less valuable, than the character of any other Clergyman in this country!

Where I sought reparation, I grieve to say, that I am thus made, to have found the most material injury, I have yet sustained. Those, who know, and still respect me, lament indeed, that I should have ever brought this action,— an action, which, as if there had been something criminal, or illegal in the very act of raising it, you are represented as saying, I was *justified, in bringing!* and *you would give me damages—to shew so!* not—what I went into Court alone to seek—damages to shew, that the law, which protects character and reputation, had been violated in my case, and should not be violated with impunity. My enemies, on the other hand, can scarcely conceal their joy and surprize, that they should have found so powerful an auxiliary, as you are made to appear, in the Report of the Calcutta Journal. That Report may never, perhaps, have reached your notice; and you may yet see in it as faithfully given in this letter, enough to demand of you, to call the Reporter before you, for a gross contempt of your Court. It belongs to me, if so advised, to cite the offending parties to your bar, for the new libel on my character, which it contains.—But in the mean time, let me observe, that the sacrifice of my good name, by this Report, has been made, not to mere *rumour*—but to rumour, first called into existence, by my calumniators, as the base, on which to build the libels, I have been assailed by—then fastened on, as an apology by the libellers themselves—and lastly *received as an* 'EXCUSE' *by the Court, to which I complained.* I acknowledged, that I anticipate wonder, and incredulity to the statement, which I now make, and I must hasten to prove that I "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." The Report of your Judgment, as given in

the paper of my libellers, is detailed in the note below.*

If he (Dr. Bryce), *stood before me, merely in the character of a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, he would be entitled to very heavy damages. But there are circumstances, which change this character.* HE WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE AUTHOR OF THE LETTERS OF THE FRIEND OF BANKS, *not merely because it was reported in the Newspapers, but believed, from his having formerly edited a Newspaper, called the* ORIENTAL MIRROR.* *The report arose from the time the Letters began to be published, and as they were never disavowed, it gathered strength, as they proceeded. I do not say, a man is bound to contradict every surmize, that is circulated about him, altho' called upon to do so. But when the fact is proved of a widely spread report of this kind being uncontradicted,* IT AFFORDS SOME EXCUSE TO THOSE, *who believe in it, and to the Editor of a public Paper,* AGAINST WHOM THEY WERE DIRECTED. *It is true, that Mr. Buckingham, on whom those attacks were made,* IS NOT THE DEFENDANT IN THIS ACTION; *but connected as he is with his Successor, and those other persons, connected in the Paper,* THE SAME EXCUSE EXTENDS TO THEM, *since they must feel a deep interest in what effects him. Such being the case, it does, I say,* IN SOME DEGREE AFFORD AN EXCUSE *to the parties, and the libels are not the same, as they would have been, if directed* AGAINST ANY OTHER CLERGYMAN.

Upon the whole of the evidence taken together, I should wish to give such damages as to shew, that the Plaintiff WAS JUSTIFIED, *in coming into Court to clear his character: that the Paper had libelled him, in attributing to him the improper motives charged.* HAD IT BEEN THE CASE OF ANOTHER CLERGYMAN, AGAIN I SAY, I WOULD HAVE GIVEN MUCH LARGER DAMAGES, *but considering all the circumstances, I think I shall be right in awarding the amount of Sicca Rupees 2000—or Four Hundred Rupees, for each of the Counts.*

Allow me now, Sir, to request your most serious attention to the injury, which such a report is calculated to do to me, and the dangerous consequences, which must flow from your judgment to the public welfare, if that judgment be correctly reported.

It is possible, I think, to confine this view, within very narrow limits. The question is sufficiently simple; and they only have an interest in rendering it intricate, who see in its solution, the utter confusion, which must await them—I attempt it thus:

Immediately after the appointment, to which I have already alluded, I was exposed to the most gross, and libellous attacks on my character, as a Clergyman; I bore them, for a while, with patience; for nothing is more irksome to my feelings, than to drag any man into a Court of Justice; and until now, I have passed thro' life, without appearing as Plaintiff, or Defendant in any Court upon earth. At length, however, forbearance became, not merely a weakness but a crime; and satisfied, that in your Court I should meet with justice—and the more encouraged, to betake myself to it, from the declaration of the Senior Judge, who presides in it, in a late case, † that if the libeller and the calummator, were brought to his bar, he would punish them, I approached your tribunal with confidence, and I brought my action, in a shape, which allowed my libellers, to prove, if they could, their charges. You need not be told, that they had not the courage, to put a *justification* upon the record—they rested their plea on the *general issue*; and on that ground I met them.

There was no difficulty, you will readily admit, on my part, in proving the libellous tendency of the publication, of which I complained—the liability of the defendants, to answer for these Libels, and the injury, actually done to my good name, was too abundantly established. I am well aware, that under the plea of the *general issue*, the Defendants were at liberty to go into evidence, shewing, if they could, that I had provoked the attacks, which I had sustained; and that, therefore they were entitled to claim at least a mitigation of damages. Had they succeeded in proving this, I should have had no ground of complaint—But you are aware—for you have in effect admitted it—the Public, too, are aware, that there was not one shadow of proof offered, that I had ever provoked the attacks, with which I had been assailed. Failing in this—which, indeed, the Defendants did not even attempt, they did not, however, fail in procuring from you, a mitigation of damages: and according to the report of your judgment, a ground for this mitigation is distinctly stated—it is, *that I came not before you,* MERELY *in the character of a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland,*—I must indeed, in candour confess, that the antidote is, in some measure, supplied with the poison, when you are made, after this, to state what it was, that changed this character, and gave it less value in your eyes, than the character of any other Clergyman

* NOTE.—We consider it unnecessary to give here the entire Report of Sir A. Buller's Judgment, and refer our readers to the India Gazette of the 28th July, where it is at full length.

EDITOR INDIA GAZETTE.

* No such Paper I believe ever existed in India.—J. B.

† In the case of the Bull.

‡ The Proprietors

—It was in effect—*because I was once reported, and believed,* to be the writer of certain Letters, from which the late Editor of the Journal suffered very material injury.—You must, I think, have forgotten that I was standing before you, *complaining of this very rumour as itself a libel,* and of the Defendants, as its propagators, if not indeed its parents! and you must have overlooked, if I can depend on this report, that the late Editor of the Calcutta Journal was not in any shape within the walls of the Court. I am, however, saved from making so erroneous a supposition as the latter, at least, of these two, for the Report goes on to say, that you expressed yourself thus—"*It is true Mr. Buckingham, on whom those attacks were made, is not the defendant in this action*"—I would fain preserve my veneration for the Judges of the Land; but the Report before me sets me afloat amidst follies, dangers, and absurdities, and I know not how to turn, to preserve at once my regard for the Law, and my deference for those, who dispense its blessings. I never, Sir, denied, I all along admitted, that *rumour* did point me out, author of the letters which my libel- pronounced *infamous, calumnious* and *disgraceful.* I charged the defendants with being the authors, and propagators of this rumour: and when they established, what indeed app among other things on the very face of my P formed in part the unes of my action, *that such a rume did exist,* you are made to say that *therefore* you held Mr. Buckingham's successor and friends, in some measure excusable for libelling Dr. Bryce! This Sir was much—but it was not all—you are also made to add,—"THEREFORE *Dr. Bryce does not come before me* MERELY *as a clergyman of the Church of Scotland,* THEREFORE *Dr. Bryce is not entitled to the same Damages as another Clergyman would have been*—Had I, Sir, denuded myself of the character of a Clergyman of the church of Scotland, by any act unbecoming that character—had it been in evidence before you, that I had stepped from the peaceful paths of religion to attack the late Editor of the Calcutta Journal, or any other man, then let me suffer for the deviation from propriety of clerical conduct. But because it is merely *rumoured,* that I have done so—one of the very libels of which I complain, and for which I seek redress,—gracious heaven! am I to be thus held up to contempt and scorn! and is every libel on *my* character to be '*excused,*' however remote its subject, from either the late Editor, or his Journal!‡ Every principle of Law, and Justice forbids it—every honourable and generous feeling of the mind revolts from such doctrines.

To escape from the evil consequences of your reported judgment may not be easy—may not be possible But to protest most solemnly against it, is at once within my power, and called for by my sense of duty. At this moment I am suffering from this judgment to an extent, of which I am persuaded, you are not aware The men, who have hitherto entertained malice and animosity towards me, of the most implacable nature, have taken courage from your judgment, as it has been reported, and they are again exerting themselves to defame me still further I may not be advised to seek again a remedy through the Law, and already, since the report of your judgment appeared, have I been warned, by my anonymous slanderers, that if I bring any new action against the Journal '*my blood must be upon my own head*' I despise the threat, as much as I pity the man, who could send it, in the dastardly manner, in which, with others of a similar nature it has been conveyed. But I beg of you, Sir—I beseech of you, to look to the consequences, of being made to found judicial decisions, inimical to a good name, on the bare existence of the very *rumours,* which, as spreading ruin over character, it was the province of the law to punish.

It might, indeed, be alleged, that when rumour was afloat, it was mine to contradict it, and I have heard not a few allege, that it was highly culpable in me, to allow it, as you are made to say, "*to gather strength as it proceeded.*" On this point, at least your opinion and mine coincide, for you add immediately, what must be apparent to every man of general observation, that I was not bound to give any contradiction to such rumours. I was therefore guilty of no breach of duty, where no duty existed; and no stigma ought surely on this account, to be fixed on Dr. Bryce. It is, however, a point of too trifling importance to dwell upon; but as we deal with many, who do attach moment to trifles, I may add, before I take leave of it, that when once before charged by the Calcutta Jour-

‡ One of the Libels complained of was, in effect, that when attending the General Assembly in 1820, I caused the poor Clergyman, with a large family, to be turned out of the church, to famine and starvation, because he had violated her laws, *by writing in a Magazine!* This Libel was aggravated by the assertion, that the Assembly were disposed, from compassion, to overlook the breach, but that I was relentless, *notwithstanding, I myself, in this country, write in a Magazine!* and this Libel, the Report makes the Judge to say, was, 'In some measure, excusable,' because my libellers had succeeded in spreading a 'rumour,' and creating a 'belief,' that I had injured Mr Buckingham, in whom they naturally have an interest!!—J. B.

nal, with being the author of a Letter, which he stigmatized as that of a '*miscreant*.' I was prevailed on to publish an explicit denial of it. The Calcutta Journalist very politely replied, that *could he believe the denial he would be very sorry for the mistake!!* This you will admit, was no great encouragement to offer future denials to charges, arising from the same source.

But Sir, I have a question to ask, in which I have a very near interest. I beg to know, at what period, if ever the bann, under which your reported judgment has placed me, is to be removed? Is my character to be open in perpetuity, to the libellers of the Calcutta Journal, because *rumour* once said I injured its Late Editor? I may be libelled to morrow—*I have been libelled, since your judgment* [illegible] *d*. If I complain again, [illegible] to expect the same qualified reception and reparation for the injury? These Sir, are questions in which I, not I alone—am intimately concerned. I am conscious of no disrespect to you, in putting them, and until regard for the purity of judicial proceedings shall have been sacrificed, at the shrine of personal difference, no man will lay such to my charge.

Neither, Sir, can you be *surprized*—I speak not of *offended*—at this address. The Report of your Judgment, and its grounds, has found its way, into all the Newspapers of Calcutta; and these Papers may convey it to those in my native country, who have hitherto respected me; but who, after reading this Report, might well be staggered, in their regard for me, if it reached them, unaccompanied, by explanation. They may carry it to the Honourable Masters, whom I serve, and who have hitherto, I hope, considered me as a Clergyman, whose conduct has not disgraced the partiality, which selected me to the situation, I hold in this country—they may carry it to the Members of my Church, whose approbation, as her Minister, at this Presidency, I have already been honoured with, in very flattering terms—They may carry it to the Father and the Family—but I stop, Sir, and I merely remark, that it is for them, that I now write, more than with any hope, that I can influence those in this country, whose minds have been poisoned against me, and I feel satisfied, that with the explanations, and statement of facts, which I have now given, the candid and impartial will come to one, and the same concision. They will see, and acknowledge that my clerical character and reputation, so far as they have suffered under the report of your judgment, have been sacrificed to a mere *rumour* which I raised—not myself—which I could not prevent—which I did all that was required of me, to contradict—to a *rumour*, moreover, whose truth, the men who raised and spread it, shrunk from attempting to establish, when, in a Court of Justice I furnished them with the opportunity.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obdt. & respectful servant,
JAMES BRYCE.
Senior Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, at Fort William.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having observed in your paper of Thursday the 28th ultimo a letter signed "ROBERT KENNEDY THOMSON, Lieutenant R. N. dated H. M. Ship *Jupiter*, August 19th 1823," reflecting on my character, I consider it incumbent on me in vindication thereof, to request you will insert the following simple statement of facts, which I trust will convince every candid reader, that Lieutenant Thomson has brought the subject (quite unnecessarily) to public view, in very erroneous and exaggerated terms.

On the 16th ultimo, about 2, 30 A. M. I was awoke by a noise at my gate, consequently I hurried out in my night dress, and proceeding to the gate, demanded the business of the person outside, who replied "he was Lieutenant Thomson, of H. M. Ship *Jupiter*," and apologized for disturbing me at that hour, observing at the same time, "his visit was unavoidable, as he was an entire stranger to the language," therefore wished me to explain to the Boatman to proceed without loss of time, as he was anxious to join the Ship, especially on account of a sick Midshipman he had in the Boat, (he neither expressed a wish to enter my house, nor to bring in the Midshipman in question) I accordingly, without delay, complied with his request, in his presence, as the manjy had come with him, who, Lieut. T. said, "objected to go down "to Saugor, notwithstanding he had received orders to do so from his Master, "Mr. McClintock; that Gentleman having "assured him (Lieut. T.) he would reach "the Ship in the morning, as the Boat was "perfectly safe and capable of performing "the trip; and as *he* was also of that opinion, he had come down in her in preference to other Boats which had been offered him, concluding with the remark, "that he considered her a superior Boat, "and urged me again to state to the manjy "the promise made by Mr. McClintock," which I again repeated to the manjy and desired my servant to see that the Boat quitted the creek to perform her trip agree-

ably to Lieut. T.'s wish, who stated he was apprehensive that the *Jupiter* would be sailing.

Here our conversation ended, and I positively declare I did not experience the slightest inconvenience from rain, although I stood with him (Lieut. T.) at the gate and was no more sheltered than himself the whole of the time, and only in my night dress, and returned to my bed without shifting. Lieutenant Thomson further states, that he sent to me twice, which I positively deny any knowledge of, and solemnly declare that nothing further passed between Lieut. Thomson and myself than what I have herein stated, and that the conversation did not last more than five minutes.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

POST MASTER AT DIAMOND HARBOUR,

Diamond Harbour, the 2d Sept. 1823.

MALICE UNMASKED.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—Can Hoppergollop dare to say, that he has a spark of candor, elevated feeling or kindness? If he presumes to say that he has, I must flatly tell him with young Seward in *Macbeth*,

——'Thou 'horred tyrant, &c

Is it honorable to ridicule inexperienced persons—is it Christian-like to expose personal defects—is it justice to condemn rising merit—and is it warrantable to wound the young mind with the weapon of malice? A man who is guilty of such conduct must be a *nuisance* to the Little Theatre, and the Managers better adopt measures to shut the door against *such* a nuisance!

But let me beg of the young actors to treat Hoppergollop's infatuation with better feelings than he has shewn towards them. Since H. in the smooth garb of humor and pleasantry has aimed his malevolent satire,—let them be unmindful of it. Let them steadily pursue their course. They have got up their Theatre with much pains, and many are very well satisfied with the exertions. And surely from what they have shewn us, I am confident they will rapidly improve. *A scribbler will scribble—but why should merit be abashed at a scribbler's attack?*

I assure you, Mr. Editor, Hoppergollop's letter was read with general disgust and indignation. *The Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru* has given an account of the Little Theatre, from which you will see how guilty Hoppergollop stands before your readers. And I wish from my heart, good Mr. Editor, that *you* were present. O, a whole empire would not induce you to publish remarks which have neither candor or kindness.—And is not this a detested way to avail himself of your credulity? "O shame, where is thy blush?"

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

September 6, 1823.

P. S. As you have published letters against the Little Theatre, I beg you will not withold this defence from the public.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

En revanche Monsr. L'Editeur of the *India Gazette*, you must indeed have been sleeping the sleep of Death, and probably have just arisen, and scarcely shaken off the deadly effects of a more than Lethean slumber, when you penned those *magna ineptia* remarks relating to certain communications in your possession, classing under the head of "Minor Theatricals," which flame in capitals in the first page of your last paper. Bless me Sir, how, how could you be so thoughtless, so injudicious, so regardless of your own interest? Were you not apprehensive that some of your random strokes, tho' aimed in the dark, might peradventure light upon, and inflict a mortal wound on some highly-gifted and favored Correspondent,—*Mynheer*, the gentleman with an outlandish name for instance, and thus deprive you and the public of the profound criticisms of one whose midnight oil is consumed in your service, and whose recondite and elaborate labours, as it is somewhere said of a gallant officer, (tho' in a cause that ennobled his efforts, however unfortunate the result,) certainly do no discredit to a Newspaper.

And could you, Sir, risk losing so able, so witty, so amusing a coadjutor in eking out a column for you now and then, and all for the sake of merely indulging yourself, out of a foolish sense of justice and generosity, in a few common-place, trite observations, which have long ceased, as to their force or value, to be regarded, felt, or understood? Really Sir you have been hasty,—pardon me for saying so,—over-hasty,—for nothing can be more clear or certain than that, if you had been suspected of sincerely entertaining the sentiments you have expressed, the *Community of Calcutta* would have had to lament the loss of *Mynheer Hop-and-gallop's* (the aforesaid gentleman and critic)

delectable, super-abundantly comic, irresistibly diverting, and treble-refined specimen of Histrionic criticism,—and *you* to rue the day when your *anti rational*, exploded, and no-body-cares-for notions stood in the way of your gratifying your readers with so choice a *Morceau* through the medium of the *India Gazette*. How fortunate that you escaped so dire a calamity! What a subject for congratulation, that so *unique* a Gem has been preserved, to *illumine* and *edify* future critics, altho' in the ephemeral columns of a newspaper.

Setting aside however this unprofitable waste of words, which you, Mr. Editor, may perhaps think savours too much of the style and manner of *Mynheer*, I would fain ascertain how far this *witty* gentleman's criticisms on the last performance at the *Little* Theatre comport with the standard laid down by you,—and how far, had they been directed against any of the *Amateurs* of the *Chowringhee* Theatre, whom the *critic* facetiously enough designates *Chowringheans*, they would have been "met with perfect good humour!" This is a knotty question, and *Mynheer*, I fear, would find it not a very easy task to answer it satisfactorily. Nor is it necessary that he should attempt it. *He* knows very well whom he has to deal with,—and it is *this* knowledge, *this* consciousness, that has emboldened him to take a degree of license in his fulminating *tirade* (for to dignify the pitiful production with the name of *criticism* any longer, would be to prostitute the word) against the Amateurs of the Little Theatre, which otherwise *he* would have been the last to venture upon. For the honor of my countrymen, I hope *he* is not one of them; and yet I cannot suppose that he is a *Briton*, a name connected with all that is manly, open, generous, just, and liberal.

I have trespassed longer on your time, Sir, than I intended, but I trust my motive in doing so will, with you, be a sufficient apology.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A COUNTRY-BORN.

September 6, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—Being in the habit of reading the Newspapers of the Presidency, I have observed almost in all the papers an account of the Performance on Monday the 1st of September 1823, at the Juvenile Theatre, in Pollock-street. However accurate the accounts might have been, I am influenced from motives of benevolence to address you, and to express my regret at the disappointment of the young amateurs, (I at least suppose it to be so,) from the repeated marks of disapprobation, which still continues to appear in the papers. I think it, Mr. Editor, to be very ungenerous on the part of the critics to offer in return such treatments to them, whose sole delight was to amuse the public,—and pray what must be their feelings, after a most zealous and ardent desire to merit applause! I earnestly advise the managers of the Juvenile Theatre not to take it to heart; but continue with additional courage to please themselves, however disagreeable to others, (for they have to pay,) otherwise it would be agreeable enough.

With friendly eyes behold whate'er they do,
Holding in mind such things to them are new,
And let their errors whether great or small,
In your remembrance find no place at all.

Your's

HOOGMOG HERUN.

September 6, 1823.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

A MOTHER TO HER CHILD.

Sleep on, sweet babe, the sleep of peace,
These eyes, alas! no more can know it;
Their flow of anguish cannot cease,
Yet to the world they dare not shew it.

The blossom, smote by storms unkind,
Fresh lustre from the sun beam borrows;
But where can Falsehood's victim find
A tender breast to soothe its sorrows.

I feel the worms, the chill of grief,
On youth and beauty's roses preying;
While he whose smile could bring relief,
Through pleasure's flow'ry walks is straying.

While life is mine with frequent fold
These arms shall to my bosom speed thee;
And when the dew on me falls cold,
May Heav'n with its own manna feed thee!

Agra; Aug. 18, 1823. TUMBRIL.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

SEPT.

5. Ship *Madras*, Captain Wm. Clark, from London 24th March, Columbo and Madras 27th August.
7. Ship *Ajax*, Capt. D. Sterling, from Rangoon 16th August.

OFF CALCUTTA.

John Munro, arrived at Sulkea the 4th September.

Asia, arrived at Cooley Bazar the 5th ditto.

Madras, arrived at Cooley Bazar the 6th Sept.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP MELLISH, *for London*: Mrs. Mary Ann Bagnold, Mrs. Eliza Cautty, Mr. Charles Robinson, Mr. James Bagshaw, D. D. Kearney, H. M. 24th Foot, and two Children.

Charter Party.

James Gaithlavey, Pat. Conroy, Sergt. F. M'Lermon, John Irvin, and Mrs. Amelia Gordon.

PER SHIP JAMES SCOTT, *for Madras*: Col. Smelt, Capt. Lowe, H. M. Service, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hooper, H. C. Madras Civil Service, and Mr. Scaife, Medical Dept.—*For Vizagapatam*: Miss Smith.

PER SHIP PASCOA, *for Singapore and China*: Mrs. Hugh Cathie, Mr. Dunlop, Indigo Factor, and M. Du Quisnay, Merchant.

PER SHIP JULIANA, *for Europe*: Mrs. Cathie, Mr. Orton.—*For Mauritius*: D. Ward, Esq.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Stentor*, Capt. Thomas Harris, and ship *Morely*, Capt. G. Holiday, for London, in 4 or 5 days.

Ship *Eliza*, Capt. W. Skitter, for Vizagapatam, Masulipatam and Madras, in 2 or 3 days.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, JULY 17, 1823.

MR. T. RICHARDSON, Assistant to the Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: 29th AUGUST 1823.

No. 106, of 1823.—In modification to General Orders of the 22d November last, it is hereby declared that Articles of Clothing required by Government are to be considered as "Clothing in Wear" during the years for which they are intended to [illegible]

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM: 5TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 105, of 1823. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, as a Cadet of Infantry, and an Assistant Surgeon, in conformity with their Appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; the former is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Infantry.

Mr. William Drummond Kennedy, date of arrival in Fort William 29th August, 1823.

Medical Department.

Mr. Clarke Abel, M. D. date of arrival in Fort William 1st August, 1823.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Cumming, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank; date of arrival in Fort William 29th August, 1823.

Brevet Captain G. W. A. Lloyd, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted with reference to General Orders of the 2d May last, to proceed to Europe on Furlough from Bombay, on account of his Private Affairs, to commence from the date of dispatch of the Ship on which he may embark at that Presidency.

Bombardier William Asselton, 1st Battalion of the Regiment of Artillery, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, as modified in General Orders of the 6th February 1820, of one Shilling per Diem after Twenty-one (21) Years' Service, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and permitted to return to Europe.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters on the River, off Gungapore, 19th August, 1823.

Superintending Surgeon James MacDonell is removed from Berhampore to Kurnaul, and directed to join the latter Station with all convenient expedition.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment:

2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain A. Stewart to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Anderson appointed Fort Adjutant of Delhi, subject to the provisions of the General Order under date the 17th February 1823.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. General of the Army.

Head-Quarters off the River, off Benares, 21st August, 1823.

The Printed Regulations of the Military Orphan Society having been forwarded to the several Corps of the Army by the Secretary, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that, as Public Records, they may be included in the Quarterly Returns of Printed Books, and duly accounted for.

Ensign M. West, of the 1st Battalion 4th Native Infantry, is permitted to continue doing duty with the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment at Berhampore until the 15th of September next, on which day he is to be struck off, and directed to repair to the Presidency and report himself to the Deputy Adjutant General.

Major Ley's Battalion Order of the 31st of July, appointing Brevet Captain Bryant to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 2d Battalion 28th Native Infantry during the absence on public duty of Brevet Captain Pemberton, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence

1st Battalion 14th Regiment,—Lieut. Col. J. Rose, from 10th October to 10th January 1824, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

2d Battalion 4th Regiment,—Major W. C. Faithful, from 5th April to 18th April, in extension to enable him to join.

1st Battalion 30th Regiment,—Captain S. Land, from 15th August to 15th December, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

8th Light Cavalry,—Cornet E. C. Archbold, from 2d September to 2nd June, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

7th Light Cavalry,—Cornet C. Newbery from 15th October to 15th February, 1824, to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 24th Regiment,—Ensign John Campbell, from 1st August to 1st October, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment,—Assistant Surgeon W. Jackson, from 20th November to 25th May, 1824, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

Artillery,—Captain Frith, from 1st August to 12th September, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment,—Captain Tod from 25th September to 25th May 1824, on duty to visit the Presidency.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. General of the Army.

SEPTEMBER 11.

The weather continues tolerably cool and there were heavy showers last night and in course of to-day.

In the *Government Gazette* of to-day the recent deaths at Lucknow are, upon the conviction of the medical gentlemen at that place, stated to have been caused by Cholera. No reference is made to a *post mortem* examination, from which we conclude none was made.

Additional Subscriptions for the Relief of Mr. Moore and family.

John Talbot Shakespear, Esq....Rs.	50	0
James Calder, Esq.....	50	0
C. Dawes, Esq.....	50	0
J. & G. C. at Midnapor.....	26	0
	176	
Previously Subscribed....	508	10
Total Sa. Rs.	684	10

While allusion is occasionally made to the more brilliant movements of British power in the East, institutions whose objects are unostentatious usefulness and plain benevolence, are apt to be overlooked by the superficial observer. One of these is the Seminary at Kidderpore, for the orphan daughters of British Officers. Understanding that the young people were to have a dance last evening, we accompanied a party of friends to the scene of juvenile festivity. It is unnecessary to enter into any particular details—suffice it, that the scene was calculated to afford satisfaction for various reasons. To see so many orphans happy, was in itself a sufficient recompence for the trip. The appearance of the young ladies, and the manner in which they conducted themselves, did the greatest credit to the institution, and to those who immediately superintend and control it. We were glad to find several ladies and gentlemen present as spectators besides the party with which we accompanied. The presence of respectable visitors must prove beneficial, as it evinces an interest taken in the institution and encourages also as an incentive to exertion on the part of the pupils, and a source of encouragement to their preceptors. No person is admitted without a card. This precaution is extremely proper, and we cannot also but consider the rule of not admitting gentlemen in white jackets in the same light, since the smallest departure from what is established

etiquette on public occasions detracts from respectability.

The merchants of Singapore, on the 1st of June, presented a laudatory address to Sir Stamford Raffles, to which that distinguished person made a suitable reply.

An application was made by the Merchants (European and Native) of Penang, praying Government to establish Penang as a free port like Singapore. This request has been deemed inadmissible by the authorities of Penang; but some modifications have been adopted in the mode of collecting the duties, according to the document that follows:—

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that all duties now levied on the exportation of goods, the produce or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, Foreign Europe, America, China, and British India, and on the exportation of Oil, Ghee, Hogs-lard, Salt and Tobacco, pursuant to the first and second clauses of the export regulations of Government, as well as the duty to which timber and planks imported from the dominions of the King of Ava are now liable, according to the thirteenth clause of the import regulations, shall be suspended until further orders, from the 1st proximo.

A. D. MAINGY, *Acting Collector.*

Custom House, Prince of Wales' Island, 22d July, 1823.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

Public notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the following Modification of the Port Charges, to have effect from and after the 1st proximo.

1st. That the period for which ships and vessels are allowed to remain in the Port without incurring Port Charges be extended from twenty-four hours to three days, provided they do not break bulk or receive freight within that time.

2nd. That Port Charges will only be levied once in six months on the same ship or vessel.

3rd. That vessels under foreign colours be subject to the same rates of Pilotage and Anchorage duties as those under British colours.

4th. That the Pilotage charged on all vessels proceeding through the southern channel be reduced from one dollar to half a dollar per foot.

C. W. H. WRIGHT,

Master-Attendant.

Master-Attendant's Office, P. W. Island, July 29, 1823.

A little work has fallen under our observation, which calls for a remark or two. It is entitled "Military Sketches of the Goorkah War in India, in the years 1814, 1815, 1816." These meagre sketches extend to 54 pages only, and so far as we are aware of, the facts they illustrate are rigidly correct. There is, however, a tone of prejudice—and that prejudice of a deep rooted nature—betrayed in these pages, which we cannot but deprecate. It is evident that the writer himself is not a military man, and we doubt not but many of our readers could at once guess who the individual was were they to read the sketches. The movements of the division under Sir David Ochterlony are the most minutely described, from which an inference may be drawn as to the identity of the author. In the preface he says—"Next to injuring "the public body, with whose prosperity "my own welfare is intimately connected, there is nothing which I deprecate more than the ill-will of any part of the Bengal army," and yet he, in a few sentences after this conciliatory hint, makes an assertion, which, to say the least of it, is rash, and which we feel perfectly certain that every Officer, who has had experience of Native Soldiers, will indignantly repel as a most injurious calumny. "A Na-"tive Soldier, of whatever rank, has no he-"roism, and he is ignorant of honor in every "sense of the word." Surely a man of cautious consideration would have paused before writing a sentence that is in direct opposition to the recorded experience of Clive, Laurence, of Malcolm, and even of Wellington, putting its injurious tendency out of the question. We have also, in the course of these sketches, a very notable project, and certainly a most capital one, provided it could be adopted as easily as it is proposed.—It is nothing less than to make labourers of our Sepoys—to accustom them to the spade and the pickaxe. "Were the whole of "our Sepoys enlisted on the condition "of their learning to employ these ignoble "instruments, I am certain that their use-"fulness would be much increased." Query—where the recruits would be found to enlist under such a condition? We suspect such a proposal to a Native recruit would be equally agreeable with an ordinance directing beef to be his principal food. Indeed we have heard of a commander who once was resolved to make away with the prejudices of the Native Soldiers at once, by making them carry rations of salt junk, which it was his determination they should eat too! We have not heard that his success was equal to his expectations. It would undoubtedly be a desideratum, that in case

of accidents, Native soldiers should be able to turn their hands to any thing. In that respect they must be [illegible] yet it would be as reasonable [illegible] that a Kidmutgar should groom a horse, or that a Sepoy should perform other duties which he considers menial and degrading to the dignity of his condition. Already we have taught the Sepoys to conform to many of our habits. Does the author solicit their being clothed, armed and quartered like European soldiers and governed by European military law, as nothing? Does he reckon as nothing the attachment of the Native Soldier to his Officer, and the humanizing of ideas that is the result of it? Does he reckon as nothing the Esprit de Corps that has been cherished among them, and which at this moment exists among them to a degree that no one can have an adequate idea of, unless he has shared their fatigues, their hopes and fears, and considered their prejudices kindly. We believe there are nowhere Soldiers who can more patiently endure privations; and of their bravery and honor, and devotedness to their Officers, instances might be quoted in the course of that very Nepal war, which has furnished this author with an opportunity of making [illegible] remarks. He might have known that the Native Soldiers had peculiar notions of a superstitious nature respecting the Gooroos and their country, and the recollection might have checked him. Even the Romans, whose military system he quotes with a degree of approbation that we readily form him in have been known to be [illegible] from the career of victory and conquest by such apparently trifling obstacles as the flights of birds and the entrails of beasts. Continues our author—"The assumption of vanity and freedom are too extensively admitted in the Native army. To counteract this evil, a council of eminent Pundits, superintended by some learned Europeans, might to confirm the privileges and distinctions of the various castes. Their decisions might then be [illegible] by Government, and thus [illegible] the minds of men."

The [illegible] may form [illegible] and one [illegible] as our little experience [illegible] time of great [illegible] prior to the [illegible] Company's [illegible] mutiny in the East.

In the following [illegible] ability and valour [illegible] impartiality, [illegible] successful conclusion with so little blood-

[illegible] Commander-in-Chief's [illegible] General's [illegible] Sir [illegible] no [illegible] military [illegible] of [illegible] report [illegible] the author's impudence!

CALCUTTA SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.

A [illegible] of this [illegible] Society was held on Saturday [illegible] Town Hall, W. B. Bayley, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Bayley read the report of the Society, which began by [illegible] the delay which had occurred [illegible] meeting of the Society, and [illegible] held for this year. He then proceeded to read from the report the proceedings of the Society for that time, and its present state. It would be impossible for us to give any thing like a full [illegible] of the report, and we shall therefore confine [illegible] publicity to the following [illegible] publication about [illegible] to do so at length. Under the [illegible] branch of the Society are [illegible] which are principally [illegible] and the Society [illegible] upon the willingness of the [illegible] to receive instruction—upon the liberal support it has received from the English and Indian Governments, and upon the [illegible] general committee of [illegible] the selection of the Government. With respect to the willingness of the [illegible] taught, it appears that many of them have [illegible] in the school [illegible] a great number of [illegible] to be admitted to [illegible] the assistance afforded [illegible] ment has been in [illegible] and [illegible] of a [illegible]

and other introductory works had been published, but it was a fact that in Persian considerable exertions were required. The same may be said of the Arabic as had been said of the Sanscrit. Amongst other works which had been printed were a considerable number of Pearson's Dialogues on Geography and Astronomy, which had met with an extensive circulation. The Report concluded by citing a paragraph from the first Report of the Madras Society, which was highly animating.

Mr. HARINGTON rose to propose the reception of the report which had just been read, and to which he was convinced no one would object. He would only remark that the general committee had commenced operations, and were actively engaged in preparing a report of the state of education throughout India, and that according to the provisions by which that committee was appointed, they had appointed sub-committees in the different districts to correspond with them on the subject, and he did not doubt but that the result of their labors would be highly satisfactory.

This motion having been seconded, and passed, the President adverted to the vacancy in the member of Vice-Presidents, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Hyde East, and proposed that it should be filled by the man of all others the most fit, Mr. Harington. This motion having passed, the President observed, that Dr. Lumsden who had formerly been a Member of the Committee, wished to resume his labors and regretted that as it now stood, the Committee, which was composed of a President, four Vice-Presidents and twenty Members had not power to add to their numbers. Many persons he observed who came to Calcutta for a short time, and who were willing to render their assistance to the Society were deterred on this account.

THE PRESIDENT, then enquired of Mr. Hare, as to the success of his school, and was answered that it was going on much better than could have been expected.

The usual motions were then made and agreed to, after which the Meeting dispersed.

SUICIDE

As a gentleman was proceeding up the river last week near to Ishrab, where his boat was close in shore, he observed a Brahmin plunge into the stream, and swim to some distance from its banks. When near the middle of the river he sunk himself evidently on purpose. On enquiring of the people on the shore the reason of the strange conduct, some of them informed him that the individual in question was deranged, while others stated that he had in this manner sacrificed himself to the Ganges. We relate the circumstance as it was given to us without making any comment on the subject.

STATE OF THE INTERIOR

We have been kindly favored with the perusal of some letters from Nuddea and Patna. The accounts given by them of the effects of the late inundations are most lamentable. Nuddea is completely overwhelmed, and at Patna the poorer population is reduced to a great state of misery by the destruction of their huts and have consequently been obliged to take to [illegible]. The Jellinghy has risen to an unprecedented height, and Kishnagur and the surrounding districts are one entire sheet of water, while the inhabitants are in the same [illegible] as those of Patna. We learn with pleasure that every endeavor has been made to ameliorate the sad state to which these unfortunate calamities have reduced the unfortunate sufferers.

COURT OF REQUESTS

SATURDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1823.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

RAM CHUNDER *versus* AGAR, BOLLAND and Co.—The plaintiff in this case was a bricklayer, and the action was brought to recover the amount of two months wages for himself and the workmen under him. It appeared that the plaintiff and his men had only been for two months in the employ of the defendants, and had left it without giving him any notice, leaving his work not only in an unfinished state but in a [illegible] one. It appeared that the defendants had sought for redress at the Police against the workmen, on the ground of a conspiracy.—At this place because no written agreement existed, but [illegible] the money found, no redress could be obtained, and encouraged by this, they sued for their wages in this Court.—The Commissioner was of opinion that they were not only not entitled to their wages, but liable to an action for an advance of 100 rupees which they had received, and they were accordingly nonsuited.—It came out in the course of the trial that the mischief done was not confined to the loss of several articles given in charge to the plaintiff, or to the damage done to several others, which were laid on one such by him and not found until they were completely destroyed, but that he has been successful until this day in keeping up the [illegible] company of Agar, Bolland and Co. the necessary workmen for their [illegible] of his [illegible] to [illegible] and other [illegible]

TRADE OF SINGAPORE.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to some interesting extracts of a letter from Singapore. They place the local and commercial advantages of that port in a very strong point of view, and we heartily rejoice at the success of the first free commercial emporium ever founded by our nation in the Indian seas. The resort of the Chinese to it must very materially tend to increase this prosperity, and already it appears that two-thirds of the population of the island consist of that race, who have thus voluntarily submitted themselves to our Government, under a firm conviction of its fostering care and just and protecting principles. The expectations too, that were formed as to the advantages of its situation for conducting a trade with Siam and Cochin China seem likely to be realized for already have two junks belonging to the latter country visited it with sugar, and a ship belonging to the former, with pepper. This last is said to be of an excellent quality and is preferred by the Chinese to any other. The King of Siam himself sends annually 20,000 piculs to China, and the whole yearly produce of Siam is estimated at 80,000 piculs. Its cultivation is principally confined to the coasts of the Gulf of Kamboja, and the principal pepper ports are Chantibun and Tung yai. This branch of trade thus likely to be brought to our ports is a very valuable one, inasmuch as it furnishes us with an article of trade with China which its inhabitants highly prize, and we are convinced that the present liberal and enlightened Resident at Singapore assisted as he will be by his local information and experience, will not fail to ensure this advantage to his country by availing himself of all the means in his power for that purpose. This will be the more easily effected from the circumstance that the Siamese receive our goods in exchange for their own from the Chinese, with the additional charges of freight and other incidental expences, while they can procure them at a much lower rate at our ports. The sugar of Cochin China is of that description called *sugar candy*, and is produced in almost all the provinces, but particularly in those of Fu-yin and the capital—Hue.—It is very white and of a fine grain. The French have exported a considerable quantity, and M. Borel, the agent of a Bordeaux house residing at Turon and Hue, had 20,000 piculs ready for the next French ship in the latter part of 1832. As that ship however was late in sailing, it is presumed that the cargoes of the two junks alluded to in our extracts from the letter may have composed part of it. We shall refer our readers to the letter itself for further information.

"SINGAPORE, 9TH JULY.

"Singapore is one of the worst places for an idle person that can well be imagined—I see all around me so busily engaged in their several occupations of buying, selling, &c. that I cannot help looking upon myself as an intruder, or as being of a different nature. It is so different in Calcutta, there you have libraries, newspapers and various other means of passing the time agreeably, and at the same time, beneficially, and if the hours should hang heavy, you have the pleasure of seeing many others in the same hopeful state of idleness. But enough of these complaints, the climate agrees with me, and I manage wonderfully well—I go out with my gun every morning at day-light, and seldom return before breakfast time.—(Never mind whether I kill any thing or not.)—After breakfast I study Malay, read the Encyclopædia Britannica, pore over *the learned pages* of the Hurkaru, and occasionally have the delectable pleasure of writing long epistles (like the present) to my friends.

The trade of Singapore continues brisk, and the quantity of goods imported and afterwards exported, are rapidly encreasing, but opium will always be the staple commodity. The trade with home is greatly enlarged this season. There is one free trader completing her lading for London in the roads, and two or three are daily expected with large investments of English goods. The King of Siam's ship has been here with a cargo of pepper, which from its superior quality met with a ready sale, and she has returned to Siam for more. We have also two junks belonging to the Emperor of Cochin China. They came here with cargoes of sugar, which they have advantageously disposed of, and are now on the point of returning to their own country. It is the first mercantile speculation in which His Cochin Chinese Majesty has engaged, and was undertaken, I believe, more for experiment, and a desire of gaining information respecting Singapore, than with the view of profit. The chiefs of these junks are respectable people, and appear to be men of some authority.

The despatch with which the town of Singapore is rising in size and beauty, certainly reflects great credit on its late Governor (Sir S. Raffles) as also on the industry and activity of the inhabitants. The left bank of the river, which a few months since, was nothing but an extensive marsh, is now, by levelling a small hill in the vicinity, converted into a fine plain of solid ground, which is laid out into streets and squares, and a great number of good substantial brick houses are built, and many more in progress. Along the banks of the river several extensive godowns and commercial establishments are completed, some of which

belong to wealthy Chinese merchants, whose enterprizing spirit contributes not a little to the prosperity of Singapore. The Government have by no means been behind in the construction of the necessary roads, bridges, &c. The bridge over the river is now almost finished, and the road which is now in progress through the morass at the back of the town will soon make a large track of land (now lying useless) a valuable acquisition for building ground and small gardens, &c. The Chinese constitute more than two-thirds of the present inhabitants, and the demand for laborers and mechanics is so great, that numbers are flocking from all the Dutch Ports in Borneo and the Straits. The lands which have been cleared, are already covered with flourishing crops of pepper coffee and gambie (terra japonica or khut), and in short the little colony presents the most flourishing and happy specimen of the effects of a liberal and equitable system of Government with which we are acquainted. If ever there was a free port in every sense of the word, it is Singapore. It is the same to all nations and tribes without distinction. All leases of lands, farms, contracts. Government bills, and all other things that are disposed of by the Resident, are put up to public auction and sold to the highest bidder—a plan which *gives* and ever *must* give universal satisfaction for this reason—that it precludes all partiality or cause of complaint.

EMBALMING THE DEAD.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—The skill of the Egyptians in embalming their dead, and the perfection at which they arrived in this art, is well known to most persons, as well as the remarkable fact that no modern experiments to preserve the body from destruction, have succeeded nearly so well; though all the chemical knowledge that money could procure, has been used to effect it. Herodotus has given a very detailed account of the manner in which the embalming process was performed, and one would think that it would be easy to follow in the same steps. In the course of the last week, however, in looking into an old book, entitled "The Historical Library of Diodorus the Sicilian, made English by G. Booth, of the city of Chester, Esq." in small fo io, printed at London in the year 1700, I find it stated in an account of the bitumen, of a most peculiar kind, floating on the dead sea, the following passage—"And this profit and advantage the barbarians reap from it; they transport this pitch into Egypt, and there sell it for the use of embalming the dead: *for if they do not mix this with other aromatic spices the bodies cannot be preserved long from putrefaction.*"—B. 19. c. 6, pp. 651-52. This bitumen was, in former times, thrown up from the bottom of the dead sea in large quantities; but as volcanoes of time became extinct, so this submarine discharge has ceased; and the bitumen of the lake Asphaltes, so peculiar in its qualities, & differing from almost all other kinds, is now found in the smallest quantities only. The want, therefore of this indispensible ingredient may be well considered sufficient to account for the failure of the moderns in all their attempts to imitate the Egyptian made of emblaming the dead. The subject is one, which might interest the man of science as well as the philosopher, and I shall be glad to learn the opinions of any of your intelligent correspondents thereon, being, Sir, your's obediently,

Boghlipoor. AN ANTIQUARY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Little Theatre has made a great noise indeed! For my part, I am heartily tired of reading the squibs against it. But as both sides are now heard, pray do Mr. Editor, vouchsafe to decline future warfare, and think how the public must be pestered with a subject which is not of general interest.

Your's sincerely,
A CONSTANT READER.

September 9, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—Pray oblige me by inserting the following effusions in a corner of your agreeable miscellany.

Your's *obediently*,
L. B. D'M.

TO MISS F——.

Say by what wond'rous power am I
Compelled to taste with apathy,
The fresh-blown odours of the grove,
Say why the balmy breathing air
Fails with its sweets this heart to cheer,
Thou art not present here, my love!

The zephyr gently plays upon
The dew-moist borders of the lawn,
Soft sounds the cooing of the dove;
But O! my soul, the gentlest breeze
And softest note will fail to please
Without the presence of my love!

See how bright appears the bower,
Perfume breathes in every flower
That decks the verdant arched alcove;
Beneath its shade to rest, how sweet
While roses kiss thy beauteous feet—
But 'tis not sweet without thee love!

Behold the crystal rivulet,
Meand'ring on its pebbled bed,
How sweet along its banks to rove,—
While Philomel melodious thrills
In chorus to the falling rills,
But what is sweet without thee love!

Behold the orient beams display
The glorious ruler of the day—
The welkin is all bright above—
Glad nature hails the welcome light,
But 'tis not cheering to my sight—
Thou art not present here, my love!

L. B. D'M.

10th September, 1823.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

ON A DESERTED HARP.

The harp which once divinely breathed
And with so sweet a tone,
In tales of love and battle wreathed,
Will never tell its own,
Yet as time slowly comes to break,
The strings once formed to please,
Perhaps their ruin may awake,
Reflections such as these.
The bonds of love or friendship's tie,
(The greatest boon we seek,)
Tho' time or distance fade and die,
Or may be made as weak,
As cords which once were firm and fast,
To whom great strength was given:
And both like these dissolved at last,
Will from each heart be riven.

ST. CLAIR.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

(None.)

DEPARTURES.

SEPT.

9. Ships *Diana*, Capt. T. Goutière for Vizagapatam, Coringa, Isle of France and Bourbon.
— H. C. Surveying Ship *Investigator*, Captain D. Ross, for Bombay.
10. Ship *Eliza*, Capt. W. S. Skitter, for Madras and the Coast.
— American Brig *Brunia*, Capt. R. Woodbery, for New York.

CALCUTTA.

From the Government Gazette Extraordinary of Saturday evening.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 11th SEPTEMBER, 1823.

No. 109 of 1823.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in pursuance of the Orders of Government under date the 11th July, directing four Regiments of Native Infantry to be added to the Establishment, is pleased to make the following Promotions, Transfers, and Postings of European Officers. The Officers now promoted, are to rank from the 11th July, 1823.

Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Colonels George Carpenter, John Burnet, C. B. John Luther Richardson, and Henry Imlach, to be Lieutenant-Colonels Commandant of Regiments, for the Augmentation.

Major Herbert Bowen
——— John William Taylor,
——— Charles Poole,
——— John Vaughan,
——— Charles Wills Robert Povoleri,
——— John Wells Fast,
——— Wm. Phillips Price,
——— William Collyer,
——— John Lewis Stuart,
——— James Durant,
——— Robert Hampton,
——— Lewis Wiggens,
} To be Lieutenant Colonels.

European Regiment.

Captain Jeremiah Bryant to be Major, vice Stuart, promoted; and Brevet Captains and Lieutenants W. Burroughs and M. S. Hogg to be Captains of Companies, vice Bryant, promoted, and Walker, removed to 33d Regiment.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieut. Samuel Speck to be Captain of a Company, vice Gabb, removed to 34th Regiment.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain E. A. Weston to be Major, vice Harriott, removed to 31st Regiment; and Brevet Captains and Lieutenants T. Robinson and T. J. Baldwin to be Captains of Companies, vice Weston, promoted, and Harris, removed to 32d Regiment.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant James Donaldson to be Captain of a Company, vice Robinson, removed to 32d Regiment; and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Thomas Reynolds to be Captain of a Company, and removed to 32d Regiment.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captains and Lieutenants W. P. Cooke and John Taylor to be Captains of Companies, vice Wymer and Gregory, removed to 31st Regiment.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Major and Captain W. G. Patrickson to be Major, vice Price promoted; and Captain George Cooper to be Major, vice Huthwaite, removed to 34th Regiment.

Brevet Captains and Lieutenants D. G. Scott and W. Price to be Captains of Companies, vice Patrickson and Cooper promoted.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captains Charles Martin and S. P. Bishop to be Majors, vice Poole, promoted and for the Augmentation.

Brevet Captains and Lieutenants Robert Blissett and F. M. Chambers to be Captains of Companies, vice Martin promoted and removed to 31st Regiment, and Bishop promoted.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captains P. T. Comyn and Jas. Delamain to be Majors, vice Sargent, removed to 32d Regiment, and for the Augmentation.

Brevet Captains and Lieutenants Edward Gwatkin and Alexander Macdonald to be Captains of Companies, vice Comyn promoted, and Delamain, removed to 33d Regiment.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant William Guise, to be Captain of a Company, vice Maling removed to 32d Regiment.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Thomas Newton to be Major, vice Bowen, promoted, and Brevet Captains and Lieutenants Pat. Dudgeon, H. E. Peach and Edward Fell to be Captains of Companies, vice Newton promoted, and Hodgson and Barron, removed to 31st and 34th Regiments.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captains and Lieutenants R. Seymour and C. Savage to be Captains of Companies, vice Young and James, removed to 34th and 33d Regiments.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain John Simpson to be Major, vice Taylor, promoted, and Brevet Captains and Lieutenants R. Hornby, Alexander Stewart, and James Watkins to be Captains of Companies, vice Simpson promoted and Lockett and Wollscombe, removed to 32d and 33d Regiments.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant D. D. Anderson to be Captain of a Company, vice Watkins, removed to 31st Regiment.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain P. Starling to be Major, vice Durant promoted; and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant J. H. Lester, to be Captain of a Company, vice Starling.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain E. F. Waters to be Major, vice Fast promoted; and Brevet Captains and Lieutenants S. Mercer and W. Matthew, to be Captains of Companies, vice Waters promoted, and Dick removed to 31st Regiment.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain P. Lefevre to be Major, vice Collyer, promoted; and Brevet Captains and Lieutenants James Pearson, H. L. White and J. Herring, to be Captains of Companies, vice Lefevre promoted, and Shaw and Yates, removed to 31st and 34th Regiments.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant C. Godby to be Captain of a Company, vice Pearson, removed to 33d Regiment.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Thomas Murray to be Major, vice Hampton promoted; and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant H. Burney, to be Captain of a Company, vice Murray.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Charles Peach to be Major, vice Vaughan promoted; and Brevet Captains and Lieutenants D. Williamson and R. B. Wilkins to be Captains of Companies, vice Peach promoted, and Cave, removed to 34th Regiment.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain George Birch to be Major, vice Povoleri promoted; and Brevet Captains and Lieutenants W. Stirling and Alexander Horsburgh to be Captains of Companies, vice Birch promoted, and Roope, removed to 31st Regiment.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant F. W. Frith to be Captain of a Company, vice Brewer, removed to 32d Regiment.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captains and Lieutenants J. R. Knight and Robert Blackall to be Captains of Companies, vice Higgins and Smith, removed to 31st and 34th Regiments.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Thomas Frobisher to be Captain of a Company, vice Shadwell, removed to 33d Regiment.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant H. A. Montgomerie to be Captain of a Company vice Anderson, removed to 32d Regiment.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Gavin Young to be Captain of a Company, vice Hay, removed to 33d Regiment, and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant G. W. A. Lloyd, to be Captain of a Company, and removed to 33d Regiment.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captains J. Swinton to be Major, vice Garnham, removed to 33d Regiment, and A. Stoneham to be Major, for the Augmentation, and removed to 34th Regiment.

Brevet Captains and Lieutenants James Vyse, James Frushard and William Martin, to be Captains of Companies, vice Swinton and Stoneham promoted, and Skene, removed to 33d Regiment.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captains John Pester to be Major, vice Wiggens promoted, and S. H. Tod to be Major, for the Augmentation, and removed to the 32d Regiment.

Brevet Captains and Lieutenants E. Fitzgerald, G. B. Bell, and Henry Norton to be Captains of Companies, vice Pester and Tod, promoted, and Bucke removed to 32d Regt.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant George Moore, to be Captain of a Company, vice Bell, removed to 34th Regiment.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeons David Lewis, James Gilerson, Richard Heaslop, and Archibald Cocke, to be Surgeons for the Augmentation.

The Promotions and Transfers to the new Regiments leaving the Lieutenants very unequally distributed in the old Corps, the following removals are made in consequence, to equalize the Regiments in that rank.

	Next below.
Lt. A. B. Armstrong from the 27th to 10th Rt. N. I..	C. Douglas.
Lt. Wm. Whitaker from the 25th to 30th Regt. N. I.	G. Kinloch.
Lt. Miles Dormer from the 11th to 10th Regt. N. I. ..	A. B. Armstrong.
Lt R.W Beatson from the 11th to 7th Regiment N. I..	W.M.N.Sturt
Lt. Chas. Farmer from the 22d to 9th Regt. N. I.....	G. Gordon.
Lt. Wm. Hickey from the 16th to 1st Regt. N. I.....	H. Doveton.
Lt. Hon'ble W. Stapleton from the 8th to 28th Rt. N. I.	J. Dade.
Lt. R. W. Halhead from the 15th to 14th Regt. N. I.	D. Simpson.
Lt. I. K. McCauseland from the 16th to 4th Regt. N. I...	J. Holmes.
Lt. Chase Bracken from the 19th to 23d Regt. N. I..	J. Jones.
Lt. W. Mackintosh from the 19th to 2d Regt. N. I...	G. Templer.
Lt. J. R. Talbot from the 25th to 30th Regt. N. I.....	W. Whitaker.
Lt. Chas. Guthrie from the 26th to 23d Regt. N. I.	C. Bracken.
Lt. Alban T. Davies from the 22d to 29th Regt. N. I.	E. M. Orr.
Lt. B. W. Ebhart from the 27th to 7th Regt. N. I.....	R.W.Beatson
Lt. W. Beveridge from the 17th to 18th Regt. N. I.	V.Shortland.
Lt. Alex. Hodges from the 21st to 14th Regt. N. I.	R.W. Halhed.
Lt. W. Shortreed from the 22d to Eur. Regt.....	G.A.C.Stewart
Lt. C. V. Wylde from the 17th to 10th Regt. N. I.	J. M. Dormer.
Lt. E. F. Spencer from the 3d to 16th ditto, ...	J. W. J. Robertson.
Lt. H. H. Arnaud from the 12th to 17th do. do. do.	J. Hay.

The Appointments to Regiments of all Ensigns not promoted in their respective Corps, previously to the date of the New Regiments is cancelled; and the undermentioned from the General List, are promoted to Lieutenants and posted to the Corps specified opposite their names, in order to complete them.

Ensigns to be Lieutenants.	*To what Corps posted*			
Joseph Charles Sage, ...	31st Regt.	Nat.	Inf.	
Edward Wakefield, ...	3d	do.	do.	do.
Alexander Wilson.... ..	32d	do.	do.	do.
Thomas Goldney, ...	12th	do.	do.	do.
John Alexander Shearer,	1st	do.	do.	do.
William Murray, ...	2d	do.	do.	do.
George Richard Talbot,	9th	do.	do.	do.
An. Al. Lamb Corri, ...	27th	do.	do.	do.
Ar. Brown Sober Kent,	33d	do.	do	do.
T. E. A. Napleton, ...	30th	do.	do.	do.
David Lester Richardson	28th	do.	do.	do.
George Henry Dalby ..	34th	do.	do.	do.
John Platt, ...	4th	do.	do.	do
Edward A. Cumberlege,	29th	do.	do.	do.
Wm. Andrew Ludlow, ..	12 b	do.	do.	do.
N. Joseph Cumberlege,	24th	do.	do.	do.
Henry Lock, ...	26th	do.	do.	do.
Clements G. Macan, ...	10th	do.	do.	do.
John Peter Wade, ...	7th	do.	do.	do.
John Edw. Landers, ...	8th	do.	do.	do.
William Henry Phibbs,	9th	do.	do.	do.
Thos. Collins Wilton, ..	19th	do.	do.	do.
Charles Jas. Oldfield, ..	1st	do.	do.	do.
Robert Campbell, ...	22d	do.	do.	do.
John Hor. Clarkson, ...	3d	do.	do.	do.
Charles Manning, ...	15th	do.	do.	do.
James T. Douglas, ...	25th	do.	do.	do.
Thomas Cooke, ...	11th	do.	do.	do.
John Cumberlege, ...	21st	do.	do.	do.
John Bartleman, ...	22d	do.	do.	do.
Marmaduke Richardson,	6th	do.	do.	do.

Ensigns to be Lieutenants.	*To what Corps posted*
Thomas Lee Kennedy,	18th do. do. do.
George M. Sewell Robe,	13th do. do. do.
James Roxburg,	19th do. do. do.
Edward Squibb,	28th do. do. do.
John Pollard,	26th do. do. do.
Walter Rutherford,	14th do. do. do.
Alexander C. Scott,	European Regiment.
James Saunders,	25th Regt. Nat. Inf.
Henry Hudleston,	4th do. do. do.
Charles J. Hutchwaite,	13th do. do. do.
Colin Campbell,	27th do. do. do.
John Evans,	11th do. do. do.
George Irvine,	16th do. do. do.
Justin Sheil,	17th do. do. do.
John W. Rowe,	15th do. do. do.
Charles H. S. Freeman,	24th do. do. do.
David Williams,	23d do. do. do.
Robert Birch,	8th do. do. do.
Simon F. Hannah,	20th do. do. do.
Frederick B. Corfield,	5th do. do. do
Fryer B. Todd,	5th do. do. do.
Francis Warwick,	2d do. do. do.
John F. Cargenven,	30th do. do. do.
John Gibbs,	21st do. do. do.
James C. Tudor,	23d do. do. do.
Joseph H. Smith,	31st do. do. do.
William McD. Hopper,	29th do. do. do.
Richmond Houghton,	32d do. do. do.
Curwen Gale,	6th do. do. do.
William Foley,	7th do. do do.
Charles Fowle,	33d do. do. do.
Thomas Smith,	34th do. do. do.
William Cossart Carleton,	18th do. do. do.
George Nugent Irvine,	14th do. do. do.
Thomas Lysaght,	European Regiment.
Robert Chetwode,	10th Regt. Nt. Inf.
R. R. Margrave,	20th do. do. do.
Alfred Lewis,	16th do. do. do.
Richard Angelo,	17th do. do. do.
R. Castle Jenkins,	31st do. do. do
F. Henry Newhouse,	31 do. do. do.
K. F. Mackenzie,	32d do. do. do.
Joseph Corfield,	12th do. do. do.
Isaac Cooper,	1st do. do. do.
R. E. Bailey,	2d do. do. do.
C. H. Naylor,	9th do. do. do.
W. F. Beatson,	27th do. do. do.
Hugh Troup,	33d do. do. do.
Patrick Grant,	39th do. do. do.
Alexander J. Fraser,	28th do. do. do.
Samuel Twemlow,	34th do do. do.
W. G. Cooper,	4th do. do. do.
William G. J. Robe,	29th do. do. do.
Joseph G. Parrer,	12th do. do. do.
Colin Troup,	24th do. do. do.
Richard Somerville,	26th do. do. do.
James Burney,	10th do. do. do.
John Burney,	7th do. do. do.
F. C. Reeves,	8th do. do. do.
Owen Lomer,	9th do. do. do.
John Blencowe,	19th do. do. do.
Wm. Y. Torckler,	1st do. do. do.
Henry Mackintosh,	22d do. do. do.
Alexander K. Agnew,	3d do. do. do.
J. G. Gordon,	15th do. do. do.

Ensigns to be Lieutenants.	*To what Corps posted*
John Wyllie,	25th do. do. do.
R. J. H. Birch,	11th do. do. do.
F. W. Birch,	21st do. do. do.
John Woodburn,	22d do. do. do.
John Butler,	6th do. do. do.
Henry B. Smith,	18th do. do. do.
Alexander Watt,	13th do. do. do.
Wm. Palmer,	19th do. do. do.
Andrew Clarke,	28th do. do. do.
Thomas P. Ellis,	26th do. do. do.
H. C. Boileau,	14th do. do. do.
Francis Beaty,	European Regt.
D. Balderston,	25th Regt. N. I.
C. Chester,	4th do. do. do.
John B. D. Gahan,	13th do. do. do.
O. W. Span,	27th do do. do.
Robert McNair,	11th do. do do.
A. E. McMurdo,	16th Regt Nat. Inf.
James Gresham,	17th do. do. do.
A. L. Dunie,	15th do. do. do.
Andrew Charlton,	24th do. do. do.
Horace Baseley,	23d do. do. do.
George Wilson,	8th do. do. do.
Samuel Long,	20th do. do. do.
E. E. Ludlow,	5th do do. do.
James Maclean,	5th do. do. do.
B. Bygrave,	2d do. do. do.
C. H. Cobbe,	30th do. do do.
Robert Stewart,	21st do. do. do.
John Russell,	23d do do. do.
J. O. Oldham,	31st do. do. do.
W. A. Smith,	29th do. do. do.
Edward Carte,	32d do. do. do.
E. J. Betts,	6th do do. do.
John Welchman,	7th do. do. do.
J. T. Lowe,	33d do do. do.
A. M. L. Maclean,	34th do do. do
Benjamin Scott,	18th do do. do.
William Wise,	14th do do. do.
Edward Rushworth,	European Regt.
William Struthers,	10th Regt. Nat. Inf.
J. H. Vanenen,	20th do. do. do.
J. W. Colquhoun,	16th do. do. do.
J. Gibb,	17th do. do. do.

The remaining Ensigns in the Army are posted to Regiments as follows, the first nine being to fill up all vacancies announced to the present date inclusive—the rest in succession of Majors and Corps.

Ensigns.	*Corps.*
George Cumine,	31st Regt N. I.
William M. Ramsay,	31st ditto.
Alexander Macdonald,	10th ditto.
William D. Stewart,	3d ditto.
R. L. Burnett,	27th ditto.
John Macdonald,	24th ditto.
John Knyvett,	33d ditto.
Arthur Knyvett,	32d ditto.
Edward J. Watson,	30th ditto.
William Innes,	12th ditto.
Bruce Boswell,	1st ditto.
William Stewart,	2d ditto.
Stephen Williams,	9th ditto.

Ensigns	*Corps.*
Francis Hunter,	27th ditto.
Joseph Whitelord,	33d ditto.
William Peel,	28th ditto.
William F. A. Seymour,	34th ditto.
Mathew Smith,	4th ditto.
George A. Mee,	29th ditto.
R. H. Miles,	12th ditto.
A. T. Lloyd,	24th ditto.
Charles Griffin,	26th ditto.
John Buncombe,	10th ditto.
Charles Commeline,	7th ditto.
Henry Charlton,	8th ditto.
Hugh Todd,	9th ditto.
H. F. Brodeirp,	19th ditto.
Philip Goldney	1st ditto.
Alexander Webster,	22d ditto.
William Macgeorge,	3d ditto.
W. H. Leacock,	15th ditto.
Robert Codrington,	25th ditto.
J. C. Plowden,	11th ditto.
William Tritton,	21st ditto.
Henry Fowle,	22d ditto.
James Hannay,	6th ditto.
Francis Thomas,	18th ditto.
George Burford,	13th ditto.
William Clifford,	19th ditto.
William Freeth,	28th ditto.
Frederick Moore,	26th ditto.
John A. Fairhead,	14th ditto.
James Matthie,	European Regt.
Francis Trimmer,	25th Regt. N. I.
Alfred Arabin,	4th ditto.
William M Tritton,	13th ditto.
Hugh A. Boscawen,	27th ditto.
Henry Stone,	11th ditto.
Francis Hewitt,	16th ditto.
George T. Marshall,	17th ditto.
William R. Corfield,	15th ditto.
T. J. Rocke,	24th ditto.
K Campbell,	23d ditto.
A. S. Singer,	8th ditto.
C. B. Hall,	20th ditto.
Thos. Gear,	5th ditto.
A. C. Dennistoun,	5th ditto.
Joseph Peacocke,	2d ditto.
F. V. McGrath,	30th ditto.
M. T. West,	31st ditto.
W. T. Savary,	23d ditto.
W. R. Mitford,	31st ditto.
G. M. Sherer,	29th ditto.
W. C. Ormsby,	32d ditto.
A. L. Barwell,	6th ditto.
F. St. John Sturt,	7th ditto.
John Hindson,	33d ditto.
Farquhar Macrae,	34th ditto.
F. C. Milner,	18th ditto.
Henry Fitzsimons,	14th ditto.
J. H. Sankey,	European Regt.
H. M. Graves,	10th Regt. N. I.
G. D Johnstone,	20th ditto.
John Campbell,	16th ditto.
Henry Moore,	17th ditto.
J. B. Robinson,	31st ditto.
D. C. Keller,	3d ditto.

Ensigns.	*Corps.*
F. Knyvett,	32d ditto.
Francis Winter,	30th ditto.
J. S. Hodgson,	12th ditto.
Rod. Macdonald,	1st ditto.
N. S. Nesbitt,	2d ditto.
C. J. F. Burnett,	9th ditto.
L. C. Brown,	27th ditto.
D'Arcy Preston,	33d ditto.
Daniel Bamfield,	28th ditto.
Edward Jackson,	34th ditto.
Hon'ble H. Gordon,	4th ditto.
J. C. Lumsdaine,	29th ditto.
Frederick Corner,	12th ditto.
George Byron,	24th ditto.
David Ross,	26th ditto.
H. N. Worsley,	10th ditto.
James Craigie,	7th ditto.
E. DuPre Townshend,	8th ditto.
John Dyson,	9th ditto.
W. J. B. Knyvett,	19th ditto.
Henry Smith,	1st ditto.
Henry Lyell,	22d Regiment N. I.
O. B. Thomas,	3d ditto.
C. R. Eyre,	15th ditto.
C. H. Borsragon,	25th ditto.
William Hunter,	11th ditto.
Thomas Dalyell,	21st ditto.
James Burnett,	22d ditto.
J. R. Bigge,	6th ditto.
A. E. Campbell,	18th ditto.
William Glen,	13th ditto.
W. E. Hay,	19th ditto.
Richard Nelson,	28th ditto.
Samuel Stapleton	26th ditto.
John Chesney,	14th ditto.
Robert Crofton,	European Regiment.
J. W. Michell,	25th Regiment N. I.
W. H. R. Boland	4th ditto.
J. H. Handscomb,	13th ditto.
Bowyer Stewart,	27th ditto.
Robert Riddell,	11th ditto.
T. W. Bolton,	16th ditto.
William Brownlow,	17th ditto.
Robert Menzies,	15th ditto.
G. C. Armstrong,	24th ditto.
R. W. Fraser,	23d ditto.
G. E. Van Heythuysen,	8th ditto.
Richard Chitty,	20th ditto.
J. H. Craigie,	5th ditto.
James Stephen,	5th ditto.
M. W. Gilmore,	2d ditto.
George Cox,	30th ditto.
K. B. Hamilton,	21st ditto.
F. Bennett,	23d ditto.
Henry Beaty,	31st ditto.
W. S. Menteath,	29th ditto.
William Biddulph,	32d ditto.
F. W. Anson,	6th ditto.
F. W. Hardwick,	7th ditto.
William Souter,	33d ditto.
John Ross,	34th ditto.
Alfred Jackson,	18th ditto.
John Bracken,	14th ditto.

Engineer Corps.

Robert [illegible], European Regiment.
C. S. [illegible], 10th Regt. N. I.
Samuel [illegible], 20th ditto.
William Mitchell, 16th ditto.
Thos. [illegible], 17th ditto.
P. [illegible], 31st ditto.
H. W. [illegible], 33d ditto.
C. B. Kennett, 33d ditto.
John Tierney, 20th ditto.
T. H. Scott, 19th ditto.
Archibald Bogle, 1st ditto.

FORMATION OF THE NEW REGIMENTS.

31st Regiment Native Infantry.

Majors.

J. S. Harriott, from the 2d Regt.
Charles Martin, 6th ditto.

Captains.

B. Roope, 23d ditto.
A. Hodgson, 10th ditto.
E. B. Higgins, 25th ditto.
Lewis Shaw, 18th ditto.
G. F. Wymer, 3d ditto.
Alexander Dick, 17th ditto.
William Gregory, 3d ditto.
James Watkins, 14th ditto.

Lieutenants.

Thomas Hepworth, (B. C.) 4th ditto
Robert Becher, (ditto,) 10th ditto
Robert Stewart, (ditto,) 26th ditto.
Francis Crossley, (ditto,) European Regt.
J. C. Wotherspoon, (do.) 21st Regt. N. I.
Benjamin Ashe, (ditto,) European Regt.
Brough Maltby, (ditto,) 9th Regt. N. I.
H. G. Nash, 7th ditto
John Tomlinson, 9th ditto.
Ebenezer Marshall, 1st ditto.
J. R. Stock, 9th ditto
Francis J. Bellew, 18th ditto.
R. A. MacNaghten, 19th ditto.
G. E. Britten, 20th ditto.
William Forbes, 23d ditto.
R. R. Hughes, 11th ditto.
William Glasgow, 2d ditto.
George H. Cox, 13th ditto.
Jas. Chas. Sage, 2d ditto.
Jos. H. Smith, 16th ditto
R. C. Jenkins, 21st ditto.
J. O. Oldham, 15th ditto.

Ensigns.

George Cumine, 12th ditto.
William M. Ramsay, 4th ditto.
W. R. Milne, 3d ditto.
J. B. Robinson, 17th ditto.
Henry Beaty, 8th ditto.
P. P. Turner, 20th ditto.

32d Regiment Native Infantry.

Majors.

George Sargent from the 7th Regt. N. I.
S. H. Tod, 30th ditto.

Captains.

N. Hacke, 30th ditto.
A. Lockett, 14th ditto.
J. Maling, 9th ditto.
A. Anderson, 27th ditto.
P. Brewer, 14th ditto
Joseph Harris, from the 2d Regt. N. I.
Thomas Robinson, 4d ditto.
Thomas Reynolds, 2d ditto.

Lieutenants.

Charles Andrews, (B. C.) 24th ditto.
George Jenkins, (ditto,) 7th ditto.
John Davey, (ditto,) 28th ditto
R. B. Fergusson (ditto,) 4th ditto
William Jones, (ditto,) 4th ditto.
Jos. B. Smith, (ditto,) 17th ditto.
Frederick Mackenzie, (do.) 28th ditto
J. H. McKinlay, 7th ditto.
J. R. Au, 30th ditto
Elias E. Isaac, 15th ditto.
P. C. Anderson, 6th ditto
R. McCullay Pollock, 7th ditto
William Bissell, 8th ditto.
Robert Wroughton, 20th ditto
Francis Cunda, 6th ditto
Hon. William Hamilton, 12th ditto.
Ninian Lewis, 27th ditto.
William Hoggan, 13th ditto.
Alexander Wilson, 10th ditto.
Richmond Houghton, 8th ditto.
K. F. Mackenzie, 25th ditto.
Edward Caute, 27th ditto.

Ensigns.

Arthur Knyvett, 27th ditto.
W. C. Ormsby, 6th ditto.
Frederick Knyvett, 5th ditto.
William Biddulph, 17th ditto
C. B. Kennett, European Regiment.

33d Regiment Native Infantry.

Majors.

R. C. Grenham, from the 29th Regt. N. I.
James Delmain, 7th ditto.

Captains.

J. A. Shadwell, 26th ditto.
Forster Walker, European Regt.
William Skene, 29th Regt. N. I.
Thomas Wollocombe, 14th ditto
Patrick M. Hay, 28th ditto.
James Pearson, 18th ditto.
William James, 13th ditto.
George W. A. Lloyd, 28th ditto.

Lieutenants.

Peter Grant, (B. C.) 28th ditto.
Andrew Harvey, (ditto,) 4th ditto.
Ralph Forster, (ditto,) 14th ditto
G. J. B. Johnston, (ditto) 9th ditto.
John Grant, (ditto) 5th ditto.

Thomas Golding, (ditto).. European Regt.
William Bacon, (ditto,) . 10th Regt. N. I.
H. A. Newton, ... 8d ditto.
R. W. Wilson, ... 29th ditto.
Robert Delamain, .. 1st ditto,
Francis T. Boyd. .... 15th ditto.
Henry Paul, ... 8th ditto.
Robert Taylor, ... 11th ditto.
M. G. White, ... 23rd ditto.
G. D. Rochucke, .. 23rd ditto.
R. D. White, ... 12th ditto.
Geo. Fleming, ... 22nd ditto.
Edward Watt, ... 16th ditto.
A. B. S. Kent, .. 3rd ditto.
Charles Fowle, ... 1st ditto.
Hugh Troup, ... 30th ditto.
J. T. Lowe, ... 28th ditto.

Ensigns.

John Knyvett, ... 27th ditto.
Joseph Whiteford .. 22nd ditto
John Hindson, ... 19th ditto.
D'Arcy Preston, .. . 16th ditto
William Souter, ... 20th ditto.

34th Regiment Native Infantry

Majors

Hy. Huthwaite, from the 5th Regt N.
A. Stoneham. .... 29th ditto.

Captains.

J. H. Cave, ... 21st ditto.
J. Gabb, ... 1st ditto.
Thomas Barron, ... 10th ditto.
Frederick Young, .. . 13th ditto.
Walter A. Yates, . 18th ditto.
George Banks Bell, ... 30th ditto.
Henry T. Smith, ... 25th ditto.
George Young, 24th ditto.

Lieutenants

William Grant, (B. C.) 10th ditto.
Hugh Wilson, (ditto,) 30th ditto.
James Smyth, (ditto,) 5th ditto.
Nicholas Penny, (ditto,) 14th ditto.
Alexander McMahon (do.) 24th ditto.
John Thompson, (ditto,) 10th ditto.
Robt. Sam. Phillips, (ditto,) 26th ditto.
Charles Thoresby, 29th ditto.
Henry Lawrence, 19th ditto.
Thomas Moodie, 1st ditto.
Charles Marshall, 15th ditto.
Lewis Vansandau, 8th ditto.
Robert P. Fulcher, 20th ditto.
John B. Feuton, 23rd ditto.
Andrew G Ward, 1st ditto.
George Ilift. .... 12th ditto.
George H. White. ..... 4th ditto.
John Frederick, ... 15th ditto.
George Henry Dalby, .. 9th ditto.
Thomas Smith, ... 15th ditto.
Samuel Twemlow, ... 24th ditto.
A. M. L. Maclean, ... 5th ditto.

Ensigns

W. F. A. Seymour.. from the 8th Regt. N. I.
Farquhar Macrae, .. 13th ditto.
Edward Jackson, .. 29th ditto.
John Ross, ... 21st ditto.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 12TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 110 of 1823. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Transfer.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel John Nicholas Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of a Regiment, from the 20th of July, 1823, vice Marshall, deceased.

Major J S Harriott to be Lieutenant Colonel from the same date, vice Smith.

Major W B Walker to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 18th of August, 1823, vice Cumberlege, deceased.

Lieutenant General Robert Phillips is transferred to the Senior List, from the 4th of September, 1823, vice Morris, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel T. M Weguelin to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of a Regiment from the same date, vice Phillips.

Major George Sargent to be Lieutenant Colonel from the same date, vice Weguelin.

31st Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Benjamin Roope, to be Major
Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Thomas Hepworth to be Captain of a Company.
Ensign George Cumine to be Lieutenant.
} From the 20th July, 1823, in succession to Harriott, promoted.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Robert Becher to be Captain of a Company.
Ensign Wm. M Ramsay to be Lieutenant.
} From the 21st July, 1823, in succession to Shaw, deceased.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Alexander Macdonald to be Lieutenant from the 4th August, 1823, vice Phelips, deceased.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Joseph Nesbitt to be Major.
Brevet Captain and Lieutenant James Eckford to be Captain of a Company.
Ensign W. D. Stewart to be Lieutenant.
} From the 18th August, 1823, in succession to Walker, promoted.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant G. A. Vetch to be Captain of a Company.
Ensign R. L. Burnett to be Lieutenant.
} From the 20th August, 1823, in succession to Fortune, deceased.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Macdonald to be Lieutenant from the 27th of August, 1823, vice Delap, deceased.

33d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Knyvett to be Lieutenant from the 29th of August 1823, vice Watt, transferred to the Cavalry.

32d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain N. Bucke to be Major. Brevet Captain and Lieut. Charles Andrews to be Captain of a Company. Ensign Arthur Knyvett to be Lieutenant.	From the 4th of September, 1823, in succession to Sargent promoted

30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain C. Bowyer to be Major. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. P. H. Dewaal to be Captain of a Company. Ensign Edward J Watson to be Lieutenant.	From the 11th of September, 1823, in succession to Alder, invalided.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*
Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival at Madras of the H. C. Ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*. She sailed in company with the *Wellington* from Plymouth on the 29th of May. We have not been fortunate enough to hear what Europe news she may have brought.

A report prevailed on Friday and Saturday, that Dr. LUXMORE had died at Lucknow. This, we are happy to say, is a mistake, for a letter was received from the Doctor on Saturday, dated Lucknow, 3d instant, at which time he was in good health, and we trust is so now.

It may reasonably be expected that the rains will not be over till the equinox (21, 22d inst.); and as our Chowringhee Drury is to open on Friday, the 19th instant, it is to be hoped that the air may be sufficiently cooled by passing showers to make a full house comfortable. The pieces for the Evening are those we led our readers to expect on a former occasion. "*The Point of Honor*" is thus cast:—

Chevalier de St. Franc,—Walter of the Children of the Wood.
Valcour—Gabriel of ditto.
Durimel—Sir Rowland ditto.
Steinberg—Apathy ditto.
Mrs. Melfort—Josephine ditto.
Bertha—Lady Helen ditto.

The 2d piece of "*Amateurs and Actors*" is likely to prove highly attractive. The dialogues are lively and bustling, with humorous quibbling and fun about *Amateurs* and *Actors*. An Amateur, whose musical talents are justly admired and appreciated, will sing a good song. There will be a very amusing quintette, and a comic song from the irresistibly ludicrous Gabriel of the "Children in the Wood!" The cast of the piece is this:—

Mr. O. P. Bustle, Provincial Manager, Superintending Private Theatricals,—by the Chowringhee Stage-manager.
Mr. David Dulcet,—Lord Alford, Children of the Wood.
Wing, a poor actor,—Durimel of the former piece.
Geoffry McGincap, an elderly charity boy, —Valcour of ditto.
Mrs. Mary Hardacre,—Mrs. Melfort of ditto.
Mrs. Mary Gonerill—Martha of ditto.

It was not found feasible to introduce a Ventilator over the Governor General's box, but the removal of the chandelier has very considerably reduced the heat.

While on the subject of the Chowringhee Theatre, we are happy to be given to understand, that the comforts of the audience are likely to be increased in a way to which we adverted lately. Messrs Toulmin and Co., we have heard, have sent in proposals to erect a Soda Water Fountain in some part of the Theatre compound, and as the beverage will be drawn off by a cock the noise of flying corks will not interrupt the performance. This proposal, however, is as yet under consideration, but we sincerely trust it will be adopted, and that Messrs TOULMIN and Co will find it a very prosperous speculation.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's Apartments, Chowringhee, on Wednesday evening, the 3d instant, J. H. HARINGTON, Esq. President, in the Chair.

Professor FRAHN, proposed at the last meeting, was elected an Honorary Member, and Mr. T. THOMSON, a Member of the Society.

Letters were read from the Horticultural, Geological, and Astronomical Societies of London, acknowledging the receipt of the volumes of the Researches presented to them by the Asiatic Society.

A letter was read from H. T. COLEBROOKE, Esq. announcing his having dispatched a copy of the Index to the first fourteen volumes of the Researches, which has since been received.

A specimen of the Aerolite that fell near Allahabad in 1822, was presented by Mr. NESBIT through Dr. CAREY.

A curious species of Lizard from the woods of Bancoorah was presented by Mr. FLATMAN, of the Telegraph department. A dried Flying Fish by Mr. HEWITT. Two Otaheitan carved Paddles by Captain WEBSTER, of the ship Juliana. These Paddles were a personal present from the Queen of Otaheite to the Commander of a Country ship which touched at the Island. Some Hindoo Images and Rosaries by Mr. TYTLER, and an Artificial Wax Candle by Mr. GIBBONS.

A letter was read from Mr. PICKERING of Salem, Massachusetts, presenting a copy of Dr. EDWARD's Observations on the Language of the Muhhekaneew Indians, one of the tribes of the North American Continent, lately republished, with notes, by Mr. PICKERING.

The third volume, 1822, of the Indische Bibliothec, was received from Professor SCHLEGEL the Journal Asiatique from September 1822 to January 1823, from the Asiatic Society of Paris and Rouleaux de Papyrus from M VON HAMMER of Vienna.

Baron de LACY has completed his second volume of the Mukaumutee Hurreeree in Arabic, and has forwarded a copy to the Society.

The Secretary read a Biographical Sketch of the life of the late Lieut Colonel LAMBTON, F. R. S. by JOHN WARRIN, Esq. In this brief memoir, the following characteristic anecdote is mentioned. On the 4th of April 1799, General BAIRD received orders to proceed during the night to scour a tope, where it was supposed that Tippoo had placed an advanced post. Captain LAMBTON accompanied him as his Staff, and after having repeatedly traversed the tope without finding any one in it, the General resolved to return to Camp, and proceeded accordingly, as he thought, towards Head-quarters. However as the night was clear, and the constellation of the great bear was near the meridian, Captain LAMBTON noticed, that instead of proceeding southerly, as was necessary for reaching the Camp, the division was advancing towards the north—that is to say, on Tippoo's whole army; and immediately warned General BAIRD of the mistake. But the General (who troubled himself little about astronomy,) replied that he knew very well how he was going without consulting the stars. Presently the detachment fell in with one of the enemy's outposts, which was soon dispersed; but this at last led General BAIRD to apprehend that Captain LAMBTON's observation might be correct enough. He ordered a light to be struck, and on consulting a pocket compass, it was found (as Colonel Lambton used humorously to say) that the stars were right!

A letter was read from the Chief Secretary to Government, presenting to the Society seven Copper Plates, with Sanscrit inscriptions, recently discovered in a field, near the junction of the Burna Nullah with the Ganges at Benares. The Secretary to the Society also read a translation of the inscriptions and remarks by Captain Fell, with additional observations by himself. These inscriptions, and other authorities to be met with in the volumes of the Asiatic Researches, furnish a tolerably satisfactory record of the series of Princes who reigned at Kanooj and Delhi, in the period that intervened between the first aggressions of the Mussulmans and the final subversion of the native states in the upper parts of Hindoostan. They are, with one exception records of grants made in the reign of Jaya-Chandra, the last of the rival houses of Kanooj, who survived, but a very short time, the downfall of that of Delhi, to which he contributed not only by previous contests for the sovereignty, but even, if the Mussulman writers are to be believed, by an actual alliance with the invaders.

A Statistical Account of Kemaoon by Mr. TRAILL, was laid before the Society, and also a series of tables of the Barometer and Thermometer by Capt. J. A. HODGSON, Surveyor General.

The Secretary submitted a private letter from Mr. GERARD, forwarding his Vocabularies of the Hill Dialects, conceiving them likely to be acceptable to the Society.

WITCHCRAFT.

(From a Correspondent of the Govt Gazette.)

I beg to communicate to you some circumstances of a wonderful nature. At the house of my aunt Mrs. Pereira, in Bow Bazar near the Bytakonnah, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon on Monday last, there being no person except herself and Ayah, (Mootee, aged twenty-five years or thereabouts) several earthern plates, and one dish of what is called Queen's-ware, which were placed on a Shelf in the Bottle-khannah, fell down, and all broke except the dish, without any visible cause, in a little time after, several wall shades, and other things, the furniture of an ornamental side table, were thrown into the middle of the floor, though no person was in that room, then some china in another apartment was in like manner thrown into the middle of the floor and broke, and as the pieces lay, they snapped and flew just as they had been thrown on an exceeding hot fire; the globe lamp which hung in the stair case was thrown down and broken; an eight day clock by McCabe fell down on the stairs, and a glazed earthern pan containing salted pork, flew in pieces and the pork fell about, and many such like uncommon things happened, which causing an alarm, the people from the road, without distinction, out of Palankeens, Karanchees,

and Buggies, ran into the house, some supposing it to be on fire, others thought the house had been struck by lightning, for the clouds at the time were full of electric fluid. However all concurred in moving the goods, and Mr Pereira, together with her Ayah, went to Mr. De Silva's, a Portuguese gentleman who lives in the next house to Mrs. Pereira, whither the goods were carried, and particularly a tray full of china, an iron bread basket japanned, two toon-wood teapoys, several bottles of different sorts of liqueurs, a gallipot of jelly, and a pier glass worth about fifty rupees, which glass was taken down by one Mr. Joakim da Cruz (a neighbour to Mrs. Pereira) who handed it to one Philip Dunlop, and a part of the gilt work on each side of the frame flew off before he could put it down in the garden; but when it was laid down, remained without further damage till it was taken to Mr de Silva's, and put under a sideboard, where it flew to pieces Mr. da Cruz going to drink of a bottle of rum & a bottle of wine, they both flew in pieces, though they were uncorked; the china in the tray flew in pieces, some while it was in the house and the rest in the garden, whither it was removed by the affrighted spectators after it began to break; the bread basket was thrown down and broken, as also was the pot of jelly, together with bottles of liquors and jars of mangoe-pickles, all of them the property of Mrs. Pereira Mrs. Pereira becoming ill with the fright was bled by Mr. Dobbins, who practices as a Surgeon and a man midwife in Chitpore road, who borrowed a pint china bowl of Mr. da Cruz's people to receive the blood, which being afterwards set upon a side board, near a bottle of brandy, the property of Mrs. Pereira, both bottle and bowl jumped on the floor and broke, the bowl going into five pieces (a piece of which is now in the possession of Mr. Dick of Zig Zag lane,) Mrs. Pereira then went to Mr. De Rozario's, next door to Mr Da Cruz's; but during their stay there (which was but very short) nothing extraordinary happened; from whence they went to the house of Mr. Jones (to whose wife Mrs. Pereira is related) on the Balliaghaut road about half a mile distant from her own house, when they found Mr. and Mrs. da Cruz, Mr Dias and his family, it being about dinner time they all dined with Mr Dias. Sometime after dinner Mr. Pereira's servant was sent home to examine into the state of the house, and returned with an account that every thing there had been quiet from the time they left it. In a little time after the return of the servant, Mr. and Mrs. da Cruz went home (nothing unaccountable having yet happened at Mr. Dias's); but Mrs. Pereira and her servant stud, and about seven o'clock in the evening the same kind of uncommon operations as had been seen at Mrs. Pereira's began at Mr. Dias's, by seven pewter dishes out of eight falling from the top shelf of an Almirah in the bottle-konna, without any apparent cause, which was followed by an infinite number of examples not less strange, particularly the following: a pestle and mortar used to pound sugar in, and the curry stone and roller, jumped from their places about six feet, a row of china plates fell from the second shelf of the Almirah on the ground, and being taken up and put one in the other on the side table which is about three feet high, they were thrown down again, and lay in the same manner as plates are generally placed on a shelf An egg flew from the lower shelf over the Almirah, there was another egg on the shelf which did not move the whole night. A tumbler, or rummer, with a little rum and water in it, standing on a waiter, jumped about ten feet and broke; the table then overset and threw off a silver mug of Mrs. Pereira's—two hams which had been hung up in the cook room, fell down, though the cord and strings on which they had hung were not broke or misplaced,—in short about four o'clock in the morning of Tuesday almost every thing in the house became animated and made such a racket that Mr Dias's Ayah ran to the children's room, tore open the musquito curtains, and took the children out of bed, and carried them into the stable naked, thinking it was not safe longer to stay in the house. Mrs Pereira then seeing the general confusion went with her Ayah across the road to Mr. Rappa, (the same gentleman who is famous for his skill in playing cards, and, on the organ), and were accompanied by Mrs. Dias and her son, about [illegible] years of age, and the confusion at Mr Dias' immediately ceased When Mr Rappa had let them into his house he ordered his servants to light the famouses or oil lamps, but they were soon thrown on the ground by some invisible agent Mr. Rappa upon this told Mrs Pereira he feared she had been guilty of some bad act, murder at least, as it was plain that the cause of such wonderfull events was carried with her, but Mrs. Pereira answered that her conscience was clear from any extraordinary evil, and that she could not tell the cause why she was so troubled, or such like words, however, Mr. Rappa desired her to quit his house, as he could not afford to have his goods destroyed! whereupon Mrs Pereira and her Ayah left his house, which has been quiet ever since, and returned to her own, and a few hours after their arrival a cenjumbee was upset without apparent cause. Mrs Pereira has however discharged her Ayah and the house now remains undisturbed.

A neighbour, Mr Lefevre, to whom I have shewn the above narrative, adds the following circumstance.

Some plates of Mr. da Cruz's by way of trial were placed upon the same shelf with those of Mrs. Pereira, the former stood unhurt, the whole of Mrs. Pereira's were broke in pieces.

The Ayah is gone home to her mother, who keeps a dancing Goat and Bear in the Barrackpore road, and what furniture remains is now just as inanimate as the furniture of other houses.

Mr. Lefevre also informs me that he understands the Ayah, whose name is Mootee, is the sister of the man who the other day ascended St Andrew's Church steeple by the lightning conductor and sat sometime astride the weathercock, and descended unhurt. This man was taken to the Police Office on account of this mad trick, and I hope that Mootee Ayah may be also apprehended and examined touching the witchcraft with which she seems to be wickedly endowed.

FRAUD IN THE TREASURY.

We are given to understand, that a fraud has been committed in the Accountant General's Office, by a native who had the registering of Interest Drafts He contrived to embezzle sums of money to the amount of 5,000 Rupees. He has absconded; but the Police are on the alert to apprehend him, and information respecting this matter has been sent to the country courts.

It is our painful task to record in our columns, almost every day, accounts of nefarious transactions committed in this city. We again express strong hopes, that these depredators will be discovered and punished in the most exemplary manner.

FORGERY

We expressed our regret, yesterday, at the number of nefarious transactions, of which it was our duty to record accounts; and, we now lay before our readers, a notice respecting a forgery. In a city of the sort which we inhabit -containing a large, various, and shifting population -it cannot be expected that any vigilance of the magistrates can prevent occurrences like those in question. The ingenuousness of the hangers-on of the society of this place, and the dexterity with which they elude the grasp of justice, have ever occasioned much annoyance and vexation. But, although nothing can keep these villainous people from the commission of crimes, yet if an example were made of them whenever they were detected, we believe that there would be fewer complaints on account of delinquencies. Perhaps, these fabrications are from the *House of Messrs. Fraser and Co;* some of the constituents of which were waited upon by a deputation from the police office some months ago, and furnished with lodgings at the public expense. We give the notice:—

"Notice is hereby given, that the underneath described 6 per Cent. Promissory Notes are forged Documents, and the Public are hereby cautioned against receiving them, should they be attempted to be negotiated.

No. 2762 of 1821-22 for 50,000
No. 1429 of 1822-23 for 83,000."

LIBERALITY OF INSURANCE OFFICES

We had the pleasure of noticing the liberality of the Insurance offices to the Captain of the ARGYLL, on the late occasion of a fire on board that ship, another instance of that disposition, so prevalent among the mercantile body of Calcutta, has since reached us The ASIATIC INSURANCE OFFICE has bestowed a donation of twenty per cent on the proceeds of block and cargo of the brig HELEN, which, it will be recollected, was wrecked on the Kedgeree beach in May last This vessel was lying at Saugur, when the gale came on, with the LIVERPOOL and ORACABISSA, and would probably have shared the same fate as those ships, but for the collected conduct of the Captain and Pilot. To it, under Providence, is attributable the salvation of all on board, and of so much of the property The presence of mind which suggested in the horrors of a tempest, and a pitch dark night, to carry the ship out of certain destruction, into a situation where it might be altogether safe, and at all events afford a partial security, can only be appreciated by those who have had to exert it, and merits the reward it has thus obtained.

The crew deserted as soon as day-light enabled them to see their way from the wreck not forgetting, it is feared, to plunder previously so that all the after-labour fell on the captain, his mate, and the pilot; principally, of course, on the two former; one of whom, the mate, we regret to say, has since died, probably from the effects of fatigue and exposure.

The names of these meritorious individuals are Captain Rowson, Mr. Catt (deceased), and Mr. Bagster of the Pilot service.

MR. ARNOT.

Mr. Arnot having declined to give security, was yesterday arrested by the police officers and carried before Mr. Paton, the sitting magistrate, who served on him the warrant of the Governor-General ordering his confinement in the Fort until a ship was ready to convey him to England; and he

was accordingly delivered up to the charge of two police officers, who conveyed him to the fort, and delivered him up into the custody of the Town-Major of Fort William, where he now remains. We are happy to be enabled to state, that he is treated with all the urbanity and indulgence which his situation admits of: and we believe that, tho' he will not be suffered to leave the Fort, he will be permitted to take the air within its walls, and not be at all subjected to any thing like rigorous imprisonment. We understand he will be detained in custody until some ship belonging to the Honourable Company may be ready to sail for Great Britain, when he will be immediately sent on board.

LIEUTENANT JACKSON.

In a paragraph copied from the INDIA GAZETTE of Monday last, into our paper of Tuesday, it is said, "The name of Mr. Jackson frequently occurs in the Ukhbars as one of Runjeet's Sirdars. This person, we believe, was formerly a Lieutenant in the H. C. Artillery." But we have good authority for stating that there is no foundation for such a belief. Lieutenant Jackson, formerly of the Artillery, went to England direct from this country; and about the year 1805 6, he is said to have proceeded to St. Petersburgh, and entered into the Russian service.—We know that there are two Frenchmen, styling themselves Chevaliers, in the service of Runjeet Sing, commanding what are called, French Troops; but we have not heard of any Russians being employed by that Chieftain. There is another European in his service named Walker.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF A CAMEL.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It requires but very little observation to convince us that there is an immense distance between the stupidity of some animals and the sagacity of others, considered as separate races, as much indeed as there is between the ignorance of some and the wisdom of other individuals of the same race, as well among brutes as with man. In both cases, too, it will be admitted, that though superior sagacity *ought* to enable its possessors to become the most useful beings of each class, yet it is often the distinction of the most mischievous only, as the swindler in the human race, and the monkey among brute animals. So also excessive stupidity may now and then belong to the most useful of each, as the country clown who cultivates the earth for the use of man, and the camel, who perhaps, renders more service to its owner, for the cost of purchase and maintenance than any other animal known, and without which indeed the intercourse with all distant countries separated by barren wastes could not all exist.

It is of one of the last mentioned animals, and one highly prized for its excellent qualities by his master, that I lately heard the following anecdote, the authenticity of which may be relied on, though its parallel in stupidity will not be easily found.

This camel belonged to a gentleman at Dehli, and was delivered of its first born at the usual season. It happened, however, that after the birth, the young camel was taken from her, and the first object on which the dam cast her eyes was a young man who had been sent to attend her during the delivery. The camel mistaking this youth for its own offspring, caressed him as if he were actually her offspring, and became so jealous of his moving from her, that he could never get away without throwing his outer garment round a person of his own size, and leaving him to keep his place till his return.

To add to the excessive stupidity of this animal in making so unnatural a mistake, it should be mentioned that, when its own real offspring was brought to her, she rejected it entirely, and continued her maternal attentions to the young adopted son for months afterwards.

Deeming this a fact of too curious a nature to be lost I send it to you for insertion in your interesting paper, to be added to the great variety of facts of which it has already been, and will I hope long continue to be, the repository.

Near Dehli VIATOR.

ACCIDENT.

We understand that a serious accident happened on Sunday in the Bow Bazar. As a Gentleman was going up that street in a poney buggy, the horse took fright at a flag, placed as a sign over the door of a punch house, and set off at a full gallop. The Gentleman leaped from the buggy, and falling, fractured his skull, and we are sorry to state that his life is despaired of. His wife who was with him in the buggy, with admirable presence of mind kept her seat, and the horse coming in contact with a hackery, was stopped, and she luckily escaped without any injury.

ST. ANDREW'S STEEPLE.

On Wednesday a man climbed up by the conductor to the top of St. Andrew's Steeple for the purpose of removing the turban which we stated had been tied to it some days ago by a man, supposed to be of insane mind. We understand that frequent applications had been made at the Police

to remove this article, but at last it was done by one of the peons belonging to the church.

MONSTROUS SERPENT.

(Translated from the Sumachar Cowmuddy.)

We learn by a letter that a Serpent of an uncommonly large size, which is supposed to have been brought down by a current from some mountain, has taken abode at a place near Brahmuneetullah, situated on the north of Santipore. It has not much breadth but is 22 to 23 cubits in length. As some people have seen it from the public road which lies directly on the west of its den, we come to know thereby that the Serpent at times of rest collects its body into a form resembling the potter's wheel, but at the noise of man's approach, stretches itself and jumps up to the distance of 25 and 30 cubits; fortunately it has not bitten any one but has occasioned great alarm to the passengers. Some of the respectable inhabitants of the place with a view to kill the monster had gone up with a body of men, with muskets and bludgeons in their hands, but being frightened at its dreadful shape and terrible hissing, they could not command courage to advance nearer.

SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES.

The following is an extract of a letter from Singapore, dated July 14th, 1823.

"Sir Stamford Raffles left Singapore on the 9th June and was obliged to touch at Batavia on his way to Bencoolen. On reaching the former place he sent his A. D. C. on shore to acquaint the Baron (Van der Capellan) of his arrival, which had been caused purely by accident. To this the Baron replied, that as he had come, he might land if he pleased, but that he (the Baron) should never have invited Sir Stamford to visit Java. So ungracious a reply of course did not tempt Sir Stamford to land although a passport was obtained for her Ladyship's debarkation the next day, in consequence of the delicate state of her health. Sir Stamford then remained quite a state prisoner, but was very much visited by the English gentlemen residing at Batavia during the whole period of his stay, and even by several Dutchmen. I was a little surprized to find this personal dislike existing on the part of the Baron, and astonished that courtier-like, he did not overwhelm Sir Stamford with kindness."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—Independent of a general partiality and admiration of the Drama, which has led me to attend our Indian Theatres as often as an opportunity has been afforded me, your notice of the object of the performance at the Dum Dum Theatre last evening, made me particularly anxious for its success. I have had many opportunities of witnessing the exertions and merits of the performers on that stage, and as they have always elicited very general and well-merited applause, I attended with a full conviction that, for their benefit, a general muster of the lovers of the Drama would evince the high estimation and regard in which they are held. I rejoice to say I was not disappointed in my expectations notwithstanding the inauspicious state of the weather the whole forenoon, the Theatre was crowded, and seats were scarcely procurable a very considerable time before the rising of the curtain, it gives me pleasure to be able to add, that the box graced with a considerable portion of the beauty and fashion of Calcutta, from whence as well as from this place, large parties were attracted, and I trust that many who were unable to go attended to some recommendation in sending for tickets. The performance was the much admired comedy of "THE RIVALS," with a very pretty new Melo-drama called "THE BROKEN SWORD" These pieces were selected for the occasion by the performers themselves, and I am happy to say that they met with the most complete success. The part of *Captain Absolute* was taken by one of the best actors on the Dum Dum stage, (Mr. Frankling) Notwithstanding the disadvantage he laboured under, from having but just recovered from a severe illness, he supported his part with taste and spirit, and fully maintained the high character he bore as a very superior Comedian. *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* (Mr. Faweett) could not have been surpassed; his figure perhaps was somewhat too corpulent, but his representation of the character was correct to a nicety: his cool, easy gentlemanly deportment in the scene where he meets and challenges Absolute, and afterwards in the duel scene, were inimitable, and precisely what the author meant to represent: in the brogue too, where so many fail, he was particularly happy. *Acres* was supported by a very superior performer, (Mr. Cohen), and in a manner which does him infinite credit; in the interview with Absolute, when he entrusts to him the letter to Beverley, he evinced a good knowledge of the character; and from his behaviour in the scenes with honest

Fag, and subsequently with Sir Lucius, while waiting for the opponents, he attracted unbounded applause. *Sir Anthony Absolute* (Mr. Hutchinson) was throughout well acted; and *Faulkland* (Mr. Baguely) tolerably so, but the character was not suited to the performer who took it; in fact very few of our best actors can make any thing of it. But, Sir, with what terms of admiration shall I speak of *Mrs. Malaprop*, (Mrs. Gotlieb); her scenes with Captain Absolute, and afterwards with him and Sir Anthony, the former especially,—were entitled to the warmest approbation; the whole audience burst out into enthusiastic expressions of admiration, and rewarded her with the most rapturous applause. Her indignation at the attack "on her orthography and parts of speech," was extremely well acted, and her whole performance on this occasion has secured to her what she indisputably merits—the title of a good actress. Her best characters are evidently those of sour-tempered scolding, or offended dames, and in that line to which she has been hitherto much confined, she has greatly distinguished herself. The part of *Lydia Languish* was taken by an actress well known in both our Indian Theatres—(Mrs. Francis;) she performed it in her usual very correct manner, but I cannot help remarking what has been so generally noticed—that the sameness and uniformity in her style and voice are tiresome; and unfortunately, for she has evidently a good taste for the stage, and would she correct herself in these particulars, she would be still more strikingly superior than she at present is. I will not omit mentioning what I know has been much admired—her very correct and elegant taste in dress, which shows her off to much advantage on the stage.

The afterpiece is one of the prettiest Melo-dramas I have ever seen; the dresses, scenes and decorations were all new and remarkably pretty, but the mountain scenery and torrent in the last act was beautiful beyond description; it is possible, certainly, that it might be equalled in Chowringhee, but I am certain that it could not be surpassed there, or on many stages in England. The effect was grand and magnificent, and as true to nature as possible In one of the scenes a correct view of Como and her late Majesty's palace at that place was introduced. The extreme applause which this little piece universally met with, most satisfactorily testified the admiration of the audience at the exertions of the performers, and every one connected with this delightful little Theatre.

Mr. Blackmore as *Captain Javier* was quite at home; he succeeded particularly well in performing the part of a kind, warm hearted, honest tar, and elicited much applause. As *Colonel Rigolio* (Mr. Bagueley) was very excellent. In such characters he always distinguished himself, and it is a pity he is not confined to them. *Estevan* was in the hands of Mr. Franklin; it is therefore needless to say that his performance was highly applauded, and met with universal approbation. *Myrillo*, a dumb boy, was performed by Mrs. Francis, with infinite credit; the affectionate youth's warm gratitude to his benefactors, pious and excessive feeling on beholding the bust of his father, affectionate regard on recognising Estevan, and indignation on seeing the villain Rigolio, whom he immediately recollects as his father's murderer, were acted to the life. Mr. Morgan as *Pablo* was very good, and the female parts, which did not admit of any great display of acting, were in good hands. In the second act, a band of villagers, men and women, performed a very lively dance with much eclat, and one of the men surprised the audience with the grace of his movements and the superiority with which he acquitted himself. I cannot take leave of the performance of last evening without noticing a circumstance deserving of the most marked reprehension, and which gave the greater part of the audience much uneasiness. From the smallness of the stage it was found impossible to prepare the torrent scene previously, and there was consequently a very trifling delay, as it had to be prepared during the performance of the scene preceding it. Some vulgar persons, too unfeeling to make allowances, and too ignorant to appreciate the merits of the performers, commenced a violent hissing; but I rejoice to say, that these marks of disapprobation, which were confined to very few, were quickly drowned in the enthusiastic applause which burst spontaneously from the better judging part of the audience, and when the curtain did rise, and display so magnificent a scene, the surprise was not that there had been delay, but that there had not been more. It gives us pain too to be obliged to mention the improper conduct of several persons in the boxes, who by the loudness and impropriety of their remarks gave great disgust to the audience, and evidently annoyed and inconvenienced several ladies, near whom, without any regard to propriety and good manners, they had posted themselves.

I am happy to inform you, that the Dum Dum Theatre is again shortly to be opened—I believe next Wednesday week—with a new piece, "NIGEL," which was announced from the stage. I trust you will recommend to your numerous friends and readers to muster strong on that occasion, and I can promise you that they will experience a treat of the richest kind; for the play, I learn, is strongly cast, and every prospect is held out of complete success—its novelty too, ought to be a recommendation. I wa

ven to understand previously, that there ad been some considerable changes in the ternal management of the Theatre, and e superiority of the arrangements last vening convinced me that I had not been isinformed; there was no unnecessary delay between the acts as heretofore, with hich, and other improvements, the audience seemed much delighted; and its comort, so far as regards the visitors from Calutta, &c. &c., it is intended to increase. I ave heard, by the erection of Stables, and he establishment of a room for refreshnents near the new Theatre.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DRAMATIS AMICUS.

Barrackpore, 11th September, 1823.

We shall always be happy to hear from our shrewd and intelligent Correspondent, and we trust his recommendation will have the effect of tempting many to go and see "*Nigel*" acted at Dum Dum.—ED.

Proposal of the Calcutta Bethel Union Society for ameliorating the State of British Seamen in the Port of Calcutta.

The Calcutta Bethel Union Society has now existed long enough to have learned experimentally the feasibility of its objects, and the degree of support which it may expect from the public, the knowledge thus acquired is of such a nature as to warrant the conclusion that the time is come when it is proper to extend the field of its operations. It is a matter of no small consequence that the Gospel has been preached to successive companies of British Mariners; that tracts and other books of religious instruction have been circulated and read, and habits of daring and ruinous profligacy have been broken in upon and checked at least for a time, and that time, perhaps a most critical one, the most beneficial result may in many cases arise from these things. But much more must be done to render the Calcutta Bethel Union thoroughly efficient, as an individual institution, and as a link in the rapidly extending chain of kindred institutions. It is felt deeply that our intercourse with the Seamen who visit the Bethel is too transient to expect much good to arise from it, either in communicating powerful impressions to those who have been previously destitute of all religious instruction, or in confirming what may have been done by similar means in other places, and it is felt still more deeply that the good thoughts and resolutions of the Bethel are too apt to be destroyed entirely in those noisome receptacles on shore, to which Seamen, from unavoidable necessity, betake themselves. It has been thought that a remedy for these evils would be found by establishing in connection with the Bethel Union, a boarding house for Seamen, in which their wants would be supplied with hospitable liberality, and at the most moderate charges, where rational means of amusing and instructing the mind would be adopted, rules of sobriety strictly enforced, religious instruction afforded, and divine worship conducted. It cannot be doubted that such an establishment would be good and useful, but it may be asked—Is it peculiarly needed? Is it practicable? And it may be answered—that it is both necessary and practicable.

The necessity of it may be rested upon a few simple facts which must be very generally known, the houses now open for the reception of seamen in Calcutta are too well known to need description. The public streets and the Police Office afford perpetual examples of the baneful effects produced by them. It is most distressing to see our Countrymen reeling with intoxication under the Meridian Sun,—the contempt of Heathens,—in many cases the seeds of fatal disease are sown, and sometimes immediate and dreadful Death takes place; such instances have come to public notice; and much feeling has been excited on the occasion.—Even when the health remains unhurt the morals do not, and much of the insubordination on Shipboard, with all its attendant evils no doubt springs from the same source.

It is a melancholy fact that these houses exist, but perhaps the worst of it is, that there are no other.—A pious Sailor complained, the other day that he could find no lodgings in Calcutta, except in these abodes of vice, surely then this is a strong case. If such places as we have mentioned exist, if they so contribute to rob Seamen of their morals, respectability, health, and life, and if they are thus unavoidable, it is certainly highly necessary to provide a hospitable and comfortable house for our injured friends.

But is it practicable? All difficulties in the case must be either of a general or of a local nature.—Difficulties of a general nature are such as are applicable to Seamen in all places from their general character and habit, and all such difficulties have been overcome, in many places the experiment has been tried, and has succeeded. In Liverpool alone, twenty Lodging Houses have been established for Seamen, and eight for Captains and Officers; and in the first year of their existence 500 Seamen passed through these houses irreproachably. It is therefore a cruel, cold hearted libel upon Seamen to say that they will not be disposed to profit by such an institution as is proposed.

The most plausible objections, however are of a local nature, such are the dispositions, it may be said with which Seamen come ashore in a foreign port, and after a long voyage that it is not to be expected they will voluntarily deny themselves their wonted pleasures, and submit to the restraints of sobriety and decency, and such is the state of Society in Calcutta, that we do not possess any thing like the facilities enjoyed at home for the establishment of lodging houses.

No doubt there is force in both the objections, and yet they may both be used to urge us to the very measure against which they are brought.—If the ground of the first be true, it only proves that the danger of Seamen, in Calcutta, is peculiarly great and alarming, and it should therefore the more intensely interest every feeling of humanity in their cause. If the second be true, it only proves, that the evil complained of is not one that will rectify itself. If the state of Society is such, that suitable private families cannot be found to open their doors to strangers, there the defect must be supplied by public means.

But Seamen are not so universally nor so thoroughly depraved as is frequently supposed. At least afford them the possibility of doing otherwise than they now do before they be given up as hopeless, and if we should not be able to induce them, on landing, to turn their steps immediately to our Boarding house, yet let it be open to them as a refuge when the first delirium of debauchery has subsided, and they have come to themselves.

The Bethel Union begs leave to press this subject most earnestly upon the attention of the Public. The making the experiment is fully determined upon. The pecuniary means are wanted, and information for perfecting the necessary plans.—Assistance in both respects is solicited from Merchants and those Gentlemen who may feel an interest in the welfare of Seamen. To the Captains and Officers of Ships the Society would particularly address itself. They may do much for the proposed Institution by their influence over their men, and with economy to themselves they might contribute considerably to its support by using the superior accommodations which it would offer them. The assistance of Gentlemen in the Marine is also requested, and will be thankfully received, and to public benevolence at large, a confident appeal is made. The institution may be expected every day to be doing good in the ordinary course of its proceedings, and may become peculiarly useful to the cause of humanity on particular emergencies. In cases of Shipwreck the unhappy crews might be brought to it, at once as to a home in which they would be sure to receive every requisite attention, and from it authentic statements of their wants might be issued; so that real distress would be certain of relief, and the public would not be imposed upon. If the Institution should even bring in any profit, it will be scrupulously devoted to the relief of those cases that must otherwise be referred to public generosity; and in a short period of time, it is confidently expected, that the house will fully support itself.

Messrs. Palmer and Co have obligingly consented to receive Subscriptions to the object, and letters containing information and suggestions, the result of experience, may be addressed to Mr Gogerly the Secretary,—or to Reverend J Mack, Serampore; Rev. D. Schmid, Circular Road; Rev J Statham, Howrah, and P. Lindeman, Esq. Dhurromtollah, who are appointed as a Sub-Committee.

SHIPPING INTELLIENCE

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

SEPT

13. Ship *Glenelg*, Captain H R. Weddell, from Bombay 26th Aug and Madras 6th Sept—PASSENGERS: *from Bombay*, Mrs Thornhill and Child, Capt. Taylor, Captain Bruce, H C. Marines, and Mr. Taylor.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

13. Brig *Bridget*, Captain James Leslie, for Liverpool
— Brig *Sun*, Capt. J. Anderson, for Cape of Good Hope
14. Ship *Morley*, Captain G. Haliday, for London.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER BRIG PHŒNIX, *for Penang, Singapore and China*. Mrs Brown, Mrs. Cliffe and Child.

PER SHIP CLAUDINE, *for the Cape of Good Hope*: Mrs Uthoff and Child.

PER SHIP MORLEY, *for England*: Capt. Cortland, 16th Lancers, Lieut Stewart, 16th Lancers, Lieut Butcher, 11th Dragoons, Private Wm Burrell, 11th Dragoons, Lieut McDougall, 59th Regt. and Susan Linsey and Child.

PER SHIP ALFRED, *for Singapore:* John Morgan, Esq Mr W Rodgers, Mr. Wm. Hall, and Mr J Fenwick.

PER SHIP ELIZA, *for Madras:* Mrs. Skitter and two Children.

PER BRIG BRIDGET, *for Liverpool:* Major Moxon, His Lady and four Children, H. C 16th Regt. N.I. and Mrs. Bromley, H M. 8th Dragoons

PER BARK GEORGE, *for Malabar Coast and Madras:* Mrs. Poulson, Miss Charlotte Grice and Master John Wilson.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Dutch brig *Favorite*, Capt. James A. Goldie, for Coringa and Padang, in 3 or 4 days.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 12. Ship Cadmus, Capt. A. Talbert, from London 13th April, and Madeira 7th May.

13. Ship Fulck, Nacodah Culfaun, from Muscat 20th July, and Point de Galle 8th August.

14. Ship Marquis Hastings, Capt. J. H. Carter from Calcutta 19th, and Pilot 25th July.

17. French brig L'Etoile, Capt. Legour, from Isle of France 15th July, and Pondicherry 15th Aug.

20. Ship Asia, Capt. Wm. Langley Pope, from Bombay 6th Aug.

22. Brig Horatio, Capt. J. Black, from Calcutta 1st July.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 10. H. M. sloop. Sophie, Capt G. T. Ryves, on a Cruize.

12. Ship John Munro, Capt. Greene, for Calcutta.

14. Ship William Miles, Capt. Samuel Deadle, for Calcutta.

15. Ship Sophia, Capt. D. Sutton, for do.

18. French brig Entreprenant, Capt. Roquefeuil, for Calcutta.

19. Ship Maitland, Capt. W. Kinsey, for Calcutta.

20. Ship London, Capt. D. K. Brown, for Calcutta.

21. Ship Cadmus, Capt. A. Talbert, for Calcutta.

PASSENGERS:

By *Scaleby Castle*, Mr. Charles Thomas, Miss Mary Ann Thomas.

By *Asia*, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Harrington, Mr. G. Gilmore.

By *Eliza*, Mrs. Ashburner, Mrs. Woodhead, Mr. Ashburner, Mr. James Young, late Chief Officer of the ship Asia.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 6. The H. C. cruizer Ternate, R. E. Goodridge, from Muscat 20th July.

6. Ship Neptune, W. E. Edwards, from Rangoon 30th May.

From England Aug. 19. Ship Brailsford, John Spring, 12th April Gravesend, Madeira 6th May.

PASSENGERS:

Per *Brailsford*, Mrs Burns,

Per *Ternate*, R. Ousebry, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 5. The H. C. ship Scaleby Castle, D. R. Newall, to China.

6. Ship Asia, W. L. Pope, to Madras and Calcutta.

[illegible]. Ship George Cruttenden, Nacoudah [illegible] Mahomed Abdull Currim, to Tellicherry.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

General Department; Fort William, Sept. 11, 1823.

Mr. EDWARD HALE, to be Private Secretary to the Governor General.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 11TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 108 of 1823. Major Thomas Gilbert Alder, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, having been declared incapable of efficiently performing the active duties of his profession, is transferred at his own request to the Invalid Establishment from this date.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 12TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 111 of 1823. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Captain William Kennedy, 2d Assistant to be 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, and Brevet Captain Richard Armstrong of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to be 2d Assistant Military Auditor General, in succession to Wiggens promoted.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 12TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 112 of 1823. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment.

Corps of Engineers.

Ensign George Thompson to be Lieutenant from the 6th September 1823, in succession to Walter deceased.

Mr. R. Grucher, late Adjutant of Baddley's Horse, to be Local Lieutenant and Adjutant of Skinner's Horse, vice Martindell.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been respectively admitted to the service on this Establishment, as a Cadet of Infantry and Assistant Surgeon, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors; the former is promoted

to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future Adjustment.

Infantry.

Mr. Joseph Hampton. Hampton, date of arrival in Fort William 5th September, 1823.

Medical Department.

Mr. Henry Harris, ditto ditto, 6th Sept. 1823.

The following Promotions are made by His Lordship in Council.

Army Commissariat.

Sub-Conductor John Crawley, to be a Conductor, from the 15th of June 1823, vice Rivers deceased.

Serjeant William Stewart, to be a Sub-Conductor, from the same date vice Crawley promoted.

Lieutenant B. Browne, Revenue Surveyor of the Northern Division of Moradabad, has obtained the permission of Government in the Territorial Department, under date the 4th Instant, to visit the Presidency on urgent Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for three Months, commencing from the 15th ultimo.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 12TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 113 of 1823. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Major C. T. Higgins of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Agent for Army Clothing 2d Division, vice Stuart promoted.

Captain J. Oliver of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to Officiate as a Sub-Assistant to the Hon'ble Company's Stud, vice Captain J. Hunter, removed from the Institution.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Serrole, 23d August, 1823.

Major-General Dalzell's appointment on the 30th ultimo, of Assistant Surgeon Smith to join and do duty with the Detachment under Major Parker, proceeding by water to Cawnpore, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

Garrison Staff,—Captain Thomas, Fort Adjutant, Allahabad, from 5th August to 15th September, in extension.

Garrison Staff,—Captain Anderson, Fort Adjutant, Delhi, from 10th July, to 10th October, to remain at Mhow.

2d Battalion 28th Regiment,—Lieut. H. W. Bellew, from 15th August, to 10th January 1824, to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Sultanpore, 25th August, 1823.

Jemadar Shaikh Allunoollah, of the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry, having been reported by a Medical Committee unfit for further Service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment from the 5th Instant.

Division Orders by Major-General Dalzell, under date the 3d of August, appointing Assistant Surgeon Lawrie to the Medical charge of the Detachment under orders of embarkation for Nattal, and appointing Hospital Steward M. Pereira to do duty with the Left Wing of His Majesty's 44th proceeding to Dinapore by water, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 7th Regiment,—Brevet Captain G. Jenkins, from 24th July to 10th September, to remain at Cuttack, on Medical Certificate.

Gardner's Local Horse,—Lieut. and Adjutant MacLean, from 15th September to 15th March 1824, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

2d Battalion 13th Regiment,—Captain A. Owen, from 1st September to 15th October, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

7th Light Cavalry,—Captain P. Agnew, from 15th October to 15th July 1824, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs

Ramghur Local Battalion,—Ensign W. R. Mitford, from 25th August to 20th September, to remain at Patna, on private affairs.

2d Battalion 5th Regiment,—Assistant Surgeon Nicoll, from 15th October to 15th February 1824, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Chunar, 26th August, 1823.

The Adjutants and Assistant Surgeons who belonged to the late Corps of Levies will continue to do duty with the 31st and 32d Regiments, the former till relieved by the Adjutants who will be appointed to the different Battalions of those Regiments.

Captain Pratt, of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment, is appointed to raise Five hundred Recruits at Sultanpoore (Oude) in place of Captain Axford, who was named

that duty in General Orders of the 15th Instant.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

Gorruckpore Light Infantry,—Lieut. and Adjutant Douglas, from 25th August to 20th September, private affairs.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment,—Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Kiernander, from 25th November to 25th March 1824, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application for Furlough.

1st Battalion 29th Regiment.—Lieut and Adjutant Hawkins, from 1st September to 1st January 1824, to visit Berhampore, on his private affairs.

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River below Mirzapore 28th August, 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the exchange of Appointments between Lieutenant Wheler who is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master, and Lieutenant Ponsonby who is appointed Adjutant to the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Wheeler's appointment as Interpreter and Quarter Master is to be considered subject to the conditions prescribed in General Orders of the 17th February last.

Conductor Orton, now at the Presidency, is appointed to do duty at the Arsenal till further Orders.

Lieutenant Farley, recently transferred to the Invalid Establishment, is posted to the European Invalids at Chunar.

The undermentioned Ensigns are appointed to do duty with the Battalions specified against their names, as follows:

G. Halbed, 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, Berhampore.

A Tweedale, 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry, Barrackpore.

R. Woodward, 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry, Barrackpore.

E. C. MacPherson, 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry, Barrackpore.

C. Graham, 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry, Barrackpore.

Serjeant Henry Taaffe, of the Pioneers, is appointed an Overseer under the Executive Engineer in Kemaoon.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

European Regiment,—Lieutenant J. S. Pitts, from 19th August to 1st November, to Chanda, on urgent private affairs

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters on the River, below Lutchagheer, 1st September, 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange between Assistant Surgeons R. D. Knight and James Johnstone—the former is accordingly removed to the 2d Local or Gardener's Horse, and the latter to the 2d Nusseeree Battalion.

Serjeant M. O'Driscoll, of the Corps of Pioneers, is remanded to the Artillery Regiment as a Gunner, the rank he held when removed from the Corps.

Sub-Conductor James Nixon is appointed to the Singapore Magazine, and directed to join according to the instructions he will receive from the Secretary to the Military Board.

Ensign C. G. Ross is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry at Barrackpore till further orders

Quarter-Master Serjeant Cox, of the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment, is appointed Serjeant Major to the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment, and directed to join it at Cawnpore.

JAS NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters on the River, off Lutchagheer, 2d September, 1823.

All Casualties in the rank of Commissioned Officers are to be reported to the Deputy Adjutant General at the Presidency, as well as to the Adjutant General at Head Quarters, during the Commander in Chief's absence from the Presidency.

The General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Baldock is President, is dissolved.

Assistant Surgeon Wyatt, on his arrival at Dinapore, will place himself under the order of the Superintending Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Thomson is appointed to the Medical charge of the Detachment now under orders of embarkation for Nattall, from the 12th ultimo, the date of his being nominated to that duty by Major-General Dalzell.

Officers are reminded of the Regulation directed that, "in all applications made to Head-Quarters for extensions of leave of absence, the date of the G. O. under which the parties may at the time be absent from their Corps is to be accurately quoted" (G. O. June, 1822.) Officers Commanding Stations and Divisions are directed not to transmit any application in which this is omitted.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion, 15th Regiment,—Lieutenant Colonel Garner, from 20th August to 20th January 1824, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate. This cancels the leave

to Dinapore on private affairs granted to Lieutenant Colonel Garner in G. O. of the 16th July.

1st Battalion, 30th Regiment.—Captain Land, from 15th August to 15th December, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to making an application for Furlough.

1st Battalion 27th Regiment—Lieutenant N. Lowis, from 1st October to 1st November, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters on the River, 20th August, 1823.

No. 2979. GENERAL ORDERS.

Referring to the period at which the Volunteering to the 13th Regiment was sanctioned from Corps then ordered from India to England, it was not known at that time that His Majesty hac been graciously pleased to command, that that battalion should be formed into a Light Corps.

In consequence of the want of information on this point, Men were allowed to enter the 13th as Volunteers generally were into other Regiments, without adverte nce to age, height, and strength, suitable to such active exertions as the Drill and prescribed duties of a Light Corps requires.

Under these circumstances His Excellency the Commander in Chief proposes, that that part of the arrangement which threw open the 13th Light Infantry at the former Volunteering, should be altered in the most convenient manner for the Soldiers concerned.

Lieutenant-Colonel McCreagh will immediately select such as joined him from other Corps since his arrival in India, who are not duly qualified for his particular line of Service, and the Lieutenant-Colonel will send as soon as practicable a Catalogue made out alphabetically, to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, informing previously the Men concerned, that they may make choice of any of the Regiments of Infantry serving on the Bengal Establishment, into which they may wish to transfer their Services.

The transfer Documents and Discharges of the Men alluded to, to be made out in the manner and form laid down in General Orders of the dates and numbers annexed in the Margin.*

No 2549, of the 15th March, 1822, and No. 2580, of the 26th April, 1822.

Neither Rolls for Bounty, or Medical Re-examination (the latter having recently taken place,) of the Men going to other Corps from the 13th, will be required under present circumstances, and Major General Dalzell will be pleased to communicate with Lieutenant-Col. McCreagh, and will make all further arrangements and applications to Government at the proper time for the removal of the Men to their respective Regiments, transmitting in due time a Report of the proceedings adopted to His Majesty's Adjutant General at Head-Quarters.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Chunar, 26th August, 1823.

No. 2980. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 14th day of July, 1823.

89th Foot.

Lieutenant Thomas Taylor.

The Appointment of Mr. Eugenius De L' Etang, to be Ensign in His Majesty's 87th Regiment, as notified in the General Orders dated 16th June, 1823, is cancelled.

Lieutenant Lovelace of the 10th Lancers, having rejoined that Corps on the 23d of June, he is to be returned as having had leave of Absence on Private Affairs from the 20th of February to the above date.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, on the River, 27th Aug. 1823.

No. 2981. GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Ghazeepore, on Monday the 14th of July, 1823, Lieutenant Shipp of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges:

" For unofficerlike and ungentlemanlike conduct in having in a letter to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Commanding His Majesty's 87th Regiment, under date Ghazeepore, 14th January, 1823, and subsequently in a representation drawn up by him (Lieutenant Shipp,) dated Ghazeepore, 18th March, 1823, and addressed to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, preferred various gross and unfounded charges against Major Browne, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, his superior Officer, more particularly in the following instances, viz. In stating in his letter to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, " I further conceived my-" self most shamefully and unjus l, perse-" cuted by Major Browne, he having some-

"time in 1821, in an unauthorized meeting "of the Officers of the Regiment, endeavoured to prove, that I had literally "swindled him out of the price of a Horse, "Rupees 1,200;" and in the paper addressed to His Excellency the Commander in Chief as follows: "what has been Major "Browne's motive for continued and unprovoked persecution since this unfortunate racing transaction, I cannot imagine; for his behaviour before that period "was that of the most marked kindness. "From the beginning of this transaction to "the present period, nothing but my utter "ruin could have been contemplated."

2d. "For insubordinate and unofficerlike conduct in arraigning the conduct of His Commanding Officer in a letter addressed to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Commanding 87th Regiment, under date Ghazeepore, 14th January, 1823, in having stated as follows: "so far from receiving this protection and favor, you as my Commanding Officer have received the abovementioned Papers, and have allowed letters to my prejudice to be read to you by Major Browne, without being acquainted with any of the previous transactions of either cases, and formed your opinion of my conduct from these papers and letters, and did not give me an opportunity of confuting them by informing me what had taken place:" such conduct or any part thereof, being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) M. SHAWE,
Lieut.-Col. Comg. 87th Regt.

GHAZEEPORE, }
6th July, 1823. }

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for and against the Prisoner, together with what he has urged in his Defence, is of opinion, that he is Guilty of both the Charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, it does sentence him,

Sentence. Lieutenant John Shipp, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to be discharged His Majesty's Service,

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) EDWARD PAGET,
General, Commander in Chief.

The Court having performed a painful but imperative duty in finding the Prisoner Guilty, beg respectfully, tho' earnestly, to recommend him to the clemency of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. In presuming to express a wish that mercy may be extended to the present case, the Court are impressed with a hope, that the gallantry so frequently displayed by the Prisoner, the numerous wounds he has received and the high and apparently merited Character which he has hitherto borne, will appear to His Excellency sufficient grounds for the Court's thus warmly interesting themselves in the Prisoner's fate, and urging with anxious solicitude the present recommendation.

Before closing their Proceedings, the Court deem it a justice due to Lieutenant Colonel Browne, to express their opinion, that his conduct, as far as it has come before them, has been honorable to himself, and indulgent towards the Prisoner.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Shipp has thus, by his persevering resistance to the advice of his late most respected Commanding Officer, of the General of His Division, and of the Commander in Chief, brought upon himself the heavy Penalty of the Forfeiture of his Commission. Although these are circumstances calculated greatly to aggravate the offences of this Officer, still the Commander in Chief is willing to hope, that in yielding as far as he feels, it is consistent with his duty, to the earnest intercession of the Court, he runs no risk of shaking the foundations of discipline and subordination. The Sentence of the Court is accordingly remitted; but as under all the circumstances of the case, the Commander in Chief deems it quite impossible that Lieutenant Shipp should continue to do duty with the 87th Regiment, he grants him Leave of Absence from it, and shall recommend that he be removed to the Half pay List.

The foregoing Orders to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, on the River, 28*th Aug.* 1823.

No. 2982. GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned.

4th Dragoons.—Captain J. Scott, from date of Embarkation for 1 year, to Europe for the purpose of effecting an Exchange.

11th Dragoons.—Lieutenant J. Tritton, from 1st October to 31st May, 1824, on his private affairs, with permission to visit the Presidency.

14th Regiment.—Lieutenant J. McDermott, from 1st August 1823 to 30th September, 1823, to visit Khas Gunge on his private affairs.

[illegible] Barrack, from [illegible] years, to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

[illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] Parker, from date of Embarkation for 2 years, to Europe, on private affairs.

[illegible] Lieutenant R. C. Ar[illegible] August, 1823, to 24th Nov. [illegible] at the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

The Leave of Absence for Six Months granted to Major General [illegible] Division Order [illegible] Proximo, to Lieutenant [illegible] Regiment, to visit Europe on his private affairs, is confirmed.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers, to have effect from the 24th of September next.

Private William Dickinson, from the 41st to the [illegible] Regiment, vice Private Emanuel Earnest, from the latter to the former Corps.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, on the River, 29th Aug. 1823.

No. 2983. GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Appointment is announced on the Staff of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Captain W. Fendal, 4th Regiment, Extra Aide-de-Camp.

The Leaves of Absence granted to the undermentioned Officers, in Division Orders by Major General Dalzell, of the 15th Instant, are confirmed.

16th Dragoons—Cornet G. A. Stewart, from date of Embarkation for 2 years, to Europe on Medical Certificate, for the benefit of his Health.

[illegible]th Foot,—Lieutenant McDougall, from date of Embarkation for 2 years, to Europe on Medical Certificate, for the benefit of his health.

[illegible]th Foot,—Major H. C. Streatfield, from date of Embarkation for 2 years on urgent private affairs.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction an Exchange of Corps as Privates, between Franklin of the 20th Regiment, and Private Joseph Ryley of the 47th Regiment, to have effect from the 25th Proximo.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, on the River, 4th Sept. 1823.

No. [illegible] GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions, and Appointments.

1st Foot.

Gentleman Cadet John Ogilvie, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 26th December, 1822.

Lieutenant Andrew Connell, from the 1st Foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice John McKenzie, who retires upon Half-Pay of the 7th Foot, 2d January, 1823.

54th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet Charles Tobin, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 26th December, 1822.

59th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet William Cockell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 26th December 1822.

89th Foot.

Lieutenant John Holland, from Half-pay 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John William Tottenham, who exchanges, 26th December, 1822.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, on the River, 4th Sept. 1823.

No. 2985. GENERAL ORDERS.

Captain Fenton of the 87th Regiment, is to proceed from Calcutta to England, in charg of a portion of the Invalids and Service expired Men of the approaching Season. Captain Fenton will repair to Fort William at the proper time, and will report his arrival to Major General Dalzell, Commanding the Presidency Division.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G*

SEPTEMBER 18.

Monday's Shipping Report announced the arrival of the H. C. Ship *Fame*, from England direct 27th May, having the following passengers:

Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, Attorney at Law; Mr. Kennel Morrison, and Master William Cole, from Bencoolen.

This day's Report announced the arrival of the Ship *Hydroos*, Syed Meer Ally Hegg, from Mocha 16th August, and Allepee 6th September.

The performance that was advertised at Chowringhee for to-morrow evening, is unavoidably postponed.

We regret this circumstance not so much on account of the play, which we trust will not be the less brilliantly attended for the delay alluded to, but for the cause of the postponement, which, we are sorry to understand, arises from the indisposition of the amateur who was to perform the parts of the Chevalier St. Franc and Mr. O. P. Bustle. The play accordingly will be acted on Wednesday next—the intention of fixing on Wednesday is, that the Amateurs may as soon as possible be able to get up one more performance before the Theatre closes for the holidays, and also for the purpose of giving the favorite Amateur who lately appeared in the character of "*Morblieu*," an opportunity of taking his leave of the Chowringhee boards, (of which he has been such a distinguished ornament) previous to his departure for Europe.

GOLDSMITH's excellent Comedy of "*She stoops to Conquer*" is spoken off for the occasion, and we have reason to expect that the cast will be unusually strong. We shall take an early opportunity of procuring, if we can, a correct "Dramatis personæ" list for our readers. We shall therefore content ourselves for the present with mentioning that the public may expect to see our theatrical "Proteus" as *Marlow*, and the humourous "Gabriel" as *Tony Lumpkin*, and though last, not least, an old favorite supporter of the Drama in the part of "Old Hardcastle,"—we mean the Amateur who performed *Major Oakley* in the "Jealous Wife" with such eclat.

By an obliging communication from a Correspondent at Goruckpore, dated the 5th instant, we learn that there had been a sudden inundation in that part of the district, through which the Kowannah river runs. The inundation took place in three hours, and not less than 200 villages are said to have been swept away, and there was a sad mortality. Grain was scarcely to be got. The cause of the inundation is not exactly specified.

A HINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

Sir,—It is much to be lamented, that the two pieces announced as being in rehearsal at our Drury, should both prove to be indifferent farces. Performances such as these, tho' generally enacted with considerable eclat, seldom possess any very great attraction to draw good houses, barely from the circumstance of their too frequent repetition which in no small degree detracts from the merit of the plays that novelty and interest which otherwise may have characterized their introduction.

Whence may originate this scarcity of farces, while Comedies celebrated for their excellence and esteemed for their merits are suffered to sink in utter oblivion, would not, perhaps, become me to investigate; but I may be allowed to remark, that the public, who not long ago derived so much amusement and satisfaction from witnessing performances which would do honor to any London Stage, cannot but mark such a change with unfeigned regret.

Perhaps difficulties and obstacles may be said to exist, which unavoidably preclude the representation of a Tragedy; but nothing of the kind can, I believe, be urged for withholding favourite Comedies, which, in the absence of what I apprehend we shall not soon again see, would in some degree compensate the Lovers of the Drama.

To remedy the evil in the present case, could not apparently be found practicable, as the pieces have been fixed upon; but let me hope, that our worthy managers, whose exertions on every occasion have been duly appreciated, will in future gratify the Public with Cumberland's "Wheel of Fortune," "The West Indian," "The Jew," or "O' Keeffe's Wild Oats," and such pieces, which were before got up with distinguished success, and whose repetition I feel persuaded, would be better and more generally approved and accepted, than old and hackneyed farces.

HAMLET.

13*th September*, 1823.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

"Be thy intentions wicked or charitable?"—*Hamlet*.

Sir,—In your paper of this morning I observe "a hint" from a *soi disant* "*Hamlet*," deprecating the approaching performance at the Chowringhee Theatre.

Halmet sets out with stating how much it is to be lamented that the two pieces announced as being in rehearsal are "*indifferent farces*."

Now as I am as ignorant as even Hamlet is upon what constitutes a *farce*, I shall not trouble him with my own opinion on the subject, but quote a remark of Mrs. Inchbald on one of the pieces in question. In speaking of the "*Point of Honour*," she says—

"Though the production was announced
"'a comedy,' and in the first acts gave
"claim to that title, yet so skilfully was the
"passion of fear excited, as the concluding
"scenes approached, that the Spectators,
"forgetting the class of amusement to
"which they had been invited, trembled for
"the fate of the hero of the Drama, even
"to the expectation of a tragical catas-
"trophe"——

The piece of "Amateurs and Actors"

[illegible] to the first count of "Hamlet's" charge of being a "*farce*" but plead not guilty to the second count of being an "*indifferent*" one.

This lively little piece, besides a more than usual quantity of fun and equivoque, has the additional attraction of some excellent music.

We now come to "Hamlet's" sapient remark on their too frequent repetition.

The Point of Honor" has not been played for three years.—"Amateurs and Actors" make their *first appearance* on the Chowringhee Boards on Friday evening.

"Hamlet" next suggests that instead of these "old and hacknied farces" the Managers should gratify the public with the "Wheel of Fortune," "The West Indian," "the Jew" or "Wild Oats."

The Wheel of Fortune was played 14 or 15 months ago, and is both "old and hacknied." The present numerical strength of the Chowringhee Corps puts it out of their power to play either "the West Indian," "The Jew" or "Wild Oats." With respect to the latter piece, I heard that it was in contemplation, but that it was obliged to be abandoned from the dearth of amateurs. It it true that "Sir George Thunder, Rover, Harry and John Dory" might be filled, but in the mean time, what becomes of "Farmer Gammon, Ephraim Smooth and Sim," three characters requiring first rate acting.

The small but united band of Chowringhee seem to be fully aware of what suits them best. They have adhered to the maxim of "Ne sutor ultra crepidam." Had Hamlet attended to the advice contained in it, he would not have acted the "indifferent farce" of publishing his injudicious remarks on a subject of which he appears so entirely ignorant.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servt.

THE COCK IN HAMLET.

September 16, 1823.

ACQUISITION TO THE BAND OF THESPIS.

Great is the satisfaction we feel in announcing to the public of this city, the arrival in India of a French actor and singer from Paris. He is now at Madras, and we shall no doubt soon see him upon the boards of the Chowringhee theatre. If he is a man of talents, he will not be contented with the patronage of so small a society as that of the sister presidency; but proceed to the capital where his merits may have a chance of being appreciated and duly rewarded. We cannot but congratulate our readers in town, on the acquisition this Actor is likely to prove to our *corps dramatique*, the more particularly if he should happen to understand the English language, without which his musical talents only can be available to us, he can be of but little use to us; but his other qualifications will no doubt afford the highest pleasure to the public.

Having thus endeavoured to prepossess the public, in favour of a person who has come to so distant a place, for the purpose of entertaining them; we beg to express a hope that he will receive a good reception on his arrival in this city of palaces.—We give a part of his advertisement from one of the Madras papers; which will serve to give our readers a better idea of the views of the person in question, than any thing that can fall from our pen.

"Mr. Heymerdinger, French Actor and Singer, Pupil of the Conservatory of Paris and professor of Music, having lately arrived at Madras, has the honour to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he intends giving at the Pantheon, on Monday the 1st September next, a Scenic Representation, consisting of four grand Scenes, selected from the best modern Operas, and in which he will act under appropriate *Costume*, and sing six chosen Sonatas with the accompaniment of a grand Orchestra. Mr. Heymerdinger will not fail to use every exertion towards meriting the kind suffrages of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Settlement; and wholly relying on their generosity, he trusts he will be honoured with their encouragement and liberal support."

We have much satisfaction in announcing that Government have authorised the contruction of Bungalows and Seraees on the Military Road from Calcutta to Benares for the convenience and accommodation of travellers. The distance is about four hundred and thirty miles, and the Bungalows are to be so stationed so as to divide the road into thirty stages. Travellers proceeding from the Presidency are to obtain the permission of the Post Master General to occupy the Bungalows, and those on their way to Calcutta are to apply for it to the Dep. Post Master General at Benares or some of the subordinate Postmaster on the road, paying one Rupee for the use of each Bungalows.

The accumulation of the above fees is to go towards the repairs of the Buildings.

In all probability, Kitmutgars and other servants will be induced to reside near the bungalows, to be at hand to attend to al the wants of Travellers, supplying them with provisions, &c. &c.

We need scarcely enlarge on the very great public benefit, that will be derived from this considerate measure, its effect will be too feelingly appreciated to rendes any other testimonial of its value necessary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—Although the infrequency of Theatricals in Calcutta is a subject of much regret with the real lovers of the Drama, yet the play-loving folks I am sure are always much obliged to the Managers of the Chowringhee Theatre, whenever they get up a Play, whether tragical, comical, or farcical. In a community like that of Calcutta, consisting of Europeans, Indo-Britons, Portugueze, Jews, Armenians, and others, it is impossible that any public establishment can please every one. I have often observed anonymous suggestions in the papers regarding the Theatre, so characteristic of a variety of taste, that were the Managers to bestow the least attention on them, they would find themselves in as perplexing a situation as the Old Man, his Son and his Ass in the fables of Esop. A communication of this nature appears in this day's *Hurkaru*, and as it is something of the curious kind, I spend a leisure hour in making a few remarks on it.

The writer who signs himself Hamlet laments that the two pieces in rehearsal should *prove* to be indifferent farces. Now, Sir, any common Sircar who can read English, and who has never visited a theatre, would from the advertisement alone, enter a protest against the "Point of Honor" being called a farce, but this sage discerner of the Drama calls it, and the after piece, indifferent farces! In vain have I looked for the *proof* of their indifference, unless it be in their too frequent repetition, which Hamlet asserts is the consequence of their "not drawing good houses, and detracting in no small degree from the merit of the plays that novelty and interest which otherwise may have characterised their introduction." This is strange reasoning, and of very recent date, but however strange, it affords no *proof* that the pieces in question are indifferent, for frequent repetition and meagre audiences cannot affect the real merits of a piece, nor divest it of its beauty, &c. But I hope Hamlet has something like reason in store to prop up such a crooked and weak argument, for he cannot forget, if he has read the "Point of Honor," or he must be very ignorant indeed if he does not acknowledge, that this piece contains many excellencies, and will inevitably be a source of much enjoyment to the votaries of the Stage.

The second paragraph calls for a few questions. How does Hamlet know that the public mark the change he so deeply laments with unfeigned regret? He does not stand up to speak the wishes of hundreds—then how can he express what he can never know? He will perhaps reply, that he judges from the small audiences generally assembled. Then for what reason has the audience been equally small on occasions, when Comedies "celebrated for their excellence and esteemed for their merits," have been represented?

Hamlet's suggestion to the managers for getting up certain Comedies, all of which have been performed on the Chowringhee boards, is ridiculous, after asserting that "frequent repetition prevents overflowing houses, and detracts from the merit of the plays," &c. I will not, however, dwell further on this paltry production of as paltry a dictator, whose letter from beginning to end betrays a want of knowledge of the Drama, and who has written about things, he certainly shews very little capacity to understand.

Your obedient servant,

TICKLE TOBY.

Sept. 16, 1823.

CALCUTTA.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Yesterday's Report announced the arrival of the H. C. C. Ships *Abberton*, Captain L. Percival, from the Downs 25th May, and *Atlas*, Captain William Clifton, from London 1st May, and Madras 9th September, also the Arab Ship *Brilliant*, Abnoor Kader, from Madras 20th July, and Coringa 11th September

PASSENGERS.

Per Atlas.

From London:—Mrs. Sullivan; Mr Sullivan, Mr J. Greig, Assistant Surgeons, Mr. J. J. Harvey, Mr. J. De Lancey, Writers, Mr. L. Candy, Cadet, Mr. R. Richardson.

From Madras:—Mrs. Alexander, Miss Hickey, Miss Bishop; Mr. N. Alexander, Merchant, Mr. Lyons, Mr. W. Reisgle; Mr. W. Dixon, Engineer.

Per Abberton.

From London:—Mrs. Anne Lacy, Miss P. Mitchell; Miss C. Mitchell; Mr. Charles Lacey, Missionary; Mr. Kenneth Brodie, Free Mariner.

Remarks.—On the 11th Sept. in Lat. 5° 30' N., Long. 85° 10' E., spoke the Ship *Benccolen* from Calcutta, for Liverpool.

Additional Subscriptions received by the Commercial Bank on account of Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

A Subscriber, (thro' Dr. Grant,)	20	0
A Stranger, (thro' ditto,)	16	0
A Friend, (thro' Mr. Sandys,)	100	0
William Petrie, Esq. (thro' ditto)	16	0
Two Subscribers at Bangalore, (thro' Dr. Grant,)	100	0
R. P. Nisbett, Esq. (thro' ditto,)	16	0
Sa. Rs.	268	0
Previously subscribed & published	684	10
Total, Sa. Rs.	952	10

Commercial Bank, Sept. 20th, 1829.

We lately re-published the Prospectus of Lieutenant JOHNSTON, of the Royal Navy, for establishing Steam Navigation between the East Indies and Britain. We have the pleasure, in our present number, to submit an address from the same gentleman to those who are interested in this subject,—as who is not? We heartily wish every success to the plans of this public spirited and enterprising individual, which appear to us most feasible. No doubt a meeting at the Town Hall will be soon called, to consider the question with all the attention and encouragement it so well deserves.

AN ADDRESS,

TO

The Gentlemen interested in promoting a communication with Great Britain by means of Steam Navigation, and who have favored me with an assurance of their attendance at the Town Hall, should a Meeting on this interesting subject be convened.

GENTLEMEN,—In the prospectus which I have circulated, I have gone into the detail of expence that would probably be incurred by an establishment of Steam Vessels, adequate to ensure a monthly communication with Great Britain.

With the fullest confidence of the ultimate success of this project, I would not, if Funds were at my disposal, embark at once to the full extent. I think the preferable mode would be to begin on a small scale, say, two Vessels on each side the Isthmus, of such a size as might be available for other purposes, should the scheme by any chance fail. This size would probably be from 300 to 350 Tons, with 100 Horses power: such Vessels would be useful, as Tug-boats, or to carry on a communication with Madras, in which abundant employment would be found at all seasons.

In the calculations, however, that will follow in this paper, I shall confine myself to the original proposal of Vessels of 400 Tons.

The first measure necessary to the promotion of the object in question, is to obtain adequate Funds, or the certainty of procuring them when required.

The second is arrangement for the passage of the Isthmus.

The third, the establishment of a co-operating Company in England.

The Funds necessary for the small establishment of two Boats on each side the Isthmus would probably not exceed three Lacs of Rupees, and to raise this sum the most desirable mode would be to establish a Company, and to subdivide the amount required into a given number of shares.

From a participation in this plan, however, the most interested persons would find themselves excluded. I mean Gentlemen of the Civil and Military establishments, who are prohibited engaging in any Mercantile speculation.

Another means which may be resorted to, is that of soliciting a Loan from the Public, and of taking the whole responsibility on myself, and this I am willing to do from the confidence I have of the ultimate success of the undertaking.

In soliciting the Loan, I would suggest that the amount individually subscribed be confined to such a sum as the Subscriber would willingly give as a premium, for the promotion of this desirable object, from which such great benefits would be derived.

It would be most satisfactory that a Committee of Management should be appointed from the Civil, Military, and Mercantile interests, and this for many reasons, one not the least, is, that application to the Government for aid, in various ways going from a Committee would carry more weight, and meet with more attention than if preferred by an individual.

It would next be necessary to visit Egypt, with a view to making arrangements with the Pacha, and I am of opinion that this arrangement ought to be of a private and commercial nature, as that made some years ago by Mr. Briggs, for the conveyance of goods from Kossier to Cairo, when the Pacha engaged to furnish any number of Camels with an escort, at the rate of two Dollars per Camel, and one Dollar per Camel load, of 8 cwt. as duty.

Of course such an arrangement must be made through the Consul Mr. Salt, to whom Letters should be procured from this Government, and from the Presidency of Bombay.

These two arrangements effected, I may on my arrival in England, present myself with confidence to the Committee, or to the Public, saying

GENTLEMEN,—The European Inhabitants of India, being anxious to establish a communication with this country by means of Steam Navigation, have subscribed Funds to the amount necessary for commencing the establishment.

Deputed by their Committee, I have succeeded in making arrangements with the Pacha of Egypt, for the safe passage across the Isthmus, and I now invite you to form a Company for the purpose of co-operating with the Indian establishment.

The result of such an application is not to be doubted;—reserve the circumstances and say, how would such an appeal be received here?

Previously to calling a General Meeting, I am anxious to ascertain the opinions of Gentlemen who have favored me with a promise of their attendance or support, on this mode of proceeding, and founded on which some of the following Resolutions may be proposed and perhaps adopted.

At a General Meeting of Persons interested in establishing a communication with Great Britain, by means of Steam Navigation.

On the supposition of a Company being formed.

1. Resolved, that this Meeting is of opinion that the establishment of a Company for the purpose of carrying into effect a communication with Great Britain, by means of Steam Navigation is most desirable.

2. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed of at least 12 Members, any 5 to be competent to form a Board, to conduct the affairs of the proposed Company.

3. Resolved, that the sum of 300,000 Rupees be raised by shares of each

4. Resolved, that a Book be immediately opened to receive the names of such Gentlemen as are desirous of holding shares, and in which the number of shares intended to be taken by each person shall be noted.

5. Resolved, that this Book be kept open for a term of 3 months, unless the subscription be previously filled.

Resolved, that, should the subscription Lists be incomplete at the expiration of three months, the Committee be authorised to extend the term, or to declare the project to be abandoned.

Resolved, that the Committee be empowered to call a General Meeting, whenever they may deem it necessary.

On the supposition of a Loan being made.

At a General Meeting of Persons interested in establishing a communication with Great Britain, by means of Steam Navigation.

1. Resolved, that this Meeting is of opinion, that such an establishment is practicable and most desirable, and that very great benefits are likely to be attendant on the success of the undertaking.

2. Resolved, that as the Capital required is of considerable amount, this Meeting does approve and recommend the mode proposed by Mr. Johnston to raise Funds by Loan.

3. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to consist of at least 12 persons, any 5 of them being competent to form a Board, the Committee to be considered as the Trustees of the Subscribers, to correspond and to assist in the undertaking.

4. Resolved, that the Loan be made for 10 years certain, to be without Interest for the first two years, and for as long a term as the establishment shall not clear a profit. But that any profits which may accrue shall be applied in interest on the Capital, as far as 6 per Cent. and any further surplus shall be applicable to the redemption of the Capital, the Committee have the right of determining on the question of profit or loss.

5. Resolved, that a Book be immediately opened to receive the names of Subscribers

6. Resolved, that the different Houses of Agency in Calcutta, be invited to receive subscriptions and to hold the sums subscribed at the disposal of the Committee.

7. Resolved, that the money subscribed be vested in Company's Paper, or in other good security as the Committee may determine, until it is required for outlay, but, that in the interim, the dividends of Interest shall be at the disposal of the Committee, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements with the Pacha of Egypt, or otherwise, as to the Committee may appear advisable.

I am of opinion that the first Boats employed should be built and fitted in England and be sent to India, round the Cape of Good Hope.

On an outside calculation two Vessels of 400 Tons each, with 100 Horses power delivered in India, would cost,—

The Vessels complete with Engines,	220,000 Rs.	250,000
Costs to India,	2,000	20,000
Wages & Victualling of 40 Seamen and Officers	400	4,800
Artificers, Stockers, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commanders & Mates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance on £[illegible] at [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rs.	Rs. 3,[illegible],600

About three lacs and [illegible] Rupees, supposing they [illegible] Freight

nor Passengers.—Let us now calculate the cost for 12 months, supposing the two Vessels to make together 8 complete Voyages to and from Suez, to consume the whole quantity of coal, and to obtain only 12 Passengers, each trip.

Insurance on 330,000 at 10 per Cent	33,000
Wear and tear, at 15,.....	49,500
Coals, for 8 Voyages,.....	90,000
Packing, &c.....	4,000
2 Engineers, at 2,000 per Annum,..	4 000
12 Engine men, at 60 per Month,..	9 640
24 Seamen, at 25,.....	7,200
Victualling,.....	4,000
Table,.....	5 000
Commander, at 300 per Month,....	7,200
	202,540
Receipts on 12 Passengers for 8 Voyages, at 1,200 Rupees each,	230,400
Balance in favor of Steam, ...	27 960

or about 8 per Cent. and this without taking into the calculation what may reasonably be expected for carriage of Letters and Packets, which to and from this Presidency alone amount to more than 100,000 annually.

J. H. JOHNSTON.

SUPREME COURT

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19TH, 1823.—Before the Hon'ble Sir Francis Macnaghten and Sir Antony Buller in Chambers.

The case of Mr Arnot was argued to-day; when Mr Turton was heard in favor of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, to which the Advocate General replied Mr. Turton rejoined, and the Judges having retired for more than half an hour, on their return to Court proceeded to give judgement. The Senior Justice stated that he much regretted that it was not likely the Court would be unanimous on the subject, and that for his part he was clearly of opinion that the Governor General had no right to confine Mr. Arnot, and that he ought to be discharged. This opinion was delivered in an animated and impassioned speech, of which we regret our inability to give more than the decision today. Sir A Buller was of a contrary opinion, and stated at considerable length the grounds of his dissent. Mr. Arnot was of course set at liberty immediately, in consequence of the decision of Sir Francis Macnaghten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

SEPT.

15. H. C. E. ship *Fame*, Capt. C. Young, from England 27th May
— Ship *Maria* Capt. R K. Reynolds, from Cape of Good Hope 15th July, and Point de Galle 4th Sept
— Ship *Hero of Malown*, Capt J. Neish, from Batavia 4th July, and Bencoolen 7th Aug.
— Ship *Asia Felix*, Capt G. Jellicoe, from Bombay 27th ditto
16 Ship *Mary Ann*, Capt Wm Wise, from Penang 31st July, and Madras 6th Sept.
— Ship *Francis Warden*, Capt William Webster, from Rangoon 20th Aug
— Ship *Ameer Bux*, Nacoda, from Ceylon 6th Sept and Nagapatam 10th ditto.
17. Ship *Maitland*, Capt. W. Kinsey, from Madras 9th Sept,
— Ship *Edward Stretell*, Capt. B Allport, from Madras 2d Sept,
— Brig *Caroline*, Capt. J Pearson, from Penang 14th Aug
18 Ship *Hydroos*, Syed Meer Ally Beg from Macao 16th Aug and Allepee 6th Sept.
21. H C. C Ship *Abberton*, Captain L. A Percieval, from Downs 25th May.
— H C C. Ship *Atlas*, Capt Wm. Clifton, from London 1st May, and Madras 9th Sept.
— Arab Ship *Brilliant*, Abdool Kander, from Madras 20th July, and Coringa 11th Sept.

OFF CALCUTTA

Hero of Malown, arrived off Police Gaut the 18th Sept.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per brig CAROLINE, *from Singapore*—Capt. Ford, country service, Mr. Wheatly, Mr Veitaines, (Armenian)—*from Batavia:* Rev Mr. Jacob, (ditto.)

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

13. Ship *Ann and Amelia*, Captain Joseph Short, for London, via Madras—*Passenger* Dr. Shutter, Mad Est
19. Dutch brig *Favorite*, Capt. J. A Goldie, for Coringa and West Coast of Sumatra.
20. Bark *George*, Capt. John Poulson, for Coromandel Coast.

REMARKS.

Brig *Hastings*, late of Calcutta, burnt and sunk at Poloo Penang at Padang, the wreck laying on the reef.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

H. C Surveying Ship *Investigator*, *Juliana*, *Diana*, *Hamon Shaw* (Arab,) *Eliza*, and *Sun*, (brig.) *Bramin* (Am.) and *L'Antonio*

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: 19TH SEPT. 1823.

No 115 of 1823.—Ushruff Beg, Native Commandant of the Delhi Provincial Battalion (late Nujubs) being reported by a special Medical Committee, wholly unfit for further Service, and having served long and faithfully is, as a special indulgence placed on the Pension Establishment, from the 1st proximo, with an allowance of (100) one hundred Sonat Rupees per mensem.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 19TH SEPT. 1823.

No 116 of 1823.—In continuation of General Orders by Government of the 6th September 1816, it is hereby directed, that whenever the Military Accountant is under the necessity of returning any Contingent Bill or Bills for Horses purchased, which may not be accompanied with the Rolls, Certificates or Vouchers prescribed by the Regulation, such Bills will be returned to the Drawer "Bearing Postage"

WM CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 19TH SEPT 1823.

No 117 of 1823.—The undermentioned Officers who on the 16th September, 1823, were Subalterns of fifteen years standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Lieut. John Thomson, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.
" Edward Herring, 29th ditto.
" Roderick Robert, Artillery.
" George Gladwin Denness, ditto.
" John Wilmot Princeux, 18th Regt. Native Infantry.
" Alexander Davidson, 7th ditto.
" John Hall, 9th ditto
" William Aldous, 19th ditto.
" John Hailes, 1st ditto.
" Michael Ramsay, 5th ditto
" George Oliphant, 2d ditto
" John Samuel Marshall, of the 29th ditto.
" William Davison, Honorable Company's European Regiment.
" John Augustus [illegible], 14th Regt. Native Infantry.
" Thomas Matthew Taylor, 5th Regiment Light Cavalry.
" William Burton, 4th ditto.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 19TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 118 of 1823.—Captain John William Jones, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The permission granted by the Resident at Singapore, to Assistant Surgeon Robert Grahame, of the Bengal Establishment, to proceed thence to Europe on Furlough, on account of his Health, is confirmed by the Supreme Government. Mr. Grahame's Furlough is to be considered as having commenced from the date of dispatch of the Ship on which he embarked at this Presidency for Prince of Wales' Island and Singapore, in pursuance of the leave of absence obtained by him in General Orders of the 29th March last.

Brevet Captain A Smith, Adjutant of the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, has received an extension of two months leave of absence in the Judicial Department, under date the 11th instant.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 19TH SEPT. 1823.

No 119 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain William Kennedy, 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, to be a Member of the Board of Superintendence for the Improvement of the Breed of Cattle, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel Wiggens about to quit the Presidency.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, on the River below Allahabad, 4th September, 1823.

Surgeon G O. Gardner, of the 19th Native Infantry, is attached to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment, the Head-Quarters of which he will accordingly join, previous to its march at the approaching relief, doing duty in the mean time with the 1st Battalion.

Captain Crichton's Station Order of the 15th July, directing Brevet-Captain Brown,

of the 1st Battalion 16th Native Infantry, to receive charge of the Engineer's Department at Allyghur from Lieut. J. F. Pason, appointed a District Barrack Master, is confirmed.

Serjeant Major William Hunt of the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment, is appointed Serjeant Major to the Orissa Provincial Battalion.

Quarter Master Serjeant William Hogarth, of the 2d Battalion 22th Regiment, is appointed Serjeant Major to that Corps, vice Hunt.

Captain Grant, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, has leave of absence from the 15th September to the 10th January 1824, in place of from the 10th August to the 10th January, as notified in General Orders of the 23d July last.

The leave of Absence which was granted to Captain Waters, in General Orders of the 16th July, is cancelled at his request.

Assistant Apothecary Wiltshire is removed from the Veterinary Institution, and directed to join the General Hospital.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 13th Native Infantry,—Surgeon Brown, from 1st November to 1st July 1824, to visit Delhi on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 4th do.—Lieutenant Colonel J. N. Smith from 8th October to 8th March, 1824, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application for Furlough.

2d Battalion 30th do.—Ensign Hardwick, from 21st August to 15th October, to remain at Allahabad.

2d Battalion 9th do.—Ensign Menleath, (doing duty with Lieutenant Colonel Boyd's Detachment of the European Regiment,) from 20th August to 20th October, to proceed on the River to Cawnpore, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 15th Regiment.—Lieutenant E. Isaac, from 15th September to 15th January, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Allahabad, 6th September, 1823.

A General Court Martial is to be assembled at Chunar for the trial of Major John Staples Harriot, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, on such day as Major-General Loveday may appoint.

Major-General Thomas Brown, Commandant of Buxar, is appointed President of the Court. Major-General Loveday will nominate the Members.

The Proceedings will be conducted by Lieutenant Hamilton, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Captain Fell, of the 10th Native Infantry, will officiate as Interpreter of the Court.

Major Harriot will deliver over the charge of the European and Native Invalids, at Chunar, to Major Alexander, of the 19th Native Infantry, who will exercise the Command of those Corps till further orders.

Lieutenant Wm. Turner, of the 29th Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Fort Adjutant at Buxar, until further orders, and will repair to that Garrison forthwith.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, on the River, above Allahabad, 6th September, 1823.

Ensign F. W. Anson, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, now doing duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment at Benares is directed to proceed without delay and join the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment at Pitabgurgh, with which Corps he will do duty until further orders.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment

Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion

Lieutenant Aynott Chitty, of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice C. H. Phelips deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Littlejohn is removed from the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry to the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, from the 1st Proximo.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters on the River, 6th Sept. 1823.

No. 2986. GENERAL ORDERS.

The leave granted by Major General Thomas, commanding at Cawnpore, to Ensign C. S. Jones, 59th Regiment, to proceed to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, is confirmed; and that Officer has leave to be absent from his Corps for 3 Months, on or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for permission to proceed to Europe.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Tritton, 11th Dragoons, in General Orders, No. 2982, of the 28th ultimo, for 8 Months is at the request of that Officer limited to 3 Months from the 1st of October next, with permission to visit Cawnpore on urgent Private affairs.

Brevet Colonel Edwards, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, has leave to be absent from his Corps for 8 Months from the 1st October next, with permission to proceed to Calcutta and eventually to Bombay, for the benefit of his health.

The permission granted by Major General Dalzell, Commanding Presidency Division, to Lieutenant and Adjutant Butcher, of the 11th Dragoons, to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for 2 years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

The Leaves granted by their Excellencies General Sir A. Campbell, and Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir C. Colville, to the following Officers, are confirmed :

1st Foot,—Lieutenant Babington, date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

20th Foot,—Lieutenant Oakely, date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

41st Foot,—Captain O'Reily, date of Embarkation, for three months to Sea, for the benefit of his health.

67th Foot,—Lieutenant Colonel Macay, date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-quarters, on the River, 7th Sept. 1823.

No. 2987. GENERAL ORDERS.

In continuation of General Orders, No. 2971 of the 24th July last, and No. 2985 of the 4th Instant, Captain Bishopp of the 14th Regiment, and Lieutenant Hartfort, 59th Regiment, are appointed to do duty with the Invalids and Service-expired Men of His Majesty's Service of the approaching Season while in Fort William, and to proceed with them to England on board such Ships as may be appropriated by Government for their conveyance.

The above Officers will accordingly repair to Fort William with convenient expedition, and report their arrival to Major General Dalzell, Commanding the Presidency Division.

The Senior Officer Commanding on Board each Ship, upon arrival at a British Port, will report the same to the Officer Commanding at such Port, and will transmit a Return of the Men under his charge to the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse Guards, in which any Casualties or alterations that may have occurred during the voyage, are to be accounted for.

The Brigade Major to the King's Troops at Fort William, will as usual, be particular in handing over the Discharges and every other requisite Document, connected with the Invalids, to the Officers concerned.

On the day of departure, the Brigade Major will forward Embarkation Returns to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

SEPTEMBER 25.

Yesterday's Report announced the arrival of the *Georgiana*, Captain ROGERS, from Penang and Madras.

Yesterday was a wet comfortless day, but since half past 8 o'clock last night, it has been raining heavily without a moment's intermission. Whatever effects this state of weather must have on the prospects of the agriculturists, it appears as yet to agree with the human constitution as far as mere health goes, since Calcutta is decidedly more healthy at present than it was last season. It is nevertheless highly uncomfortable—we had almost said preposterous—weather.

THE THEATRE.

It is a pity that the days are gone by when a person on *wishing* for any thing, beheld a long-nosed peak-chinned mother goose-like fairy standing at his elbow, ready to execute his wishes. Were those past days the present, we should have wished among other wishes yesterday, that the weather had not taken it into its head to be so abominably rainy as it was, and we regret to say continues to be. We could have wished this particularly for the sake of "amateurs and actors" and "lovers of the Drama," and all who sat beneath the classic roof of our Chowringhee Drury. It is all nonsense to contend against the humiliating fact, for so it is that we are mere creatures of the weather. The present weather is stupifying, muddyfying, and not at all edifying. It is nebulous, pluvious, and most somniferous—in short, we can think of no dismal *ous*, but this weather merits its application. Sir RICHARD BLACKMORE, the most heavy rumbling jog trot poet that ever existed, must have written his creeping Alexandrines in such

[illegible] and battle-
[illegible] influence.
It [illegible] creatures
without [illegible]
There [illegible]
on one [illegible] damp, and [illegible] weather. Most truly do they look like "statues upon monuments," but they do not smile. The only beings that seem well to enjoy themselves are ducks, dogs, and lieges palaskeen bearers. As for the remainder of the human species, and the inferior animals, they labor under the lethargic influence of the rainy demon. How then could it be expected that this play house last evening should be exempted from that which pervades universal nature. Yes, "The Mighty Mother," as Pope calls Dulness, appeared to wave "her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world." We are not sure but we ought to have inserted "muttering" instead of "slumbering" words; for such a whispering, chattering, fittering audience, it has not been our pleasure hitherto ever to have formed a part of. Considering the state of the weather then, we were rather agreeably disappointed to see such a full house. The public in fact make it a "point of honor" to encourage the Drama, in spite of rain and ennui.

First acts in most things are heavy things. Even in the Drama of life, the *first* act is vastly disagreeable. One experiences somewhat of the same sensations towards a first act, that one does with a new acquaintance. There is an *effort* in rousing the attention—the conversation languishes—and people stare sideways at each other, wishing the *bore* of the interview over. We rallied exceedingly when the first act of the *Point of Honor* terminated, and brought us to the second under an improved acquaintanceship with the characters, terminating in the most friendly interest for them in the third and last. Let it not be inferred from this that the first act had not some brilliant points to set it off. Indeed a lively and natural volatility gave it [illegible]. How could *Durimel* expect that [illegible] should feel interested in him, [illegible] as he was in the first act? A snuff [illegible] rusty coat, shabby dark pantaloons, [illegible] Russian boots for a young [illegible] hero and a soldier—Oh [illegible], Durimel, wherefore didst thou thus [illegible] externals! The morality of [illegible] is a subject on which volumes might [illegible]. Who could look at [illegible] and not giggle, [illegible] before his father's [illegible] like a bare kneed [illegible] the "dread thing" in its [illegible] beggared, [illegible] scarecrow, like a modern Hussar? The massive Durimel appeared in the part of the French Soldier, he laid hold of the moral sentiment in the audience, which his former disguise had chased away. He created a powerful interest that never quitted him afterwards, and grew more intense, until he was blind-folded near that coffin, into which with breathless expectation, we expected to see him fall under the murderous volley of his former comrades. He really looked the character after the change of dress to which we alluded, and in the extremely pathetic interview with his father in the prison and at the Death parade, did it eminent justice. The veteran St. Franc could not have a more perfect representative than the part had. It was a very finely sustained chastened down performance, full of paternal dignity. The moving parts told extremely well, particularly in the last scene, when he rushed in the desperation of parental agony between his son and the levelled pieces of the soldiers.

Valcour in the earlier scenes where buoyancy and volatile humour were called for, was excellent—but in the sentimental parts it was apparent that his genius felt under restraint. *Sternberg* was as attractive as such a part could be. The first officer was very correctly supported.

Mrs. Melfort has but a second rate interest in the piece,—and that second rate interest was respectably enough sustained. She was dressed with propriety. We must hint to her, that dignified remonstrance must not degenerate into scolding energy. *Bertha*, under different circumstances, would have been more unanimously and unequivocally appreciated. As it was, the house was dull, and heavy and yawning. The weather, as we have hinted had damped the finer sensibilities of the heart, and blunted the edge of dramatic relish. *Bertha*, accordingly produced not that general pathetic effect that otherwise she might have done. Somehow or other her dress was defective. We cannot tell how, but so it struck us. There was some defective *jai ne sce quoi*, as there was in the mode of setting off the face with that supplemental bloom which the stage requires. In some of the touching parts she was highly meritorious; and this remark applies to almost the whole of the prison scene, from the moment of her awaking from a disturbed dream, to the departure of *Durimel*. But—to *faint* well, requires peculiar qualifications. The least verging from a certain waving line of fragile relaxation endangers the tragic effect. From the sublime to the ridiculous is but a

step, and as fainting and shrieking are the sublime of female tragedy, no Tragedian can succeed well who is not quite perfect in both. Not that we would insinuate that Bertha did not faint well and shriek well, we cannot deny but she did, though we do think the effect might have been greater. As much depends almost upon the faintee as upon the faintee,—if the faintee seize the faintee too abruptly, the effect is apt to become perilously ludicrous. It is the same if the faintee hold the faintee too high or too low. In short, we must have an essay on theatrical fainting, and we mean to consult some admirable adepts of our acquaintance upon the subject. Fainting, standing, is always dangerous, unless the heroine measure her length upon the floor, which we hold to be the very climax of the art. Fainting on a sofa is comparatively easy. Fainting into the arms of a weak female attendant is very perilous, as the latter is apt to stagger backwards, and the line of fainting beauty is accordingly lost. The sublimest specimen of falling into insensibility we ever beheld, was the great JOHN KEMBLE's fall in the last scene of *Coriolanus*. The first time we saw him in it, he was (as some of our readers may remember) standing with that air of god-like grandeur which distinguished him, among the Volsces. Then upon their stabbing him while standing thus with his full face to the audience, he fell backwards upon the stage. The effect was indescribably grand and terrible. It was like the fall of a towering precipice into the sea. Latterly as he became more feeble, he fell into the arms of those about him, and though a portion of the terrible effect might thus have been lost, the grandeur was preserved in its full force. Again recurring to the execution scene of the *Point of Honor* as acted last night, we cannot but give it the tribute of our warmest approbation. The fine old Chevalier St. Franc rushing between his son and the soldiers, and falling into a fit of hysterical insensibility, was one of the most powerful pieces of acting we have ever seen. The procession of the soldiers was extremely well managed, but why have the halberts at all, since Dummel was not fastened to them? Perhaps the dread solemnity of the scene might have been increased by marching the coffin before the victim, as in real military executions.

Of "*Amateurs and Actors*" we have little to say,—for a good reason—because we heard but little of it. The rain at the commencement of it, began to fall in more violent torrents than before, so that with the whispering of many of the audience within, the general heaviness of all, the loud pattering of the rain without, and the still louder chattering of coachmen and bearers in the midst of the [illegible] sex to impossible [illegible] from flagging. "[illegible]" is quite a gilded pill [illegible] ing of heads and pinions and [illegible] bits of ludicrousness, all [illegible] in a pleasant way enough. We were amused we knew not how and laughed we knew not wherefore. We have no [illegible] at all to find. Every one acquitted himself or herself capitally. *Geoffry Muffincap* was a masterly metamorphosis. The amateur who had the part seemed to have lost his own individuality entirely, and to have by a most able metempsychosis, identified himself for the evening with that strange apparition which quaintly crawling about never laughed itself, though it made others hold their sides. It was queer phlegm, gawkish simplicity and imperturbable oddness personified. *Geoffry Muffincap* is a kind of Dumbiedykes or Domini Sampson of a lower order. The performance ranks in the same scale of excellence that the "Nicholas Twill" of a well remembered amateur, now unfortunately absent, did. The audience in *encoring* his song acted upon the impulse of an instant. A moment's consideration would have placed the impropriety of such an encore in its proper light. The amateur in condescending good humouredly to gratify the encorers, acted as we expected he would—but still we deprecate encores of this kind. They are, to be sure, flattering marks of the comic power of a favorite amateur, but then is it not pushing his good nature and urbanity a little too far? *Mr. M. O. P. Bustle* was admirable. His dress and address were inimitably suitable to the character. The scene of equivoque between himself and *Elderberry* was exquisitely laughable. *Wing* could not be better. It was a most capital *beau ideal* of a ranting vagrant votary of Thespis. The same observation applies to his erratic partner *Mrs. Mary Generil*. She got through her part with the greatest possible spirit and comic humour. The scenes between herself and *Wing* were irresistibly ludicrous. *Elderberry* was in the best possible hands, and bustled about very amusingly. *David Dulcet, Esquire*, and his eloping spouse *Miss Mary Hardacre*, were very deservedly applauded. Perhaps *David Dulcet* and *Wing* ought to have exchanged parts, on account of the bits of songs with which *Dulcet* intersperses the dialogue, and which would have come more home from the other. Elderberry *sang*, or rather howled up into a corner by the vocal powers of "*Cupid*" singing Wing, was one of the most laughable scenes of the piece.

In going out of the house, we could not help recurring to our wishes, and wishing over again, for the hundredth time, that

there were a Saloon or a lobby adjoining the Theatre for the accommodation of the audience, and that the facility of calling up the coaches could be increased. Facility did we say? It is with feelings of annoyance and difficulty that one must stand shivering in a cold stair case for half an hour before being able to get away. This may, and ought to be, remedied.

The Theatre opens again on Friday week with the favorite Comedy of "*She stoops to Conquer.*" The parts will be uncommonly strongly cast, and the *Geoffrey Muffincap* of last evening, we are sorry to say, will take his farewell of the Chowringhee Boards in the character of *Tony Lumpkin.*

LOSS OF THE SHIP ATLAS.

The ship *Atlas*, whilst at anchor on the 21st instant, off Hogg river on her way to town, in one of those sudden flurries so common in the freshes during the springs, took a violent sheer, when the chain cable by which she rode, suddenly checking her, occasioned her to forge a head, and bring it under the forefoot, (that is under the forepart of the vessel's bottom) by which her stem was nearly rung off, and she sprang so dangerous a leak, that the pilot, in order to save the lives, was forced to run her ashore in the creek, where she now lays with the water up to the hatches of the lower deck. This is not the first accident of this kind produced by a similar cause; the fact is, that however superior chain cables may be to those made of hemp, in road steads and in rivers where the tides are not very rapid, it is the opinion of many nautical men, that the use of them in this river during the freshes, is constantly attended with danger. In the present instance, had the cable been hemp or coir instead of a chain, it is more than probable that the *Atlas* would not have been lost, for the smoothness of surface of the former would not admit of its grasping the vessel's bottom long enough to have occasioned serious injury; whereas the hollows between the links of the chain admit the edges of the ship's keel, and when pressed by her weight, they grasp it with what seamen call a dead nip, from which the vessel is not extricated until seriously damaged. The *Jonathan* Liverpool ship, was lost in the same manner, and about three years ago, a cotton-loaded ship, was forced by a similar accident to unload and go into dock. She was saved only by the most extraordinary exertions of the crew, in lightening her, a large portion of her cargo was damaged, and her voyage broke up. This should certainly be looked to, and the underwriters would do well, we think, to call a meeting of competent persons, to decide how far the use of chain cables in the Hoogly during the freshes is consistent with the safety of the vessels they insure.

The Ship *Ogle Castle* which, our readers will remember was obliged to put back in a leaky state sometime ago, is now in Mr. Brightman's Dock, at Howrah; a considerable part of the cargo has been taken out of her, but as yet no leak has been discovered: and it is apprehended, that it will be necessary at last, to strip the whole of her bottom for examination. If this should really be the case, it will, we fear, be a serious source of detention to that vessel, it is to be hoped, however, that the leak may yet be got at, without having recourse to this last measure; and that she will soon be in her own element again. The ship *King George the Fourth*, of which mention was made in our pages a few days back, has already had most of her damages repaired, and will be out of dock in a day or two.

PRESERVATION OF LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of the Journal

SIR,—When we consider the ravages that are made in libraries by insects, in this country especially, it behoves us to seek for some remedy that may tend to put a stop to this evil.

Books are bound in Calcutta, by several persons who warrant that they will never be subject to the attacks of the worm—as far as my experience goes, this is correct, as regards the binding, but I am not so certain the that pages themselves escape.

A correspondent in the *Technical Repository* proposes, that paper-makers should mix a certain quantity of corrosive sublimate with the pulp of which the paper is composed, and that the book-binders should boil it with the glue, and paste which are used in binding the books. I am afraid that this practice however individually beneficial, would be generally dangerous in the extreme—as far as regards mixing the sublimate with the pulp of the paper. We must all recollect, that at school, paper is frequently chewed by the children for the purpose of play, and I need say no more, to point out the danger of their being poisoned. In regard to using the sublimate for mixing with the paste for binding, the same objection does not exist: the leather prepared for book-binding might be advantageously steeped in a solution of corrosive sublimate, which would effectually prevent any attack on the cover, and a small quantity of the same mixed with the colour for the edging would also preserve that part. Books bound without any precautio-

nary measures being taken for their preservation, might also be saved from the attack of insects, by hanging behind the shelves of libraries a few small bags filled with camphor, or spunges dipped in spirits of turpentine. Should you think these remarks of value to any of your subscribers, you will oblige me by inserting them in the pages of the Journal.

I am, Sir, Your's

BIBLIOPHILOS.

MADRAS :—SEPTEMBER 8, 1823.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship *Lady Campbell* from *L'Orient* the 1st, and Madeira the 19th of May—last from the Cape, which she left on the 4th ultimo.

PASSENGERS.

For Madras: Lady Pritzler; Mrs. Welland, Mrs. Walker and Child, 2 Misses Pritzler, 2 Misses Vaughan, Miss Crowe Major Genl Sir T. Pritzler; Col Walker, 54th Regt., Dr. Power, M. E., Capt Jones, 89th Regt.; Captain Wetherall, 11th Dragoons; Lieut. Welland, M. N. I., Cornet Cunningham, 13th Drags.: Mr Wall, Mr. Varlo, 59th Foot, Mr. Hade, 54th Foot, Doctor Ward; Messrs. George Moore, W. Clay, Bower, C Moore, R. Walker, Wynte, and Barnard Cadets.—*To Calcutta:* Mrs. Stehelin; Miss Calterthwaite, Lieut. Stehelin, 13th Light Infantry; Doctor Mouat, 13th Light Infantry: Messrs. C. Dixon, Ryons, and Renaigh, Cadets.—*Landed at the Cape.*—Mrs. Colebrooke and Child, Major Colebrooke; J. T. Bigge, Esq.; and John Gregory, Esq.—*From the Cape of Good Hope:* Captains M'Kenzie and Moore, 13th Drags.

BOMBAY :—SEPTEMBER 3, 1823.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE. Horse of great promise belonging to a Gentleman in Surat, died suddenly a few days ago. On dissection the following remarkable phenomenon was observed. Spleen upwards of Eleven feet and a half in circumference and weighing at least Ninty pounds Avoirdupois. For the information of those ignorant of the natural size of this, generally considered, unimportant organ, it may be necessary to observe, that, under ordinarry circumstances, its circumference seldom exceeds Sixteen Inches.

SEPTEMBER 29.

As the rains may now be said to be on their *last legs*, and as the play will be performed in the month of October, we may fairly anticipate a cool and even dry evening on Friday next to witness the performance of "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER" at our Chowringhee Drury. We therefore most strongly recommend the laughter loving public to cheer the efforts of our Amateurs by an overflowing attendance on the occasion. We have already intimated that it is to be the last appearance of a favorite and esteemed Amateur who is about to depart for Europe.

We have very great pleasure in announcing to our readers and the public in general that the Right Honorable the Governor General and the Lady AMHERST have signified their intention of honoring the Chowringhee Theatre with their presence on Friday evening.

One word respecting the Comedy of "She stoops to Conquer." Mrs. INCHBALD has observed, that "although some of the incidents are improbable, there is not one character in the piece which is not perfectly in nature."

Respecting Mrs. INCHBALD's charge against this Comedy, of *impossibility* in which she appears to allude to the circumstance of a gentleman mistaking a private family mansion for an inn, we cannot agree in opinion with her. Mrs. INCHBALD, we presume, could have seen very little of inns in the course of her life, and could have been therefore little aware of the blunders that travellers may be liable to. Be that however as it may, it was probably not known to Mrs. INCHBALD at the time she wrote her remarks, that this mistake did actually happen to GOLDSMITH himself, and that the incident supplied him with the plot of the present comedy. We have also some reason to decide upon the probability or improbability of such a mistake, since we happened once of a time to fall into such a one ourselves, much to our own confusion, and the good-natured amusement of the other party.

The dramatis personæ on Friday will take in the whole *comic* strength, the entire vis comica of our Chowringhee Drury, whether applying the term to their numbers or talents. On Thursday we hope to be enabled to furnish our readers with a full and correct cast of the excellent entertainment under consideration; and as a further inducement to them to give their attendance, we beg to remind the public, that after Friday the Theatre will be closed for some time, in consequence of the Doorgah Poojah holidays—after which a longer delay may be presumed, for the purpose of re-collecting the Corps Dramatique.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—The kind and flattering reception which my former letters, descriptive of Jypoor, Ajmere, &c. &c. met with, encourages me to resume my pen for the purpose of communicating to you the few remarks which I made on my route to Agra, after quitting the Jypore territories, and should you think them sufficiently interesting to merit a place in your highly entertaining paper, now that the particulars of the late European intelligence have met with insertion, they are very much at your service.

The fourth day after leaving Jypoor I encamped at the foot of a range of hills close to a Pass near the village of Bahtree distant from the capital 66 miles, as near as I could ascertain. Scarcely had I proceeded a coss on the following morning, when the evident improvement in the appearance of the country convinced me of the proximity of the Bhurtpore country, the boundaries of which I soon passed. The territories of the Rajas of Jypoor and Bhurtpore are separated by successive ranges of precisely the same description of hills which I have already had occasion so frequently to mention, on my prospect of getting rid of which, I assure you I heartily congratulated myself. After crossing the Pass in the last range, I found myself in Bhurtpore, and the change was certainly most gratifying,—instantaneously, as if by magic, the vast, uncultivated plains of Rajpootana vanished, and gave place to numerous beautiful mangoe topes, and a most extensive and luxuriant cultivation. Of the extent of the province of Bhurtpore, I can by no means speak confidently, but as to its breadth I take to be about 60 miles and its length I should imagine, cannot be more. It is a level country, possessed of a fine soil with abundance of water, and apparently every requisite to ensure the prosperity of agriculture, which is evidently the chief and favorite employment of the inhabitants, no manufactures of any consequence existing, or being desired. If the extent and luxuriance of the cultivation may be considered as any signs of the prosperity and happiness of the people, which with any sort of justice and liberty, they certainly must be, Bhurtpore may be reckoned amongst the most thriving provinces in India—certainly far beyond any I have seen. Every description of grain peculiar to the Upper Provinces appeared to flourish, and great quantities of corn which are grown in excess to the consumption of the country, must be exported. The villages are numerous, and in their appearance indicative of the wealth of the people, many of them being chiefly pucka, and almost all strongly fortified, amongst those which have the credit of being particularly impenetrable, is Ware, a considerable town, all the approaches to which are carefully guarded to prevent a European even getting a sight of the fortifications, of which they are very jealous. To my knowledge there is no place of any great celebrity, except the capital, and that I unfortunately did not see, altho' I passed within a very few miles of it; but I heard from an Officer, who remained there several days, that great additions had been made to the fortifications on European plans, and that there was nothing curious or entertaining to attract the attention of a traveller. In person the inhabitants of Bhurtpore are tall and robust, courage is a virtue highly regarded, and very generally possessed by them, but generosity and hospitality are little known, and less practised. In every town or village through which I passed, I was subjected to taunts and mortifications, which I could ill brook; and more than once was I obliged to turn a deaf ear and affect a comfortable ignorance of insults, which had I appeared to notice I must have punished. The most exorbitant prices were demanded for every necessary of life, and double, treble and quadrupled rates were universally insisted on, these impositions they were not backward in supporting by force, and on one occasion at a village called Goordah, when I expressed a determination of resisting them, and only paying what they allowed to be the usual prices, a body of Jagers, headed by an insolent rascal, calling himself a Sepoy of the Raja, coolly told me that my baggage was in their power, but that was all bravado, for when I gave orders, and made preparations for resisting the attack, they thought it most advisable to reflect a little, as I convinced them they would meet with a pretty warm reception.

Like their neighbours in Jypoor, the Bhurtporeans are constantly armed, and seem to pay very little regard to the preservation of human life, which is wantonly sacrificed in their almost daily quarrels and feuds on the slightest provocation. From the observations which I have made, I am firmly convinced that a European in the least degree, even unwittingly interfering with their prejudices, entering into, or in any way laying himself open to a quarrel, would run the greatest risk of being murdered. I should not forget, while on this subject, to mention, that they have the greatest veneration for the peacock, and that the wanton destruction of one would place the life of the offender in imminent peril. In addition to my other annoyances in marching through this inhospitable province, that of being half starved, was added; it was not always that I could procure a little wood and milk, which were all that I required for myself, at any prices from the obstinacy and insolence of its inhabitants,

who you will easily guess are no great favorites of mine. Like the Rajpoots, they are experienced horsemen, although I imagine somewhat inferior to them, their management of their steeds, use of their swords and spears, are well worthy of imitation. The sharpness of their bits enables them to turn and manœuvre the horses as they please; and their feats, when mounted, give them, *single handed*, a decided superiority over the troopers of our cavalry. The soil of Burtpore is rich, and very favorable to cultivation, and the climate is temperate and healthy, so that under a mild and beneficent Government, its inhabitants ought to be as prosperous and happy as those of any part of India. Futtipor Sykra, about 24 miles from Agra is the commencement of the British territories, this was formerly a city holding a high place amongst the first class of native towns, but now gone to decay, reduced to ruins. Agra, still a considerable Mussulman city, was in former times one of the most opulent and magnificent places in Hindoostan, and celebrated as the ordinary residence of the Emperors of Hindoostan. Its original extent must have been very great, the ruins and remains of the present town covering many acres of ground—but the modern city is in comparison insignificant with its narrow dirty streets and small miserable and mean houses. The fort, which was surrendered to us in 1803 or 1804, is built of a red stone peculiar to Agra, and as with the improvements and additions, which have been made to it since its capture, sufficiently strong to resist the attack of any Native or European power without a regular siege. It is situated on the banks of the Jumna, and is surrounded by a ditch capable of itself of putting an effectual stop to hostile approach. This fort from its strength and situation is an excellent depôt for all the military stores, guns, &c. &c. required for the troops employed in that quarter. A description of the Tauj would of itself require a volume, and to give an adequate idea of it would be far beyond my ability, suffice it then to say, that however high an opinion description may have given you of its elegance and really magical splendour, it would prove, on examination, far below the reality. In Agra and its vicinity are other splendid buildings,—in particular at Secundra, 5 miles distant, the Mausoleum of the Emperor Acber, and in the fort the Motee Musgid is allowed by many to exceed in beauty even the Tauj itself. So very general an account of such buildings perhaps you will think a fault; but I believe the majority of your readers who have not seen them, will have read descriptions of them much more interesting and correct than I can give; besides I have already written more than I am justified in supposing you will be able to insert. At the fort ghaut is the famous gun captured with the fort; its size and excessive weight have hitherto prevented its being transported to Calcutta, for the purpose of being sent, as I understood, to England. An unsuccessful attempt was once, I believe, made to put it on board a boat, since when it has remained in its present position. The exact size of this monstrous piece of artillery, I regret that I did not ascertain, but as far as I recollect it was about 4 feet in diameter; but doubtless, should you desire it,* some of your correspondents at the place will furnish you with the measurement. The Natives assert that there are considerable quantities of the precious metals in it, and that its value is several lacs of rupees, one lac has, it is said, been offered to Government for it.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A TRAVELLER AND SUBSCRIBER

Barrackpoor, Sept. 26, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE

SIR,—The non-existence of some regulations to prevent the insolence of the Teeka Bearers in this extensive city, is an evil universally felt, and certainly much to be regretted. The numberless complaints which have been made against the improper conduct and rapacity of this class of people are certainly deserving of some attention, but I do not find that the inconvenience is at all remedied. Not keeping in my service a complete set of bearers, and wishing to proceed to Barrackpoor this day, I desired two or three teeka bearers to be procured for me in addition, but these independent gentlemen, I am told, will not come without receiving their pay in advance. Being in some respects a stranger to Calcutta, I know not how to account for such conduct. In the upper provinces, I am aware, it would be considered (and treated too) by the Europeans, as it *universally* is by the Natives, as unpardonable insolence and impertinence. By what law or justice, I should like to know, do these people presume to require their pay in advance? That there is none I am well convinced of, and should it be conceded to them, in what manner is it possible to enforce their performing their duty, if they feel inclined to abscond? For my own part I would with satisfaction walk to the place of my destination were it necessary, rather than allow myself to be so grossly insulted, and I shall be glad to find that a few more of your subscribers and correspondents will by my example

* We should feel obliged to any Correspondent at Agrah who would do so.—ED.

prove themselves equally independent. In that land of Liberty, Old England, the hackney coachmen are by no means at liberty to engage their coaches or not as they please, a refusal to take a passenger would inevitably subject them to a prosecution—and why in the name of common sense should not tecka bearers be liable to the same obligation on receiving a fair and specified hire? which, by the bye is in Calcutta at present, considerably more than it ought to be. These people up the country, (where their food is much dearer) only having 2½ or at most 3, instead of 4 annas a day.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A TRAVELLER.

Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1823. 9 P. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR.—In a notice to Correspondents in the *Calcutta Journal* of the 1st Sept. is the following —

"We have received a letter signed CARYOPHYLLUS, in defence of the *Quarterly Review*, of Crawfurd's Indian Archipelago. As the writer admits, that he never read the work reviewed, he is hardly entitled to obtrude his opinion on the public, and as his partiality towards the Reviewer is so strong as to lead him to deny that he has been guilty in any due instance, of the least degree of garbling, misrepresentation, unfairness, or error, of any description whatever he appears disqualified for the office of Umpire which he has undertaken." With this letter, the letter alluded to was be put into your hands, and I trust you will see the Caryophyllus has not obtruded his opinion of Mr Crawfurd's work upon the public more than in defending the Reviewer of it in the Quarterly from the accusations brought against him in the Journal was justifiable. The Editor of the Journal is incorrect in saying, that Caryophyllus has undertaken the office of Umpire—he undertook to expose several unjust charges brought against Sir Stamford Raffles by a writer under the signature of Caius—he thought he had succeeded in doing so, and sent his letter to the Journal, because Caius' letter had appeared in it—and he had not known that letter was ever rejected by the Editor of the Journal on such pleas as he has now made all off. The charge of partiality may be met by a retort, for it does not appear impartial to admit serious accusations against an individual designated by name, and to refuse insertion to replies made to them. The only ground that I should have thought a proper one for rejecting such, would be their inutility to the accused party or their intemperance; but the Editor does not say that the letter is rejected on either of these accounts. He does not even say that the arguments are inconclusive. After the passage I have already quoted, the Editor says—"Caryophyllus moreover judging from some hints in his letter seems to be an enemy to Colonization." Caryophyllus has kept no copy of his letter, but he thinks this will not appear from it. He quotes a passage (from the letter of Caius) attributed to Mr. Crawfurd for the purpose of ridiculing it, not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on Colonization The Editor ends his note by giving as a touch-stone to discover the friends of good government, which, if not a good touch-stone, is a monstrous good joke. Let us see how he does this—"Now we hold that question (Colonization) to be the touch-stone of the soundness of views of all men regarding India," and afterwards—"We grant, that the word Whig, is as applicable to the politics of this country as to those of England or North America, and considering it being interpreted to signify a friend to good government, we included all the friends to Colonization under the generic designation of Indian Whigs, and reject all its enemies as Indian Tories" A friend to Colonization is an Indian Whig—an Indian Whig is a friend to good government. He rejects all its enemies as Indian Tories. Does he mean to say that all who think unfavorably of the project of Colonization are enemies to good government? It appears reasonable to allow the friends of Colonization credit for sincerity, but it is too much when they assume either all the ability or all the honesty that has been brought to the question to themselves. The *Calcutta Journal* has long boasted of being open to fair controversy, and it is obvious therefore, that its columns ought not to be shut against any man on account of his opinions on any given question when he comes forward to vindicate the character of a person accused in them, and I am anxious that you, Sir, should consider the serious nature of the charges made against Sir Stamford Raffles before you reject my communication commenting upon them. The day's paper in which they appear I cannot tell you, but I find from the same paper in which the Editor's note above referred to, is contained that it is to be found in the 4th Volume of the Journal at page 497

Your's,

C.

CRAWFURD'S INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

SIR,—In recommending to the attention of your readers the letter of CAIUS in your Journal of the 6th instant, professing to

criticise the article of the *Quarterly Review* on Mr. Crawfurd's Indian Archipelago —you are pleased to observe, "that in this case the politics of the Tory have evidently poisoned the judgment of the critic." Now, if by this you mean that the rules of fair criticism were transgressed towards Mr. Crawfurd, I totally disagree with you I do not think I ever saw a fairer article or one displaying a better knowledge of the subjects of which it treats. I beg to offer you a few remarks on the letter of Caius, which attempts to stigmatize

In the first place as Sir Stamford Raffles is only supposed to be the author of it, I think his name ought not to have been made so free with, nor ought he to have been hastily accused of "garbling" and of "breaking the connexion of an adversary's text and severing a sentence member from member" for the purpose of misrepresenting his opinions. Having said this much, I shall now remark upon such passages of Caius' letter, as he seems to think bear hardest on the Reviewer. Caius remarks that a few incidental errors are balmed upon the reader as "specimens of the general tone and spirit of the work," which words he quotes from the Reviewer, and it might be thought that in the Review they applied to the incidental errors which Caius admits, but such is not the case. The Reviewer having ably exposed the absurdity of Mr. Crawfurd's suppositions respecting the Great Polynesian nation and language, and his theory of alphabets, has these words, before he proceeds to point out "incidental errors." "Having been led to extend our remarks on this portion of the work to a greater length than we intended, we cannot trust ourselves to go into an examination of the various subjects which are treated of in the same summary manner, but the general tone and spirit of the work may be pretty correctly estimated from the specimens we have afforded. Its principal defect is that which we have already pointed out as the prevailing foible of the age—namely, a rage for generalizing on partial and insufficient data, and the substitution of bold speculation for the patient investigation of facts."

We are favored by Caius with a very new, if not a very imposing way of judging of the value of Mr. Crawfurd's work. He supposes that 17 pages would contain all the erroneous matter that has been commented upon, and therefore as the book contains 1617 pages, that 1600 pages of information and speculation would remain, and these 1600 pages too, perfect, that no mistake could be exposed in them by the Reviewer. We are told how many chapters are *damaged*, but not the length of these chapters, nor what remains of them in respectable condition. But I fear we are not fairly dealt with here. Is it possible that 17 pages can contain all Mr. C. has written on the aboriginal inhabitants of the Archipelago, the Great Polynesian nation, the origin of nations, the mode of writing alphabets, the happy situation of Banca and its advantages, his account of the cultivation of spices in Sumatra, and his mistakes concerning the clove and nutmeg? No, no, 17 pages might hold a great deal of nonsense, but not all this. The Reviewer says—"Thus in describing the saqueras, several pages are verbatim translated from Rumphius' vol. V, page 59, &c. without any acknowledgement of the source, although an extract from a different part of the same work is annexed in a note, as Rumphius's account of the tree. He thinks the author should have been more particular in distinguishing what is borrowed from what is original, and adds—"The same observation might be extended to all that relates to the vegetable productions, which occupies so large a portion of the work and which consists almost entirely of translations (not always accurate) from Rumphius, with occasionally some alteration in the expression, and very little new matter: the whole of the native names are likewise taken from the Herbarium Amboinease, exactly as they are given, and seldom altered from the Dutch orthography." Caius thinks that the references to and quotations from Rumphius are so frequent that Mr. C is to be traced in what he has borrowed of his descriptions, and therefore that he did not intend the whole should pass for his own The Reviewer seeing that much is taken while very little is acknowledged, thinks differently. Caius says, that the Reviewer does not venture to shew that the applause bestowed upon the Spaniards was unfounded, but we can do this by quoting one sentence he has himself given us from Mr. C —"That the Chinese heartily and universally joined in the cause of the English, as might be expected from the cruelty and oppression with which the Spanish government had always treated them." With respect to the system established in Java within the Company's jurisdiction, Mr. Crawfurd could not now wish that the praise he has bestowed upon it had been withheld nor does the Reviewer, as Caius insinuates, make any unfair use of it, he does not persuade us that the same *course* was adopted at the Spice Islands, nor that the *course* adopted at Java was all that would satisfy Mr. Crawfurd; he merely shews that Mr Crawfurd admits that it did honor to the British name and character. Caius gives an exquisite quotation, shewing what would satisfy Mr. C.—"It need hardly be insisted, that the latter implies a right of private property in the soil so unjustly and absurdly with-held from our countrymen in India, for without it the settlers would be

no better than disreputable vagrants, having no *attachment* to the land, nor to the government that afforded them protection." Do the settlers at Sincapore come under this severe sentence? Are they disreputable vagrants, having no attachment to the land nor to the government that protects them? In bringing forward the next charge the accusation of garbling is repeated, but very unjustly. It may be true that the Reviewer has not quoted a whole sentence, but he has by no means perverted the meaning of Mr. Crawfurd. Mr. Crawfurd admits that the settlement of Penang was *made* "on principles of true wisdom and liberality," but according to your correspondent declares in the very same sentence that "it was formed chiefly by two private merchants, James Scott and Francis Light" and from this your correspondent would have us to believe that Mr. C. denies to the British authorities the merit of the principles upon which the settlement was formed, which would be making him more uncandid than he appears to be, as he must be aware that Penang (see Hamilton's Gazetteer) was granted to Capt. Light by the King of Queda, in 1785. "Captain Light transferred it to the East India Company, and was by them appointed first governor of the Island, where he arrived in Augt. 1786." Captain Light's having proceeded to Penang appointed governor, with the principles laid down for him on which he was to govern, has no claim to the merit of the principles on which the settlement was founded, unless it is proved that he suggested them. How well he carried them into effect is another question. Mr. James Scott, however, much by his enterprise he might have contributed to the rapid improvement of the Island is totally unconnected with the principles on which it was occupied.

If Mr. C. does not reprobate, he at least ridicules the idea of cultivating spices out of the Moluccas, on which head his error has been satisfactorily proved. The Reviewer alluding to a display of etemology on the part of Mr. Crawfurd, says—"When an author plays the critic in this style, he ought to be very sure of his facts if he would avoid ridicule; every one must know that the clove of commerce is in fact the flower before its complete expansion, and that the fruit is a different thing altogether, and entirely unknown as an article of commerce." Caius thinks a little more precision might have been used, and says—"It is *not* the half-expanded flower, but the *Calyx* or flower-cap gathered before the flower is unfolded." Now here too the Reviewer is right again, and Caius wrong, for the clove of commerce is the flower before its complete expansion, calyx, corolla and organs of generation; not the calyx alone as Caius asserts. Your correspondent falls into a very great mistake in supposing the modifications which our policy has undergone in the Eastern settlements was produced by Mr. Crawfurd's work. They had been carried as far as they are now before it was published, and long before it was received in India. Sincapore had been occupied on the most liberal principles nearly two years before. To Sir Stamford Raffles these favorable changes are mainly owing, though to Lord Hastings much is due from his having enabled Sir Stamford to carry his views into effect. I have made these remarks on your correspondent's letter, under the disadvantages of not having Mr. Crawfurd's work and never having read it. I have seen it, but I found it so insupportably dull that I soon laid it aside. I believe I was unfortunate enough to begin at the Polynesian part of it. All I now remember is, that it gave me a great curiosity to read Marsden's Sumatra, which seemed to have been very freely made use of, and the extracts from which appeared very superior indeed to the orinigal part of the work of 1617 pages. Having no desire, however, to become notorious from the number of my pages,

I remain, your's,
CARYOPHYLLUS.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

SONG

Sung by JAMES GLENCAIRN BURNS *at Nusseerabad on the 17th July last, at a party of Scotchmen assembled round a Bowl of Punch, which was made at Dumfries on the Anniversary of his Father's Birth-day,* 1823.

AIR—"*Willie brew'd a peck o' Maut.*"

Here are we met, my brither Scots,
Far, far frae hame ayont the sea,
But for ae night our weary lots
Shall a' I trow forgotten be.

Chorus.

See, Scotland's sel has fill'd the bowl
For us her exil'd bairns to pree,
Come then each hame devoted soul,
Fill up and quaff the barley bree.

Now bid your breasts wi' rapture thrill,
The dearest pledge on earth I'll gie
To Scotland's *Bonnie Lassies* fill,
And drain your glasses aff wi' me.

Chorus.

And here's to Scotland's *honest men*,
Leal-hearted may they ever be,
And deck'd wi' honors may ilk glen
Its hame-returning exiles see.

Chorus.

O send the sacred name along
The *Scottish Muse* wi' wood-notes wild
Long by her deep enchanting song
Be hame endear'd, far climes beguil'd.

Chorus.

In silence wi' devotion deep
To our immortal *Wallace* pree,
O sweetly may the Hero sleep,
Who died that Scotland might be free!

Chorus.

Auld Scotland hail!—we proudly rise
And raise the Crowning Cup to Thee,
May time still see you as he flies,
The Land of Song, Love, Liberty!

Chorus.

See Scotland's sel has fill'd the bowl
For us her exil'd Bairns to pree,
Come then each hame devoted soul,
Fill up, and quaff the barley bree.

Selma. OSCAR.

We always rejoice when we receive any thing from OSCAR's hand, and our best acknowledgements are due to him for his kind wishes expressed in the private note which accompanied the beautiful and appropriate Song composed for such a happy occasion, and sung by the son of Scotia's own Bard; a circumstance that will give it, we doubt not, additional interest in the minds of our readers.—ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

THE ANTICIPATIONS OF MEPHISTOPHELES.

"Come, sportive Muse, with plume satiric."
Rt. Hon. G. Canning.

"The people shall be FREE. Free by what means?"
Jeffrey.

"And patriot warmth the generous rage inspires,
And wakes, and points the destitory fires."—*Id.*

MY DEAR INDY,

Do not imagine I have forsaken thee—by no means—thou mayest rest assured that thou hast not a staunchier contributor than Mephistopheles. Let us have something light and funny.—What sayest thou to [illegible] nization, and a Parliament in Calcutta? [illegible] delightful! I confess the idea [illegible] mentarizing the Nilgherry Hills [illegible] original and *elevated* one; nevertheless [illegible] objectionable—let us therefore stick [illegible] cutta, and remember that, with a [illegible] ment there must be corresponding [illegible] in the manners and correlative [illegible] the people. A newspaper publi[illegible] an era as that which would emb[illegible] changes, would in all likelihood contain items of intelligence like the following:—

Yesterday His Grace the Duke of Budge Budge entertained a numerous party at his splendid residence in the Bortakonnah. Among the company we observed Sir Bowanny Sing, the Earl of Chingery, Viscount Halwaun, Gopee Mohun Choop, Esq M. P., Hingun Khan, Esq. M. P., the Misses Doss, and various other persons of distinction.

MASKED BALL.—Mrs Chillie, the lady of Kirkum Fuss Chillie, Esq M. P. had a masked fete on Friday night, at her spacious mansion, Chitpore street. The rooms were lighted up in the finest style, and a standing Supper, consisting of the most savory curries, with plenty of sherbet, dhye, ghee, and other delicacies, was laid out in the eastern balcony. There were some admirably supported characters. Mrs Chillie herself, in the part of an intriguing Ayah, was capital. Nothing could exceed the grace with which Miss Mootee Mullick glided about as a Nautch Girl. We particularly admired the exquisitely coquettish spirit with which she hid her face in her robe, while her ankle rings tinkled charmingly in time. Seebchurrun Doobee, Esq acted the part of a Sampwallah to the life. Sew Loll Sing, Esq. as a Kidmutgar seeking service, was nature itself. A person in the character of a Pulwaun or wrestler, puzzled the company for a long time; at length we found out that it was the gallant Colonel Paunchcowree. There were some amusing feats in juggling, and a katpootly exhibition seemed to afford much pleasure to the young ladies of the party. We heard the pawns very generally praised; indeed the same remark applies to every thing that was seen in the hospitable mansion.

POLICE.—Rustum Doss, Esq. was brought up on a charge of assaulting a chokeydar. It appears, that on the evening of Tuesday, Rustum Doss, Esq. Sewdoody Ghose, Esq., Lall Topee Dooby, Esq., and a few other *swells*, were returning at a late hour from the Shiphin Hotel, Mutchwa Bazar, where the *friends of freedom*, for the borough of Kidderpore it seems, had been carousing. Flushed with the juice of the grape, the young Corinthians commenced an attack upon the *Charley* in question, because he remonstrated against their making so much noise in the street at that late hour. The Charley, who had taken precious care of a little blood, which the fist of the defendant had elicited from his nose, produced it upon a handkerchief, which he had wrapped round his nob. The worthy magistrate advised the defendant to compromise the affair with the Charley, to which he swell agreed, thanking the worthy magistrate for his polite consideration.

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.—The first Subscription Ball of the season was held last evening at the Town Hall. Several quadrilles were danced, and among the [illegible] we observed the following ladies and [illegible] of distinction:—

[illegible] Chowdree,—Raja Sahman Sing,—Miss Mis[illegible] Mirza Jehangeer,—the Honble Miss [illegible]—Pooroo Scotty, Esq. M. P.—The Hon. [illegible] Dupe,—The Duke of Budge Budge,—[illegible] Chirp,—Shamree Bap-ri-pap, Esq. [illegible] the Duchess of Chass,—General Sir Sahob [illegible] M. P.—Lady Tobra Hoolla,—Lieutenant [illegible] Miss Phoolwaree,—The Honble Hingun [illegible] M. P.

[illegible] affair of honor was yesterday decided [illegible] tree, which has given rise to much

conversation in certain circles. The principals were Rajah Quooderut Pooh and Jutteah Pinico Prum, Esquire, of Alligator Lodge. The cause of quarrel is said to have been a fair young lady, whose name we do not consider it proper to mention at present. The Rajah was wounded in the arm on the second fire, upon which the seconds interfered, and the matter was made up for the present.

CRIM. CON.—The case of Seengh Seer *versus* Paggul, was decided on Wednesday in the Supreme Court. The prosecutor is a gentleman of distinguished worth and hospitality, who had invited the defendant General, Sir Seeboo Paggul, to pass a few weeks at his beautiful seat in the Sunderbunds. The lady is the daughter of the late Rajah Seulkum Sing, and sister to the present Rajah so well known at the South end of the town. We never heard a more glowing and feeling speech than was delivered on the occasion by Counsellor Hoolta Poolta, for the plaintiff. It drew tears from the eyes of a crowded Court. An old Sirdar blubbering in a corner, struck us as a fine illustration of the moving power of eloquence. We meant by the day after to-morrow to submit a full report of this speech to our readers. It unites Asiatic pulsour with European ratiocination. The Counsel for the defendant, Dalcheenee Cowmuddy, Esquire, seemed quite taken aback by it, and Counsellor Moorgee, who never loses an opportunity for cracking a joke, remarked that his brother Cowmuddy appeared rather *dum-coued*. Unwilling as we are to lay ourselves open to the charge of garbling such a speech—yet cannot we resist the temptation of quoting a portion of it. "No (said he) there was not "in the garden of life a sweeter flower than this, "but the defendant rifled it. Like a pestilent Simoom, he came and breathed death upon the "loveliest blossom of Ind. The serpent hath broke "into the nest of the Dove, and made it desolate. "The Rose is faded and the Nightingale weeps. "The Spider hath caught the fly of beautiful hue "and devoured it. Monster where were thy feelings? Wretch hadst thou no conscience! Alas, "I speak to the winds—the mischief is done—and "there is no reparation! Gentlemen of the Jury, "I come not here for reparation—reparation indeed! Talk of reparation to Abelard—talk "of reparation to Eloisa—talk of reparation "to the Sparrow when you have shot her "mate—talk of reparation to the poor Sow when "the shrieks of her young one writhing under the "knife of the butcher reach her ears—talk of reparation to the wretch who has left a moiety of his "body in the mouth of a Shark—talk of reparation "to a man impaled on the stake—nay talk of reparation to a Tattoo breathing his last in the harness of a Karanchy—talk of reparation to a man "when you have cut his head off, but mention not "the word in my hearing when I complain of the "most irreparable injury which the defendant has "inflicted on my most unfortunate client. Alas, "Gentlemen of the Jury, it is not for reparation "I come here,—for rupees, annas and pice can give "none, but they may mark your sense of the crime "of the defendant; they may clip the wings of splendid temptation; they may dilute the venom of his "wiles, but at any rate they will be a sacrifice on "the altar of Justice, and in the sacred name of Justice I call upon you to award heavy and exemplary damages. We must not allow this ferocious Alligator to prowl about in the creeks of society devouring our lambkins and gobbling our "fishes. If this moral Rhinoceros be permitted "to roam about unbitted, what is to become of us? "Bridle him, I entreat you, with an iron bridle, and "fetter him with the heaviest damages for his "treachery to friendship, and his atrocious breach "of the golden bond of connubial felicity."

MORAL MONSTER.—A "Moral Monster" was put to death on Monday at the Loll Bazar. The Sheriff of Calcutta directed the business. The Moral Monster was carried to the Loll Bazar in a cart, after which a rope being fastened to his neck, he was with much solemnity suspended in air until the perpetual motion of life ceased. This we think is a devilish hard case, and calls loudly for the interference of Parliament. The name of the moral monster was Achteen Chew, a Chinaman, the reason of depriving him of life so preposterously, was, because he had thought proper for certain pressing reasons to cut off his wife's head. We are come to a fine pass certainly, unless a man be permitted to shorten his own wife's stature without being brought into trouble for it.

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.—The Electors of the Borough of Durrumtollah have, we understand, presented Dumree Bap-re-bap, Esq. M. P. with a silver stew pan, as a mark of their cordial approbation of his Parliamentary conduct.

Thursday being the anniversary of the election of the Hon'ble Hingan Wah-wah, Member for Entally, the friends of that Gentleman, to the number of two hundred, commemorated the occasion by a dinner at the Guava Hotel, Wellington Square. The eatables and drinkables were excellent, and several loyal and constitutional toasts were drank. The friends of Mr. Wah-Wah have determined to solicit that gentleman to sit for his profile, which is to be placed in the Town Hall.

Mr. Golanm Hilsa, it is supposed, will succeed the late Alderman Guttlerice, in the ward of Colingah. Mr Hilsa's merits are well known to our readers, and we sincerely trust that this city is destined to have the benefit of his talents and his patriotism in its councils.

We hear that that delightful Poet Beitchoo Bulbul has a Poem in the press, the subject of which is to be "The Loves of the Devils." Report speaks favourably of the execution of the work, which we understand, is to be dedicated to a certain lady of literary celebrity in Nulpoker Lane.

"THE GREAT "UNKNOWN."—"*Gommerel of the Beak*" is one of the most powerful works that has appeared by the same author since the publication of "Haverly." Rumour attributes these works to Sew Loll Stot, Esq. of the Cossitollah. Be that as it may, the public may soon expect another literary treat from our "Unknown." It is to be entitled "SQUINTIN CURWARD." The scene is laid in Bengal, during the Souba-ship of the crafty, witty, politic, shrewd, and frequently cruel Jaffier Khan. A British Sailor boy, in the height of the rains, arrives at a deep nullah, on the opposite bank of which are two persons, an old and a young man. He halloos loudly, enquiring whether it is fordable, but receives no answer. "It is a spy from the English factory; "if he attempts to cross the nullah, he must be "diddled." "Then let him be diddled gossip, said "the elder personage, it may perchance save his "neck and feed the fishes." "I judge him by his

"*Topee*, said the other, to be a Feringhee, and "soonno, he halloos to know whether the water be "deep" "Let him sound it then," answered the other "But the Alligators with which the nullah "swarms may devour him," said the youngest person "We have no right to deprive them of a meal, "especially as they have had but short commons of "late," replied the elder. The youth apparently losing patience, had now plunged into the stream, and after narrowly escaping drowning, landed on the other side, just as the youngest of the strangers was proceeding down to his aid "You son of a gun," exclaimed the tar, "why did you not answer when I "called to you? Shiver my timbers, but I will "teach you the respect due to an Englishman in fu-"ture" This was accompanied by that significant flourish with his fists, called *squaring* His opponent seeing this, laid his hand on his dagger, but his more considerate comrade coming up, commanded him to forbear, and turning to the young man, told him he was a goose for plunging into the nullah when he might cross on a dinghy fifty yards below, and a violent inge e for quarrelling with one who was hastening to his assistance The young man hearing himself rebuked by a man of respectable appearance and advanced age lowered his fists, and said, he would be sorry if he had done them injustice, but howsomdever it appeared to him as if they had suffered him to expose the vessel of his life to peril for want of warning as to soundings, which could be the part neither of good Christians nor respectable tradespeople as they appeared to be. "For whom do you take us fair son?" said the elder stranger? "For lazy land lubbers certainly," said the youth—"but hold, you, master, may be a Bunneah or a Podar, and this man a Butcher or a leather tanner" "You have hit our capacities rarely," said the elder smiling, &c We have not been able to procure further extracts at present.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—SATURDAY.

The Earl of CHINGLEY presented a petition from the Dandies of the Hooghly, complaining that steam navigation had ruined their trade. Ordered to lie on the table

The DUKE of BUDGE BUDGE moved for a Committee of enquiry respecting the statue voted to the Marquis of Wellesly, when Governor General of India. (Hear, hear)

After some observations from Lord Doodlesack, the motion was negatived without a division

Lord NIMROOD presented a petition from the Hindoos of Chandny Choke, praying the House to pass an act empowering them to eat beef Ordered to lie on the table A similar petition was laid on the table from some Mussulmans of Patna, entreating to be allowed to eat ham—and drink wine. The Bishops gave it their cordial support.

The Marquis of CULUMBER presented a petition from the women, both Mussulman and Hindoo, of Behar, praying that every man should be limited in the matrimonial state to one wife (Hear, hear) He could not pretend to say that he was perfectly acquainted with all the facts, but the petition was respectfully worded, and he thought should be received.

Lord MUSSAUL would give the petition his warmest support. It was consonant both to reason and experience that Monogamy was the best state. God knows he thought one wife quite sufficient for any person *(a laugh)* Noble Lords might laugh, but this was no laughing matter, and he would repeat it, one wife was as much as a man could manage comfort to himself. (Hear) If Polygamy had been intended for mankind generally, surely the creator would have provided Adam, the father of us all, with more than one wife? It was just as reasonable for one woman to have a dozen husbands as for one man to have a dozen wives (Hear)

The BISHOP of SAUGOR would oppose the measure contemplated by the petitioners on the ground of its great inexpediency They had no right, sitting as they were there, rashly to surrender the choice privileges they had received from their ancestors to the clamour of any female radicals whatever. *(Hear, hear, hear)* He for one the instant he quitted the house, would add at least a dozen more wives to his own establishment *(Hear, hear)* He would do so from principle, *(a laugh)* He was not aware what circumstances had concurred to give the Noble Lord the strong prejudice that he appeared to entertain against a most rational custom He would pry into no man's private concerns, neither would he presume to speculate on motives, but he deprecated the application of a particular issue to a general case. If the Noble Lord had family reasons, he ought not to make that house the depository of them *(Hear, hear)* It was agreed by all that happiness was the principal object men had in view when they entered the married state They had sufficient proofs before them in the history of the European nations, demonstrating that the monogamical system had completely failed in securing that object. He would with the permission of the house read an Extract from the Memoirs of Vizier Zulfeccar Khan of Huggur-muggurpore, a prince now no more "I had now reached "my eighteenth year—I was the idol of an attached "people—the chief of my race and the sun of my "capital. I had gardens, palaces, and bowers in "abundance, but still I found I wanted something. "—I was not happy. At length, one day while out "hunting I met the dark eyed Irena, we loved and "she became my wife—for two months I was happy "with Irena, but the blue devils at the end of that "period oppressed me—I felt I was unhappy, Irena's "temper was very unequal—it was fiery—I could "not brook it—I came into the world said I to "myself, to make others and myself happy—but as "charity begins at home I must make myself hap-"py before any one else Irena was sometimes vi-"sited by her cousin, the blue eyed Hee-era I "found pleasure in her society She is wanting, "said I to myself, to my happiness. I made her my "wife. Her temper was the very opposite of Irena, "It was bland and timid For six weeks I was very "happy, but at length despondency and languor "seized my soul, said I to myself —Hee-era is in-"sipid, and I am again unhappy My next wife "was the brown eyed Leila, I was happy with her "for a fortnight, and would have been so longer "had not her face broken out into boils—Boils "could add nothing to my happiness So I went "back to Irena—suffice it that it required me to "wed three hundred and sixty-five wives before "I was completely happy (hear, hear, hear, from "the Bishop of Benares.)—When I had increased "my establishment so far (alloting separate cham-"bers for each wife,) I felt that whatever state of "mind I was in—I had a wife, in whose society an

"opposite shade of mental temperament produced the "harmony of soul necessary to true happiness Was "I in boisterous spirits?—I flew to the gentle blue "eyed Heera and became calm, was I stupid and "heavy? I ran to the black eyed fiery Irena and was "roused to animation Was I desponding and miser-"able—I crawled to the palace of the laughing "sylph Mina, whose volatile flow of spirits, and "whose songs and whose harp were sure to give "me new life. Thanks, said I to myself, to thee "Prophet who hast provided me so well in this "world with happiness, and promisest to increase it "a hundred fold in the other world in the arms "of the Houris" Innovation (continued the Bishop) was the besetting sin of the age, but before making such radical changes in our institutions, he would intreat that house and the country to consider the dangers that were grafted upon a change like that proposed (*Hear, hear,*) which of you, said he, would consent to draggle through existence fettered to an unsuitable mate—ill matched horses in galling harness? In the face of the noble Lord's allusion to Adam he would assert without fear of contradiction, that Poligamy was the natural state of man in common with all other gregarious animals (*Hear, hear, hear*) Will the whales of the ocean submit to be dictated to as to the number or the choice of their mates Will the independent Buffalo that roams the forest submit to your marriage acts, and shall man, proud man, the King of the creation, succumb to restraints at which whales would turn up their noses, and Buffaloes laugh you to scorn? *No*—perish the thought, (*cheers*) Adam might have his own reasons, as the Noble Lord no doubt has very cogent ones for confining himself to one wife; but what was sauce for the goose was *not* sauce for the gander, though a true saying had erroneously so affirmed; great changes had taken place in the world since Adam's time The pastoral ages had passed away yielding to the commercial, the manufacturing, legislating and political ages. It was no longer the fashion to submit to be united to only one wife, more than it was to wear fig leaves Each age had its own customs;—for his part he would stick to those of his own. Let not that house depart from the precedent set them by one of the greatest statesmen that the world ever saw—a man who united in himself the power of a monarch with the wisdom of the sage and the accomplishments of the gentleman; this was Solomon, and Solomon had seven hundred wives. (*cheers*)

The Bishop of Hobart followed on the same side

Lord Mossaul would be very brief in replying. He had grounded no motion on the petition he had recommended to the House—all he wanted then was, to have it laid on their Lordships' table. The discussion which had been held,—pretty clearly showed how the wind of their Lordships' inclination blew. He was not surprised at the strong gust which came against the petition from the Reverend Bench opposite The Right Rev. Bishop of Sangor was right in saying he had reasons and cogent reasons for supporting the petition. He had also family reasons, and the family reason that chiefly swayed him was an anxious wish for improving the real happiness of the family of mankind. (*Hear, hear, hear*) His Lordship would not follow the Right Rev. Bishop into the ocean after whales, or into the forest after buffaloes. They were not assembled there to legislate for whales and buffaloes. (*A laugh*) The analogy between the brutes that perish was degrading to human nature. But if the Right Rev. Bishop found arguments for Polygamy in the sea and the wild; he could discover arguments for Monogamy there also. In that very forest where the Right Reverend Bishop found example among Buffaloes, he would look higher, and ground his conduct upon the example of creatures before whom the Buffalo trembled with fear. He would rather follow the lion, the monarch of the forest, or he would ascend in the ladder of example, and point out for imitation creatures that soared nearer heaven. The faithful turtledove and the devoted nightingale surely were as choice patterns of connubial happiness as bulls and porpoises (*Hear, hear.*) As to Solomon, whatever he might think of his other qualifications, he could not say that he admired his taste. But the Right Rev. Bishop when he mentioned his seven hundred wives with such apparent satisfaction at the precedent, ought to have added King Solomon's comment upon Polygamy In the bitterness of disappointment, and in the desolation of satiety he had declared that it was vanity and VEXATION of spirit (*Hear, hear, hear*) Perhaps Noble Lords would experience the galling truth of that observation before arriving at life's goal Go to the cottage of the poor peasant in that England which had been alluded to, and they would find in its quiet happiness, and chaste felicity, a rebuke to that system which he was sorry to say had so many advocates in that house The affections of the human heart were by nature holy, and by nature they are twined round one object, and in the majority they would continue to twine round that object till withered by death However, that house would act ultimately, it was consoling to know that woman here, as elsewhere, had discovered her own proper place in society. She would no longer consent to be the slave of appetite but the Empress of fate (*cries of Question*) He was sorry to trespass upon the patience of the House, but appearing there as the advocate for the rights of woman, he appealed to the gallantry of the House for a few minutes more (*cheers*) In that cheer he recognised a pledge of future support in that House, when he should ground a specific motion upon the petition he had seconded, and similar petitions which he knew would pour in upon them. (Here the Marquess of Harem shook his head.) Yes, he felt that there was a pledge in that cheer, notwithstanding the dissentient shake of the head of the Noble Marquess on the cross bench. Noble Lords might shake their heads off but they could not turn back the tide of human improvement, nor shake those rights which woman in the calm dignity of her beauty, and her innocence, and her worth, called upon them to establish in law, as it was already established in reason. The next generation, he would venture to say, would have deplorably thin seraglios He for one would never allow a daughter of his to connect herself with any man, however high his station or rank, but as his sole companion. She should be aut uxor sola—aut nulla He would correct himself when he said he would not allow it. He would leave his daughters to do as they liked in the matter, for he placed the fullest reliance upon those principles upon which their mother had acted before them He might be told that he was arguing family reasons. He was so, but he also knew that those reasons and resolutions were prevalent in many families in Calcutta and India, besides his. (Hear, hear) The word *Love* was seldom mentioned in that house. (*a laugh*) The more was the pity—for he could assure them that Love had done more to improve mankind than all

the privileges their Lordships held in common with asses and buffaloes, *(a laugh)* Love, however, was no inhabitant of the Harem,—no, love was a proud deity, and scorned bars, fetters, loop holes and guards. There can be no beauty, says Socrates without purity—neither can there be any Love despises a divided heart It cannot brook a companion near the throne. It must have the lambent flame of its sacrifice burning on no common altar Passion was fleeting but affection was eternal—it travelled beyond the tomb, following its object to the heavens!—A foreign poet had beautifully described what love was. 'Twere well, for the Solomons of the earth were they to experience the sentiment which made that Poet exclaim—

"O happy love! where love like this is found,
O heartfelt raptures! bliss beyond compare
I've paced much this weary mortal round,
And sage experience bids me thus declare
If Heaven a draught of heavenly pleasure spare
One cordial in this melancholy vale
'Tis when a youthful loving modest pair
In others arms breathe out the tender tale
Beneath the milk white thorn that scents the ev'ning gale"

This amaranthine flower bloomed in the pastoral bower, but it would be in vain to attempt cherishing it in seraglios and palaces—there it died Well said another Poet exclaimed—

"O love, no earthly habitant art thou!"

He hoped yet to see the day when wives should cease to be plural in their Lordships mansions, and when each returning to the staunchest and the kindest and most winning friend of all would thus address her.

"And say when summon'd from the world and thee,
I lay my head beneath the willow tree;
Wilt thou sweet mourner! at my stone appear,
And soothe my parted spirit with a tear?
Oh wilt thou come at ev'ning hour to shed
The tears of Memory o'er my harrow bed.

Lord Sportsmuth had no objection to the petition being laid on the table, but he protested against the time of the House being wasted by such fruitless discussion as they had been inflicted with that night. The noble Lord truly exemplified the vulgar adage of set a mendicant on horseback and he will ride to the Devil. He did not mean to say that his Lordship would exactly take such an infernal ride as this; but he would say that when his Lordship got astride on his hobby cupid, he scampered away at a rate which beat John Gilpin or Mazeppa's coursing powers hollow Really his Lordship should spare those on *his* side the house, who could not follow him in a steeple chase of this kind. He had listened attentively to the arguments of his Right Rev. friend the Bishop of Saugor, and he considered them unanswerable in favor of that system which they had received from their ancestors. Altering the names he would say with the Soldde,

"What Solomon did and Mahomet approved must be right!"

Burns.
Campbell.

It was too much of his Lordship to expect that at that time of day,

They should sit in a vale
Breathing out a tale
To the Evening gale *(laughter)*

He could not help rhyming one line and saying that he thought such love making "rather stale" *(laughter)* No, no, they wanted no milk white thorns, scenting gales nor amorous nightingales, sitting cooing beneath them, all they wished for was the privilege and right they already possessed, and to which please goodness they would ever adhere His Lordship had said, that love was no inhabitant of earth He (Lord Sportsmuth) was heartily glad to hear it, for he considered the absence of such a preposterous deity most excellent company *(a laugh)* Nevertheless he would not limit the circle of any man's enjoyments If the Noble Lord had a taste for whispering soft nonsense of an evening to a fair one under thorn trees, let him in the name of heaven indulge his taste, and permit us to indulge ours We promise him that we shall not interrupt his coo coo ing, and his "tender tale, even were it as marvellously lorn and impassioned as the one with which the Noble Baron had tired the patience of the house that night The Noble Lord addressing himself to, God knows who m, he (Lord) said the "sweet Mourner" if she would come and wipe her eyes at his tomb He could not venture to tell the Noble Baron that the "sweet Mourner" would do nothing of the kind She would say I have something better to engage my time than blubbering on tombstones— Pshaw! all my eye and Betty Martin, *(laughter)* He would not fall into the error he had deprecated in the noble Lord by continuing the discussion to an unreasonable length (Hear, hear) He had no objections as such to already and to receive the petition, but he would with all his energy and influence oppose in every stage [illegible] grounded upon that or similar petitions, that he was determined not to be tricked out of his rights and privileges by all the clamour of all the women on earth, or all the twaddle of sentiment and nonsensibility (Hear, hear, hear) The petition was then laid on the table and the House adjourned

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Phiroo Scugg presented a petition from the Hackery drivers and Kuranchy drivers, and proprietors, of Calcutta, who prayed to be heard by counsel against the cruelty to animals bill, as affecting their privileges and rights Referred to the committee on the cruelty to animals bill.

Mr. Gopee Mohun Choop presented a petition from Durdum Doody, a prisoner in the Marshalsea for ten years for blasphemy and sedition. The prayer of the petitioner was rather extraordinary. He entreated that house to interpose its mercy between him and a state of bitter durance by ordering his head to be struck off decently, at as short a period as possible. Laid on the table.

Mr. Dumree Bap-ri bap presented a petition from the Steam Company, stating that the increase of Balloons was destructive to

their interests, and praying that Balloons be abolished.

Mr. Kirkum Fuss Chillie defended the Balloons, and stated that it was his intention at an early day to make a motion relative to the Balloon proprietors.

Sir Bowanny Sing was happy at having an opportunity of saying a word in favor of Balloons. He had the evening previously taken a sky in one to Thibet where he remained only for two minutes, and in proof of his assertion he could inform the House that the Lama Gudda Persaud Glum was no more, he had died from a surfeit of Perrigord pie, just exactly an hour and two minutes and one second before his arrival at Thibet. His body was to be embalmed.

This intelligence appeared to create a deep sensation in the House.

The Hon'ble Hingun Wah-Wah, proposed an immediate adjournment.

The Right Hon'ble Prawn Deek Daree held the late Lama Gudda Persaud Glum, in as high respect and veneration as any man, but at present there was no official information of his demise before the House.

Mr Omrao Khushul, deprecated the introduction of Balloons. Perhaps the House was not aware that the Hon'ble Basoo Lice had eloped with Lady Mary, the 2d daughter of his noble friend the Earl of Curry in a Balloon within the last six hours! (Hear, hear, hear.) The match was decidedly in opposition to the wishes of their noble relatives, and he had met the Earl half an hour before in the greatest consternation and preparing to set off immediately in pursuit of the fugitives in another balloon, which fortunately was disengaged at the time. The young people, it is supposed, have gone towards Circassia to be married there, by the Archbishop. (Hear.)

Viscount Hoogly could not see how the folly of a young man and a woman should operate to the prejudice of the petitioners.

The petition, after a few observations from the Right Hon'ble Prawn Deek-daree was laid on the table,

Lord John Muzzle gave notice, that on the 18th of next month he would introduce his motion on the question of a reform in Parliament.

Mr. B Foo Foo presented a petition from the Mugs, complaining that their name was disagreeable to them, and praying that they be called Jugs or Jorums, and entreating that a bill be passed to make it felony to call them Mugs in future—referred to the committee of nomenclature. The improvement of the breed of Lizzard's bill was read a third time and passed. The fattening of Mango Fish bill was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on the 3d proximo The Spider Web collecting Bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time that day two months.

Mr Fanoos Gup gave notice of a motion for the passing of a Bill to be entitled "a bill to enable the Members of this House to bilk their tailors, barbers, and shoe-makers with perfect impunity."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the Bill should meet his most cordial support - and he doubted not, that of every one on his side of the House.

The Right Hon'ble Goffe Qui Hy would also give his cordial support to the Bill He was sure his side of the House would give it no opposition, and that it would not be treated as a party question, (*cheers.*)

Mr B Foo Foo rejoiced to hear that the Member for Oilgunge was to bring this interesting subject under the notice of the House. It was only two days ago that a knight of the thimble had dared to arrest himself. (Hear.)

Mr. B Mudlip presented a petition from Gridharee Chowbee of the Cossitollah, stating that he had ruined his private fortune in inventing a machine for killing Cockroaches, and praying the house to grant him a reward for his invention.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it the height of absurdity for any person who chose to embarrass his affairs by killing Cockroaches to come for compensation to that house On a division the petition was rejected.

When we entered the house we found Mr Hoolta Poolta on his legs with a petition in his hand from Mrs Debi Daw, the widow of Bunneah Daw stating that while burning on the funeral pile of her husband, she was dragged off in a half roasted state. In Mr. Hoolta Poolta's opinion this was one of the most flagrant cases of oppression that ever came before that house (Hear, hear, hear.) He would not rest until he had righted the petitioner While he held a seat in that House he would ever jealously watch the liberty and rights of the people and prevent the least infringement on them (Hear, hear, hear.) He held it as an abstract principle, that men and women in

they chose might roast themselves. (Hear.) Here was a woman who acting upon this principle was dragged forcibly away, and prevented from indulging in that which gave her satisfaction. It was monstrous oppression this—and must be checked. He therefore moved that Sircar Huckerjee Muckerjee, Bunneah Sook Narrain and Gorachund Thakoor, who dragged the widow Daw off the pile, be called to the Bar of the House. (Hear, hear, hear.)

THE RIGHT HON'BLE PRAWN DEEK DAREE thought it quite unnecessary to call the persons alluded to before their bar. If he understood the Hon'ble Gentleman right, the widow Daw in this case contended for her right to roast one side as well as the other. Most undoubtedly all this is very reasonable. Let her roast away till she cry *buss*, and he could assure the Honourable Gentleman that it was not his wish or that of his party to deprive any one of his constitutional rights; and if the Honourable Gentleman brought a motion before that house for having himself and all his party half or wholly roasted, he (Mr. Deek Daree) would not object to it (cheers.) Mr. Hoolta Poolta consented to withdraw his motion since the abstract principle was acknowledged.

SIR TOOM MUCKUNTOAST asked if it was true that China had a fleet in the Eastern Sea ready to fall upon Borneo? Prince Bewookoof Kant of Siam had it seems entered Borneo with an Army, and issued a proclamation instituting a new junta of government in opposition to the constitutionalists. (Hear, hear.)

THE RIGHT HON'BLE PRAWN DEEK DAREE was not aware of the circumstance of a Chinese fleet being ready to make a descent on Borneo. He had seen the proclamation of Prince Kant, but come what may, the government were determined to keep this country neutral.

MR AGITEE BROOM could not restrain his indignation at the degrading pitch to which this country had been brought by the gross misconduct and disgraceful subserviency of ministers. (Hear, hear.) He could not sit still were that his last word, for he felt the electricity of wrath quivering at his very finger ends. Never were negotiations more miserably conducted, more lamentably concluded. (Hear, hear.) The Right Hon'ble Gentleman had been duped in the most abominable manner, and the cool atrocity with which an ungrateful ally had lied through thick and thin in the course of the negotiations was such as was sufficient to blister the hide of a rhinoceros. *(Cheers.)* He, however, would not despair for the Bornese, though that brave and experienced General Prince Kant had laid his hand on his sword and sworn to conquer. *(A laugh.)* Had the Right Hon'ble Gentleman the proper sense of what is due to the country, to his own gross incapacity for his situation and to the national glory, he would resign instead of being sentenced the felon of the Treasury Bench to hard labour, submitting to the torments of sitting in a divided council, detested by his enemies, pitied by his friends—let it be, that he at a critical moment, when his admission into the cabinet depended upon my Lord Doodlesack—he who, forsooth, would not truckle as he said last night to my noble friend behind me, that he should exhibit an incredible instance of monstrous truckling to take office, such as the history of political tergiversation does not parallel.——

MR. DEEK DAREE here rose, and warmly said, "Sir, you are an Ass."

This expression was followed by loud cries of "order" from both sides. Mr. Broom was about to leave the house, but was recalled by some of his friends near him.

The SPEAKER thought the expression repugnant to order, and begged Mr. Deek Daree to retract it.

MR. DEEK DAREE was sorry he had offended the rules of the House. He would therefore withdraw the offensive expression, but by jingo, the sentiment he could not recede from.

The HON'BLE MR. WAH-WAH thought the best plan was for Mr. Broom to apologise for the warmth of his language first, and then Mr. Deek Daree would apologise for the offensive expression,—or let Mr. Deek Daree commence first and be followed by Mr. Broom, or let—in fact he hardly knew what ought to be done—he a-a-a—he really thought apology was due somewhere, but a-a-a, he could not absolutely say where it ought to a-a-a begin, but a-a-a the matter might be referred to a-a-a committee or a-a-a. The fact is, a great deal a-a-a might be said on both sides.

MR. SHANKS moved that both gentlemen should be taken into custody.

MR. SERGEANT OOLLOO seconded the motion.

The SPEAKER really felt quite bothered—it was a queer business altogether.

Lord A. MENDBOROUGH thought it a most unwarrantable thing to call any gentleman an Ass. It was quite contrary to the usages of Parliament.

Mr. FIN must decline supporting the motion He had not heard what the Hon'ble and Learned Gentleman had said, but he was sure he must have been disorderly. The Hon'ble and Learned Gentleman had such a happy knack of being so that he concluded he was so in this instance—"come what may," the House must take care that the matter proceed no further. He thought he was justified in asking as a favor of the Hon'ble and Learned Gentleman that he would state—

Mr. BROOM. Not one word by goles.

Mr. RAZORSTROMBY thought the Right Hon'ble Gentleman's explanation all fudge. The House had a right to demand an explanation from him for so improperly interrupting his Hon'ble and Learned Friend.

Mr. DEEK DAREE. Well then I had cause to kick up a rumpus; nevertheless, if the Hon'ble and Learned Gentleman will allow that his language implied not any personality, but was merely in the way of talk, a flight of opposition parlance, I shall retract what I said, not otherwise.

Mr. BROOM Had you patience to hear me out, you would have seen I meant nothing personal.

Mr. DEEK DAREE. Well—forget and forgive—I think no more of it.

Mr BROOM Tip us thy daddle Prawn—I can assure you I agree with you. It is not the first time we have had a row—but I assure you if I had any feelings of anger towards you, they are at an end

Here the matter dropped. The House then entered upon the order of the day—the inquiry into the conduct of the Kuthwal of Doohlepoor

SIR R CRANE in the Chair

BIRCHOO called in and examined by the Chairman,—keeps a grog shop in Doohlepoor.

BY COL. SQUARRY—Do you recollect a party at Doohlepoor in the month of December last? I do—Who were they? There was myself, and Dandee, and Fandee, and Squandee, and Brandee, and Randee and the Kuthwal. Did the Kutwal look flushed in the face? No he looked blue, (a laugh.) Did he do any thing particular? He did. What was that? He sneesed.

BY SIR T. MUCKUNTOASH—Is he in the habit of sneesing? No. (Hear, hear.) Then what made him sneese? What do I know. Did not some one of the party on his sneesing say "God bless you." Yes, Randee said so. What was the size of the room? I cannot tell. Were there no oranges on the table? No. Did not the Kuthwal on sneesing retire abruptly? He retired. What to do? What do I know.

BY MR. BROOM—Did not the Kutwal on his return take an orange out of his pocket? He did. (Hear, hear.)

BY MR. DEEK DAREE.—Are you sure it was not a Lemon? My belief is it was an Orange. Do you know the difference between an Orange and a Lemon? Yes I think I do. State it? An Orange is as it were an Orange, and a Lemon is a Lemon. Is an Orange sweet or sour? It is sweet Are there not bitter Oranges? Yes. Are you not contradicting yourself then by saying that that is sweet which is bitter? I don't know, you bother me. Did you ever eat a bitter No. Did you ever eat a lemon? No—How then can you assert, that the Kuthwal held an orange or a lemon in his hand? I don't know—but I think he did. Did you ever see a pumpkin? No. Did you ever see a bumpkin? No—Would you like to see one? Yes—Have you a looking glass? Yes, a shaving glass—Look into it then when you go home and you will see a bumpkin. *(a laugh.)*

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE MR QUI HY—Was there not a Katpoo ly Nautch at Doohlepoor, on that evening? There was.—Did not His Highness the RAJAH PORRO NECESSARIUM SWELLESLY go to the Nautch? He did—Was the Kotchwal of Doohlepoor at the Nautch? He was.—He went to the Nautch from your house, did he not? I believe he did, but I am not sure Was there not a bottle of spirits on the table at your house, when the Kotewal was there?—Yes. Was it a bottle or a brass pot?—It was a large brass pot or lotah. Why then did you say it was a bottle? I forgot at the moment. If any person threw that brass pot at another, say a Rajah, what would you think of it?—I should think it a most brazen action. Did you hear Squandi say d——n the Rajah Porro Necessarium Swellesly?—Yes. What did the Kotewal say to that?—He winked with his left eye, hiccuped and said *Chee chee. (Hear, hear, hear.)* What is the meaning of *Chee-chee*?—It has no meaning that I know of—we say *Chee-chee* as we say *Wah-wah*. Are you not aware that *Chee-chee* has a peculiar meaning when accompanied by a hiccup and wink of the left eye? No answer. Question repeated. No answer. Witness ordered to withdraw.

Mr. QUI HY thought it highly important to pursue the evidence respecting the brass pot, the orange, the hiccup, the wink of the eye, and the mysterious words *Chee-chee*. At present he suspected the Kotewal confoundedly.

The House then adjourned.

MEPHISTOPHELES.

A REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

SIR,—In reply to the letter of "A Native Reader of the India Gazette" in that paper of this morning, I beg to suggest that the "Curious Spectacle" to which he alludes may have been one of the balloons let off about the time he mentions on Saturday evening from the Portuguese Church.

Your's obediently,

A READER OF THE HURKARU.

Sept. 22nd.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

SEPT.

24 Ship *Georgiana*, Captain Rogers, from Penang and Madras.

25 Ship *Potton*, Captain Wellbank, from London 25th May.

— Ship *Ospray*, Captain A. McGill, from Greenock 30th May.

26 Ship *Dona Carmelita*, Capt. J. Hunter, from South America 6th June.

— Brig *St Antonio*, Captain John Russel, from Port Jackson 28th May, Batavia, and Trincomalie 8th Sept.

27. American ship *George*, Captain Samuel Endicott, from Salem 21st June.

— Arab ship *Hydroosey*, Abdool Aman, from Muscat 31st August.

28. H C. ship *Ernaad*, Capt. D. Jones, from Bombay 31st Aug. and Calicut 8th Sept.

— H C. C ship *Florentia*, Captain John Wimbell, from London 25th May.

— Ship *Robarts*, Captain C. H. Bean, from Madras 18th Sept.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Mary Ann, arrived at Budge-Budge 26th Sept.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Georgiana*, from Isle of France:—Capt. Vine, and Capt. Sinnock.

Per *Potton*, from London:—Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. E. Gozzard, Mr. Mears, Mr. J. Stratford, Mr. G. Wilkinson, Mr. W Lewellyn, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Lewellyn, and Mr. Duce, H. C. pilot service.

Per *Ospray*, from Greenock:—Mr. Robert McNair, free merchant, Mr. Claud Hamilton, Mr. James Robertson, assistants to Messrs. Buchanan, Mann and Co. Mr. James Stewart.

REMARKS.

Spoke the *Palmyra*, Captain Lamb, in Lat. 27° S' Long. 35° 27' West, all well.

30th Aug. in Lat 30° 42' S. Long. 77° East, ship *England*, Capt. Wray, to Ceylon.

On the 28th Aug. in Lat. 31° 3' S. Long. 80° 40' E spoke the brig *Brazilian*, 52 days from Rio de Janeiro, bound to Calcutta, all well.

On the 20th Sept. in Lat. 18° 33' N Long. 87° 38' E. spoke the H. C. Survg. ship *Investigator*, from Calcutta to Bombay, all well

On the 22d Sept. spoke the brig *St. Antonio*, of Calcutta (inward bound,) in 28 fathoms off false Bay, Lat. 20° 34' N.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

27. Ship *Stentor*, Captain Thomas Harris, for London.

— Bark *Mary Ann Sophia*, Captain R. Cornfoot, for Eastward.

— Ship *Sultan*, Capt. Thomas Mitchel, for Bussorah.

28. Ship *Portsea*, Capt. E Worthington, for Coringa, Tellicherry, Isle of France and Cowes.

— *Earnest*, Capt. John Mackey, for Isle of France.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship *Stentor*, Capt. Harris, for England:—Lieut. John Campbell, 13th Regt. N I.

Per ship *Earnest*, Capt. Mackey, to Mauritius:—Mons. Emlea, merchant of Port Louis.

Per ship *Flora*, Capt. Sherriff, to Penang: Capt. Gordon Wallace, of the country service, and Capt. Lomas, H. C. Military service.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *King George the Fourth*, Capt. Henry Beyts, for Bombay in 3 or 4 days.

Ship *Flora*, Capt. Jas. Sheriff, for Penang, in a day or two.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 27th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

William Miles, Glenely and Maitland.

Passed up—*Florentia*, (H. C. C. S.) and *Hydroosey*, (Arab.)

KEDGEREE.

Remains—*Ann and Amelia*, outward bound. and *Robarts*, inward bound.

Passed down—*George*, (bark.)

SAUGOR.

Remains—*Morley* and *Bridget*, outward bound.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

JULY.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st of [illegible], David Harriott, Esq. a Captain in the Honorable Company's 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry, Bengal Military Establishment, to Anna Margaritta, Daughter of J. J. [illegible], Esquire, Cape Town.

AUGUST.

At Arcot, on the 11th August, by the Reverend R. Smyth, Lieutenant L. McLean, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Colonel A. M'Ally, Madras Establishment.

SEPTEMBER.

By Special License, on the 1st September, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, L. L. D. Lieutenant John Liptrap, of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Miss Maria Perigoe.

On the 9th September, Mr. Joseph Elias, to Miss Jebb, eldest daughter of the late N. Jebb, Esq.

On the 9th September, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, Mr. M. Portner, to Miss Cecilia Cazabon.

On the 12th September, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Parson, George Jessop, Esq. Civil Engineer, to Miss Mary Thomas Poynton.

At Saint John's Cathedral, on the Morning of Saturday the 13th Instant, by the Revd. Daniel Corrie, L. L. B. Senior Chaplain of the Presidency, Mr. Robert Martindell to Miss Maria Duncan Eaton, late of Miss Thornton's Seminary.

This Morning, at 8, at the Cathedral Church of St. John, by the Reverend Daniel Corrie, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Thomas Robinson Wiltshire, Esq. to Miss Elvina eldest Daughter of the late Captain J. W. Palmer, of the Bengal Military Establishment.

On the 16th September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. William [illegible] Pendlington, to Miss Charlotte [illegible]ham.

On Wednesday, the 17th September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, George Proctor, Esq. Surgeon on the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Col. S. Dyer.

At Secrole, by the Revd. W. Fraser, on the 17th September, Lieut. F. S. Hawkins, Adjutant 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to Mary, eldest daughter of Major General Loveday, Commanding the Benares Division of the Army.

On the 18th September, at St. Nazareth's Church, by the Reverend Mr. Joseph, Lazar Agabeg, Esq. to Miss Regina Gentloom Aviet.

BIRTHS.

AUGUST.

At Fultah Ghaut, on the 10th August, the Lady of S. S. Frost, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

On Wednesday morning, the 10th August, the lady of S. S. Frost, Esq. of the Fultah Ghaut, of a son and heir.

At Saugor, on the 10th August, Mrs. C. Sutton, of a son and heir.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 17th August, the Lady of J. P. Ward, Esq. of the Civil Service, or a son.

At Jubbulpore, on the 24th August, the Lady of Lieut. M. Nicholson, of a son.

On the 26th August, Mrs. Captain Denham, of a son.

At Patna, on the 26th August, the Lady of Dr. Thomson, Surgeon to the Board of Revenue, Central Provinces, of a daughter.

At Fendall Baugh, on the 29th August, the lady of Fry Magmac, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

On the 30th August, Mrs. J. W. E. Taylor, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 30th August, the Lady of Captain Geo. Mathers, His Majesty's 59th Regt. of a Daughter.

In Purneah, on the 30th August, the lady of H. Buckland, Esq. of a son.

SEPTEMBER.

At Culna Factory, on the 1st September, Mrs. J. Russell, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 1st September, Mrs. Burges, of a Son.

In Chowringhee, on the 1st September, the lady of Charles Paton, Esq. Magistrate, Calcutta, of a daughter.

At Benares, on the 1st September, the lady of Doctor Watson, of a daughter.

On the 1st September, Mrs. Burges, of a son.

On Tuesday, the 2d September, the lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq. of a daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on Wednesday the 3d September, Mrs. Edward George of a Daughter.

At Goomalty, near Malda, on the 4th September, the Lady of John Andrews, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 4th of September, the lady of Ensign D. L. Richardson, of twins, (two sons.)

On the 4th September, Mrs. John Miller, of a son.

On the 6th September, the Lady of J. B. Dorrett, Esq. of a son.

On the 6th September, the Lady of M. Arom, Esq. of a son and heir.

At Meerut, on the 6th September, the lady of Captain J Jenkins, of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

On the 7th September, the Wife of Mr. George Brown, of a daughter.

On the 7th September, Mrs. G. R. Gardner, of a son.

On the 7th September, Mrs. George Brown, of a daughter.

At Bishen Ghur, (Futtyghur) on the 8th Sept. at 1 P. M. Mrs. Thomas Kerrod of a Daughter.

At Malda, on the 8th September, the Lady of J. W. Bateman, Esq. of Jungypore, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 9th September, the Lady of T. Melligan Seppings, Esq of a son.

On the 12th September, Mrs. William de Monte Sinaes of a Daughter

On the 12th September, the Lady of J. W. Grant, Esq of Malda, of a still-born male Child

At Dum-Dum, on the 13th September, the Lady of Captain P. G. Mathison, of Artillery, and Commissary of Ordnance, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 14th September, the Lady of Captain F. Walker, European Regiment, of a Son.

On the 15th September, Mrs. Twentyman, of a Son

At Bancoora Jungle Mehals, on the 19th September, the Lady of G. N. Cheek, Esq. Civil Surgeon, of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 20th September, at the Honorable Company's Botanical Gardens, Mrs. David Churcher, of a daughter.

On Monday, the 22d September, Mrs. A. G. Balfour, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 23d September, Mrs. C. Crichton, of a Daughter.

Early this morning, in Chowringhee, Mrs. F D. Kellner, of a Daughter.

On the 25th September, the wife of Mr. T. N. Flashman, of a son

At Barrackpore, on the 25th September, the lady of John Dick, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a still-born Son.

At Calcutta, on the 27th September, Mrs C. D. Pinto, of a Son.

DEATHS.

JULY.

Died at Furruckabad, on the 17th of July last, Monohur Doss, a well known and eminent banker. His life was useful to his fellow citizens, and his death was unfeignedly lamented. As an unerring proof of the respect in which the deceased was held by his contemporaries, the day that witnessed the restoration of his mortal remains to their original elements was marked as a day of general mourning at Furruckabad, the shops being shut, and the business of the city suspended. Monohur Doss deserved this affectionate mark of respect—his humane efforts having been at all times manifested in restoring concord, where passion had endangered friendship. In preventing law suits that might ruin contending parties—in supporting the unfortunate, relieving the distressed, and maintaining the poor,—his wealth was known to be great, but the extent of his charities was not conjectured till the hour of his demise, for he did good by stealth, being content that good should be done, and the benefactor be unknown.

Bred up in the strictest principles of Hindooism, he considered the holy waters of the Ganges as competent to cleanse from all impurity—he not only worshipped devoutly the sacred Gunga, but adorned her banks with hospitable buildings, where travellers of all descriptions, casts, and opinions, and to any extent of number, may promptly and gratuitously receive the necessary articles for preparing a comfortable repast. In applying to the almoners of Monohur Doss, travellers in his life time were never disappointed; nor can they in future be sent empty away, means having been established to make this charity in some measure like his adored river, "which runs, and as it runs, for ever will run on."

AUGUST.

At Alleppee, on the 4th August, Fanny, the infant daughter of Captain Robert Gordon, of the Bombay Engineers.

At Madras, on the 5th August, departed this life, Mr. J. DeCosta, aged 96 years, leaving a large Family and a number of Friends to mourn his irreparable loss.

At Bombay, on the 15th August, David, the infant Son of David Malcolm, Esq.

At Nusserabad, on the 17th August, Francis Arunesley Cornwallis, Son of Captain Arthur Warde, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, aged, 2 years 7 months and 24 days.

At Berhampore, on Friday, the 22d August, after a sudden and severe illness, Louisa Villers Wilson, lady of Captain Christian Wilson, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, aged 25 years, sincerely regretted.

At Bombay, on the 23d August, Eliza Sophia, the wife of Captain W. G. Graham, of the Country Service, aged 26 years, 1 month, and 19 days. This amiable young woman was taken off in the flower of her age, by that terrific malady, a bilious fever, which, together with her debilitated state of health, was too much for her to overcome. Her suavity of disposition, was ever

appreciated by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and she has left a disconsolate husband, and a large circle of friends and relations, to bemoan her premature dissolution:—"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; even so saith the spirit; for they rest from their labours."

At Persaulkum, on the 24th August, Mary, the wife of the Reverend J. W. Massie. She died suddenly, a few hours after the birth of her son. Her death is much lamented by her bereaved husband, and the circle of her friends.

At Chinsurah, on the 25th August, Captain William Smith, late of the Rohilla Corps.

At Sehore, on the 26th August, Major Henley, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and Political Agent in Bhopaul.

On the 27th August, Captain Samuel Delap, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Serampore, on the 27th August, Mrs. Elizabeth Von Stubenvoll, relict of the late Capt. Lieut. John Von Stubenvoll, of the Pension Establishment.

To record in an obituary the virtues of the deceased, is an ordinary and daily performance, and the exaggerated praise bestowed, often exceeds justice and credibility; but when virtue really calls forth the meed of applause, it then becomes an imperative duty to pay a tribute to departed excellence, by an unvarnished relation of those qualities which had endeared the individual to society and to friends and acquaintances. Possessed by nature of an affable and obliging disposition, Miss Jane Harvey never failed to conciliate the esteem and affection of those who shared her acquaintance, while her uniform politeness and the mildness of her temper held forth a charm which Time cannot soon obliterate from the minds of her surviving friends. Lingering for a period of eight days under the dreadful influence of a putrid fever, she at last fell a sacrifice to it, on the night of the 28th of August, in the 26th year of her age. The tomb has now closed over her; but her memory will long be cherished by the writer of these lines, who shared in her acquaintance, and now pays this tribute to departed worth in sincere sorrow for the sad loss. —*Requiescat in Pace. Amen.*

At Cawnpore, on the 31st August, Isabel, Daughter of George Reddie, Superintending Surgeon, aged 1 year, 5 months and 26 days.

On the 5th September, Mrs Nelly Forbes, at the advanced age of 72 years.

SEPTEMBER.

At Nagpore, on the 1st September, after an illness of four days, the Revd. Fre Jose De Santo Rosa, Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Hon'ble Company's Bengal European Regiment, whose strict piety and attention to his religious duties, will cause his loss to be long deplored, the esteem in which he was generally held, was fully evinced by the number of both persuasions who attended his remains to the place of interment.

On the 1st September, Mrs. Mary Lefever, wife of Mr. Charles Lefever, aged 23 years; leaving a husband, 3 little infants, and a circle of relatives and friends, to bemoan her untimely and irreparable loss. She was a most dutiful daughter, affectionate wife, and tender mother. As a Christian, her faith in, and love to her Saviour, was constant and steady.—"Blessed are the Dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours."

At Barrackpore, on the 1st September, Latina, the wife of Serjeant John Rea, sincerely regretted by all who knew her, esteemed by all her superiors courted by all equals, and a most sincere and affectionate friend; her death will be long felt by her disconsolate husband.

On the 2d September, Mr. Humphrey Langley, Chief Officer of the *Woodford.*

On Tuesday night, the 2d September, Benjamin Lumb Jenkins, Esq. late an Assistant in the Military Accountant General's Office, sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

On the 3d September, Charles Busch, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. F. Bonnaffe and Co. aged 48 years.

At Berhampore, on the night of the 4th September, Lieutenant General James Morris, of the Senior List of this Army.

On the 6th September, after a long and protracted illness, which he bore with true Christian fortitude, Mr. Charles Fernandes, aged 50 years, leaving behind a Daughter 5 years old, unaided and unprotected.

At Calcutta, on the 7th September, Serjt. Major Michael Middleditch, of the Pension list, aged 38 years and 4 months, leaving behind him a Widow and 2 Children.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 7th September, Lieutenant Shearer, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

At Bishen Ghur, on the 8th Sept. at 10 P. M the Infant Daughter of Mr. Thomas Kerrod.

We have the painful task of recording the melancholy end of Mr. Charles Stratford Powell, aged 37 years and 22 days, of Catchee Cottah, in the Zillah of Nuddea, who was drowned on the 11th September, while crossing from one Factory to another—His body was found after three days thro' the exertions of his employers, Messrs. Black and D'Courcy, and buried by them at the

Factory. Mr. Powell was the eldest Son of the late Lieutenant and Adjutant Stratford Powell, of the Honorable Company's East India Service; he has left behind him three Children, and an afflicted Mother to mourn his loss—Mr. Powell, only two days previous to the accident, wrote a very affectionate letter to his family —" He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down, he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

At Calcutta, in the General Hospital, on the 10th September, Mr. Thomas Noble Gibson, of the H. C Marine, aged 24 years.

On the 11th September, Mrs Emelia Cornelia Pinto, relict of the late Charles Edward Pinto, Esq. aged 26 years, 10 months and 26 days; most deeply lamented by her affected relatives and friends for her very excellent qualities.

On the 13th September, the Lady of G. Gogerly, Esq. aged 25 years.

On the 15th September, Tredway Clarke, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 25 years.

On Wednesday, the 17th September, Mr. John Roxburgh, late of the Botanical Gardens, aged 46 years.

On the 17th September, Captain Edward Doveton, of the Madras Establishment, and Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John Doveton, aged 23 years.

On the 18th September, at the house of his Brother-in-law Mr. James Robertson, Mr George Mowett, Indigo Planter, late of Kishnaghur; and on the 20th September, his Widow Mrs. Charlotte Mowett, aged 23 years. This young woman met her untimely end by a malignant fever, which she unfortunately caught from accompanying her husband while ailing with a jungle Fever and Consumption in a small boat, in which they were confined for four days, and suffered all the inclemencies of this weather. The amiable disposition and many excellent qualities which Mrs Mowett possessed, endeared her to her numerous relations and friends by whom her loss is most deservedly regretted.

Yesterday, Mr. William Bailey, successor to Mr. J. Tivet, aged 28 years, 4 months and 8 days.

On Friday, the 19th September, Thomas George, the infant son of Mr. Thomas Brae, junior, of Kisenagur, aged 2 months and 19 days.

Off Fulta, on the evening of the 22d September, Capt. Jas. Rodger, of the 9th Regiment Madras N. I.

At Barackpore, on the 22d September, in the 23d year of his age, Lieutenant John Hoare, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Batt. 20th Regiment B. N. I universally and *most deservedly* lamented by his brother officers, friends and acquantances, to whom he had endeared himself by his strictly honorable principles and conduct, his suavity of manners, and urbanity of disposition.

On the 22d September, Mrs. Louisa Thornhill, aged 50 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d September, Mr. Samuel Fallon, of the H. C. Marine, aged 28 years.

In Chowringhee, on the 24th September, Mr. David Phillip, aged 87 years.

On the 25th September, after a short but severe indisposition of only two days, Charles de Freycinet, Esq. aged 39 years and 9 months. The many amiable qualities, which this ever-to-be-lamented Gentleman possessed, was the theme of universal admiration!—His urbanity of manners, and integrity of heart, has left a deep impression, on the minds of those, who had the felicity of his acquaintance; and he has left a widow, and an extensive circle of relations and friends, to bemoan his untimely dissolution.

At Calcutta, on the 25th September, John Weskin, the Infant Son of Mr. Thomas Weskin, aged 2 years and 1 month.

At Calcutta, on the 29th of Sept. Mr. Thomas Reid, Purser of the Ship *Ogle Castle*.

OCTOBER.

On Wednesday, the 1st October, the infant son of Mr. Henry Peter Caspers, of the H. C. Marine, aged 7 days.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, Sept. 6, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*.....	33	0	*a*	33	8
Non-Remittable, *Do*.....	12	0	*a*	12	8
Saturday, Sept. 13, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*.....	33	8	*a*	34	0
Non-Remittable, *Do*.....	12	8	*a*	13	0
Saturdday, Sept. 20, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*.....	33	0	*a*	33	8
Non-Remittable, *Do*.....	11	8	*a*	12	0
Saturday, Sept. 27, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*.....	33	0	*a*	33	8
Non-Remittable, *Do*.....	11	8	*a*	12	0

SEPTEMBER 1823.—*Thirty Days.*

PHASES OF THE MOON	D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon,.....	5	4	13	Morning
☽ First Quarter,.....	12	—	39	Afternoon
○ Full Moon	20	2	55	Afternoon
☾ Last Quarter,.....	27	6	50	Evening
☉ Enters ♎ Libra.....	24	3	—	Morning

HIN. MON.	HIN. D. M.	ENG. D. M.	ENG. D. W.	*Sundays, and Other Remarkable Days.*	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	M'S AGE	HIGH WATER CALCUTTA. MON.		EVEN.	
				(by Mr. Harding 1804	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.
	17	1	Mo.	Giles. Planet Juno dis	5 46	6 14	27	—	8	—	32
	18	2	Tu.	London burnt, 1666	5 47	6 13	28	1	3	1	27
	19	3	Wd.	(O S			29	1	56	2	20
	20	4	Th.	Ft. of Alleeghur taken	5 48	6 12	30	2	22	2	46
	21	5	Fr.	[1803			1	2	47	3	11
	22	6	Sat.	[Enurchus	5 49	6 11	2	3	36	4	—
BHADDER 1230.	23	7	*Sun.*	15th Sun aft. Trinity	5 50	6 10	3	4	25	4	49
	24	8	Mo	Nativity of the B V	5 51	6 9	4	5	14	5	38
		9	Tu.	[Mary			5	6	4	6	28
	26	10	Wd		5 52	6 8	6	6	56	7	20
	27	11	Th.	Battle of Delhi, 1803			7	7	47	8	11
	28	12	Fr.	[Wolfe, Quebec, 1759	5 53	6 7	8	8	39	9	3
	29	13	Sat	Vict and Death of Gen			9	9	30	9	54
	30	14	*Sun.*	16th Sun aft. Trinity.	5 54	6 6	10	10	13	10	42
	31	15	Mo.	[Holy Cross	5 55	6 5	11	11	5	11	29
	1	16	Tu.		5 56	6 4	12	11	51	—	15
	2	17	Wd	Lambert	5 57	6 3	13	—	34	—	58
	3	18	Th.				14	1	17	1	41
	4	19	Fr.		5 58	6 2	15	2	1	2	25
	5	20	Sat.				16	2	45	3	9
AUSSIN 1230.	6	21	*Sun*	17th Sun aft. Trinity	5 59	6 1	17	3	31	3	55
	7	22	Mo.	[St. Mathew	6 0	6 0	18	4	20	4	44
	8	23	Tu.	Battle of Assye, 1803			19	5	12	5	36
	9	24	Wd		6 1	5 59	20	6	9	6	33
	10	25	Th.				21	7	8	7	32
	11	26	Fr.	St Cyprian	6 2	5 58	22	8	0	8	33
	12	27	Sat	Bat of Busaco, 1810			23	9	9	9	33
	13	28	*Sun*	18th Sun. aft. Trinity	6 3	5 57	24	10	8	10	32
	14	29	Mo.	St. Michael			25	11	3	11	27
	15	30	Tu.	St Jerome	6 4	5 56	26	11	55	—	39

The Calcutta Monthly Journal.

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CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, 19TH SEPT. 1823.

Mr. Thomas Herbert Maddock, to be Political Agent at Bhopaul.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 19TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 120 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment and arrangements in the Barrack Department

Lieutenant Archibald Irvine, of the Corps of Engineers, to be a District Barrack Master, in the room of Captain Bowyer, promoted to a Majority, and posted to the 7th or Cawnpore Division

Captain Geo. John Shadwell, Barrack Master of the 7th or Cawnpore Division, is transferred to the 9th or Bundlecund Division, vice Bowyer.

The following appointments are made by His Lordship in Council

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Harrison to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Rajeshahye, in the room of Burnard, returned to the Military branch of the Service.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Harris to perform the Medical duties at the Station of Seonee.

Erratum.

Omitted General Orders of the 11th Instant under the head,

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

"Brevet Captain and Lieutenant George Young to be Captain of a Company for the augmentation, and removed to the 34th Regiment."

The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH SEPT 1823

No. 121 of 1823.—The Batta and other Allowances for August 1823, and Pay for September 1823, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Tuesday the 7th Proximo.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 26TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 124 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a Serjeant for the charge of the Public Buildings under the Barrack Master of the 16th Division, at Monghyr, in lieu of the Native Agent at that station; and at the recommendation of the Military Board, to appoint Serjeant John Kew, of the Invalid Pension Establishment, to that situation, with a salary of Sonat, Rupees (20) Twenty per Mensem.

WM CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 26TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 125 of 1823.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service on this establishment, as Cadets of Engineers and Infantry, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment

Engineers.

Date of arrival in Fort William.

Mr. William Dickson,—22d September, 1823.

Infantry.

Mr. Henry Candy, ...21st ditto.
,, Samuel Athill Lyons } 22d ditto.
,, Charles Edward Remagle }

Assistant Surgeon Robert Primrose is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Captain Anthony Lomas, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the Hill Bildars, is permitted to proceed to Penang and Singapore for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 19th instant, to permit Surgeon George Baillie to enter the service of the King of Oude, as personal Surgeon to His Majesty. Mr. Baillie is accordingly directed to proceed to Lucknow, and place himself under the orders of the Resident at that Court.

Captain H. G. Maxwell, Commanding the Escort of the Resident at Nepal, has received the permission of Government in the Political Department, to be absent from his station for four months, on urgent private affairs from the 1st November ensuing.

Brevet Captain Benjamin Blake, Surveyor, to the Collector of Bullooah, has obtained the permission of Government in the Terri-

torial Department, under date the 18th instant, to visit the Presidency on account of private affairs, and to be absent for that purpose for a period of one month.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 26TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 126 of 1823,—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Bruce Boswell to be Lieutenant, vice Shearer deceased; date of rank the 11th September 1823.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain George Deare Heathcote to be Major, and
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Wm. Hough, to be Captain of a Company, from the 26th August 1823.
} In succession to Henly deceased.

Ensign Adolphus Thomas Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Hough promoted, with rank from the 11th September, 1823.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Charles Bastard Hall, to be Lieutenant, vice Faithfull, deceased, date of rank the 11th September, 1823.

Ensign George Dempster Johnstone, to be Lieutenant, from the 22d September 1823, vice Hoare, deceased.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon George Lambe, to be Surgeon, vice Gibson, deceased, Mr. Lambe's date of Rank will be hereafter notified.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 26TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 127 of 1823.—The sum of Sicca Rupees 689 1 3 paid into the General Treasury by the Executor of the late Lieutenant Colonel Mason of Artillery, being the Balance of unpaid Hatrass Prize Money remaining in his hands, appertaining to that Corps, is claimable by the parties concerned, in the mode prescribed by General Orders No. 59 of 1823, 18th July.

A Copy of the Statement of Sums and Names will be forwarded to the General Prize Committee from the Military Department.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

OCTOBER 2.

To-day's Report announces the arrival of the Danish schooner VENUS, Capt. B. Fyhn, from Leghorn the 16th April.

Great loss, devastation, and misery have been caused by the late floods and rising of the River, in consequence of the spring tides. At present we do not like to enlarge on the subject, until we are in possession of more particular details. Serampore, we learn, is inundated to a considerable extent, as is Howrah, and we have heard that many, alas! too many lives have been lost. Several individuals have also perished on the river.

Were some public spirited individuals to send to Behar for a supply of grain, we are convinced it might sell to great advantage in Calcutta, and force the Banneahs to lower their present enormous prices. As yet there is no *general* scarcity, nor should the rates of the market be so high as they are. If this should meet the eye of some qualified person at Dinapore or Patna, we trust he will take the hint, and send down some boatfulls of gram without delay. The present Calcutta price is 2-4, 2-5, 2-6 per maund, and expected to rise.

So many accidents happen from incautious driving, that the public cannot too often be put upon their guard on the subject. Our present number contains a letter from a SUBSCRIBER complaining of this evil. As somewhat germane to the subject, we cannot help thinking that some decisive measures should be taken for regulating driving, especially on the Course, where Jehus occasionally drive on the wrong side out of mere frowardness,—a thing they durst not do in England. We observe, too, that the Equestrians on the course most unwarrantably usurp the middle of the pathway, much to the peril of others as well as themselves. We hope the irregularity will in future be avoided—if not, we trust it may be made a matter of magisterical reference.

We refer our tea drinking readers to the letter of "A LOOKER-ON" in a preceding page, combating what appear to us the erroneous arguments of a cotemporary, by very plain and obvious facts. We have no time at present to enter more fully into the matter.

Were we to consult our own comfort, we should not say a single syllable about the performance at Chowringhee to-morrow evening, for we anticipate an overflowing house. The cast of *She stoops to Conquer* is as follows:—

Sir Chas. Marlow,—Elderbery of Amateurs and Actors.

Hardcastle,—The admirable Maj. Oakley of the Jealous Wife.

Young Marlow,—An Amateur of promise, not entirely unknown to the boards.

Hastings,—Wing of Amateurs and Actors.

Tony Lumpkin,—Geoffry Muffincap of ditto.

Diggory,—Mr. O. P. Bustle, ditto.

Roger,—Debutant.

Mrs Hardcastle,—Madam Bellegarde, of Monsr. Tonson.

Miss Hardcastle,—Mrs. Bundle, of the Waterman.

Miss Neville,—Mrs. Mary Goneril, of Amateurs and Actors.

The managers, we learn, have acceded to Messrs. Toulmin and Co.'s proposal of establishing a Soda Water Fountain in some part of the Theatre,—a circumstance upon which we congratulate all thirsty souls.

It was formerly a great inconvenience for people living in town to send out to such a distance as the Theatre for tickets. This at length, we are happy to say, has been obviated by the kind consideration for the accommodation of the public evinced by Messrs. SMITH and Co. of the Hurkaru Library, who have undertaken to dispose of tickets for the Theatre. Such of our playgoing readers therefore as are stationed in town, had better send for tickets to the Hurkaru Library, rather than be at the trouble of sending out to the Theatre for them, or carrying Rupees in their pockets. We observe that a Correspondent in the paper of a cotemporary dissents from us in thinking that chairs add to the comforts of the house. Chairs, in our humble opinion, are far superior to benches on this account. Every person has an independant space which cannot be pressed upon by those next him. The thin individual is not likely to be crushed to death, or squeezed into a fever between two persons of bulkier dimensions There is greater room for ventilation, and the spectator is at least ten degrees cooler than otherwise he could be. The performance will commence upon the entrance of the Right Honorable the Governor General. From the strong cast of the piece—from the excellence of the comedy itself—and last, not least, its being the farewell night of an esteemed Amateur, who was always contemplated with pleasure, and will soon be remembered with regret, the house we anticipate will be one of the most brilliant seen for a long time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—As soon as news reached India that the Greeks were able to make a stand against the Turks, I much desired a subscription for their support to be made in this country I applied on the occasion to different individuals of weight in society, but without effect: some thought that the time was not come in which pecuniary assistance would be serviceable to these poor oppressed fellow creatures; different individuals made different objections, which need not here be particularized, because it is hoped that not one of them will now be urged.

The oppressed and unfortunate, but manly Greeks have made a noble and hitherto a successful stand; and they appear to want nothing, in order to insure their effectual emancipation, but pecuniary assistance:—to afford that assistance, our fellow subjects in Britan are zealously exerting themselves;—then let it not be said that we in India are incapable of following the noble example of our Christian brethren in England.—I hope we shall cheerfully contribute to rescue a nation of Christians from the clutches of the most cruel and diabolical wretches that ever soiled the face of the earth.—If any man can read a tenth part of the accounts which have been published in this country of the almost inconceivable cruel atrocities committed by the Turks on the Greeks, without feeling strongly for the sufferings of the latter, and being willing to subscribe largely (according to his circumstances) for their relief, I envy not that man his feelings, nor his principles, nor his wealth however great.

If the distinguished and respected individual who lately presided at the Irish Relief meeting, and the esteemed and eloquent gentleman who was in the chair at the meeting respecting the Hon'ble Mr. Adam's picture, will join in calling a meeting on behalf of the poor Greeks, I am satisfied the meeting will be well attended, and that a considerable sum will be subscribed; also I am satisfied that these two gentlemen cannot exert their talents and their influence in a more praise-worthy cause.

You, who so laudably advocate the cause of the oppressed, and stigmatise the acts of the oppressor, must necessarily feel gratification in affording assistance to the Greeks: I am satisfied you will readily give the aid of your pen and of your paper

to promote the success of a subscription for so benevolent and so Christian a purpose:—the earlier the meeting be called the better.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Calcutta, Sept. 8, 1823.

P. S. The above was written on the day of its date, and I have ever since intended to despatch it; but one circumstance or an other has hitherto kept it out of the *Lion's Mouth*: however, having just seen a letter on the subject in the *Calcutta Journal*, I immediately forward my humble Epistle, soliciting your assistance on the occasion; and that you propose a meeting at the Town Hall on as early a day as to you shall appear adviseable. I think we may depend on the attendance of the above mentioned gentlemen.

A. S.

September 27th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Editor of the *John Bull* this morning in his laudable anxiety for supporting monopoly and its concomitants, so well calculated to fetter trade, to stifle competition, and to check British industry, has given us an unqualified proof of his total want of correct information both as to the causes and effects which operate on the Tea market in London, in New York, or in Calcutta; and he finishes his erroneous remarks by gravely telling us we may all reap the *advantages* of the Company, by becoming Proprietors of India Stock. To talk of any advantages of the *Proprietors* beyond the mere fact of a fair interest for their capital, is indeed nothing short of positive ignorance, since it is a notorious fact, that all what would be a monstrous profit were the trade in the hands, or rather under the management, of individuals industriously but not ostentatiously seeking a livelihood for their families and employment for their ships, is totally consumed in support of patronage which the best political economists do not appear to consider beneficial to the country. I may safely add, that I have most grave and well-founded doubts of its being beneficial to China.

He asserts as a positive fact that the Company have the *choice* of the teas at China, and that the Americans can only procure a second quality of every kind of tea. Now this I most positively deny, and venture to assert that it is very far wide of the real state of the case; for I verily believe, that the Americans, whenever they desire it, have the first class teas of every description, and for many substantial reasons: and first not the least plausible, they (the Americans) invariably pay for their teas and every other produce of China with hard dollars, which payment in almost all cases is made in advance. With the American merchants it is all fair dealing—no occult Factory policy—no wheels within wheels—no drawback of *red chop Paper*—no annoyances—no incumbrances. No—the active intelligent American trader walks into the market with his *cash* in his pocket, and purchases as much as will load his ship from the very choicest productions of China, (if indeed the choicest is ever delivered to foreigners) without favor, affection or fear, or the trouble of *barter*. He has not even the annoyance common to Englishman in all foreign ports, arising out of the authority or controul exercised by *Consuls*—for although there is an American Consul always at China, the merchant has nothing to do with him, beyond the common courtesy due from one man to another; he cannot either of his own authority or thro' his influence detain an American ship one moment, nor interfere with him on any one stage of his *mercantile* pursuits. Now I think I have said enough to prove that the Americans have the choice, and therefore can, when it suits them, take away from China all articles of its produce of the very first quality, and I know they do so; and I have, I think, said enough to prove why *they* pay a less price than the English *Company*. I shall now endeavour to prove why the Company pay more than *any* other merchant, and why they have not *always* the choice or the power of selecting the first qualities. It is a well known fact that the Company import into China, Cornwall tin, pig lead, and English broad cloths, to a very considerable amount in English currency; on the *prime* cost of which is tacked the enormously extravagant charges which the Company are obliged to disburse to support *appearance*, and patronage, though not at all vital to trade or necessary for the safe conveyance of the goods. These goods are urged on the Hong merchants by an implied contract, at a certain value, on which the Hongs know well they must incur a prodigious loss, and in order to save themselves they tack on at least cent. per cent. on the teas. I had almost forgot to mention, that for this said tin, lead, and cloth, the Company (as they do in all their purchases) pay a much higher price than a private individual could purchase them for, owing to the pompous way in which they always appear in the home markets whenever they have occasion for the contracts, which are invariably almost accompanied by some condition, binding the *sellers*, to bring up their influence and support, whether parliamentary

or otherwise, whenever the purchasers, or rather their agents, have occasion for such services. By this means the Proprietors of India Stock not only pay a much higher price for all their purchases, but are supplied with goods of an inferior quality to that which an individual going into the market would choose; who has no other motive in making the purchase than fair speculation and some reasonable prospect of gain. The splendid vessels which the Company employ to bring home their teas, are more like King's Yachts or first-rate men of war, than merchantmen, not one of which ever make their voyage under forty pounds per ton, (and a very small ton too it is) and the voyage is considerably longer than it ought to be: indeed many American ships make the entire voyage, while these stately floating hotels are ceremoniously making the passage from Blackwall to Bengal or to Whampoa, and yet these vessels next to His Majesty's Ships are perhaps the fleetest that plough the deep seas. I have not leisure to go into this matter so fully as it deserves or requires, and I must here conclude by stating that the *Souchong* teas sold in Calcutta are of a quality which *never* reach London but in the shape of presents to the Directors or some other great men, and that every pound of that tea costs at China as much as the Souchong tea sold in Leadenhall-Street at 4s 4d., to which is to be added before the old women can sip a drop, 4s. 4d. on each pound for customs and excise, and the same may be said of the Hyson, for tea of the *same* quality, including duty, is *never* sold under *eighteen* shillings per pound in London: indeed, like the Souchong tea, it rarely appears on the tea tables in London. In short, Hyson tea of a *very inferior* quality sells in London, with the duties on it by *whole sale*, at 9s. 4d per pound, while the very best Hyson Choulong sells here, including a very heavy duty, at 6s. 6½d. per pound, and before the tea can be put on the table in England, it stands (I mean tea Hyson of the inferior quality) the *consumer* in at least twelve shillings per pound. Every man who has lived in London must know how very indifferent the *green tea* (as it is called) is, for which he is obliged to pay twelve shillings per pound, or go without it. I cannot think it is ignorance which influenced the Editor of the *Bull* to make such a statement. He says, "it is not the East India Company, but the *East India interests* which are engaged on one side." What then is to become of the Company if the *East India interests* are to be neglected? Is the Company not supporting itself, when it advocates the cause of "*East India interests!*" The ship *Ospray*, lately arrived in this river, is a fair specimen of what can be accomplished by British capital and British industry when unfettered by the tardy, vexatious, and expensive regulations of monopoly: she quitted this river in December 1822 with a full cargo, she delivered that full cargo in safety and in good order; she took in a full cargo for this port, and she was safely moored in this river early in this month, September. I say "this speaks volumes." But I must have done for the present, and close with an offer of many apologies for this lengthy intrusion on your time, and on the space of your paper, should you deem it worthy of a place.

Your obedient servant,

A LOOKER-ON.

Monday, Sept. 29, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—You will no doubt willingly insert in your invaluable paper the following circumstance which took place yesterday evening about 6 o'clock.

That gentlemen should drive through the crowded streets of Calcutta in the evening, or in fact at any time, with as little concern or caution as a man would drive across Houndslow Heath, or over Salisbury plain, is a practice, in my humble opinion (to use no harsher term) highly reprehensible, and certainly from the many accidents which in consequence daily occur ought to be discontinued. Two gentlemen in a Buggy at the time above mentioned was suddenly overtaken opposite the new Tank, Durrumtollah, by one of those headlong neck or nothing furiosos, who although loudly call'd to, to mind how he drove, what pushing on quite reckless of the consequences likely to ensue,—the accident occured, partly owing to his determination to go on the wrong side, although he must have perceived that this could not be done without mischief. As the Buggy before him was obliged to be pull'd close up to make room for a Carriage which was then meeting them, this rattle brain'd gentleman whom I shrewdly suspect belongs to the Sister Isle, and who had driven through the street much to the consternation and astonishment of the numerous pladding pedestrians, made a tremendous rush at the small space between the buggy and the side of the road, the consequence was that he struck it with such a terrible shock that it immediately overturned, and the two persons thrown with great violence to the ground, one of whom fell against the hindmost wheel of the carriage then passing by. I shudder to think of what must have been the fatal consequence, had this accident happen'd but one moment sooner, in that case they would inevitably have been precipitated beneath the carriage wheels. I never before witnessed such a hair breadth escape; upon

inquiry I found to my utter surprise that there was no very serious personal injury sustained—the buggy was much damaged, the harness broke to pieces, and the horse slightly hurt; both of the gentlemen complained of being a little bruised, and the blood which ran down the forehead of one of them was a proof that they were perhaps more hurt than they in the heat of the moment considered themselves; it is indeed deeply to be lamented, that from the want of a little caution in drivers so many accidents should happen. I hope this will induce at least some of them to be more on their guard in future.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

A SUBSCRIBER.

Calcutta, 1st October, 1823.

P. S.—I know you do not like to publish anonymous letters, but the above you may rely upon as being a fact. I have reasons for not putting my name to it, and have therefore signed myself what I really am—a Subscriber, and take this opportunity of to say a very particular well wisher to the *India Gazette*. My name if required shall be sent.

To THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—I was glad to see "A TRAVELLER'S" letter the other day in the *India Gazette*, respecting the non-existence of proper regulations to counteract the insufferable insolence and lately assumed independance of the Ticka Bearers. It is an evil which calls for immediate redress. Exclusive of the inconvenience you incur by the delay of these rascals, bartering I suppose with your servant, concerning the price, &c., you are subjected to their impudence when they do condescend to come. Sometime ago I wanted particularly to go up to Barrackpore, and in consequence sent my Peon for some Ticka Bearers to take me to the Ghaut, conjecturing that by the time we reached the river side, I should be exactly in time for the tide, which the Manjey assured me was returning in my favour. You may guess my astonishment when the servant returned with this independent answer—"Tell your master that the Rupee which he has sent is not enough, we must have 1 Rupee 8 Annas." Not choosing to gratify such exorbitancy, and by my concession in this instance to impel them to still higher demands for the future, which they would naturally have recourse to, when they saw that the extortion in question was successful, I was obliged to postpone my departure until 2 hours after, and did not arrive at my place of destination till after a wearisome and solitary voyage of 8 hours; whereas, if the bearers had been contented with the usual price, I would not have lost so much of the tide, and might have performed the passage in the fourth part of the time. This increase of demand has taken place within these few months, and I presume unless vigorous measures be adopted or some remedy instituted to restrain this rapaciousness, it will become in a short time very formidable.

Now I wish to know, Sir, can there not be the application of some remedy to impede entirely, or at least to diminish this unjust and unheard-of fraudulence? Is it to be tolerated, that a few rascally bearers should compel a price more than adequate for the usual fare of a Hackney Coachman, who may go three times the distance, and have to feed a couple of hungry horses, besides his hungry self?

One may talk of the extortion and rapacity of these Hackney Coachmen in England, and perhaps with justice, but when contrasted with the insatiable demands of these bearers, they are "honesty itself," and moreover for the most part observe civility towards you; whereas the latter invariably behave insolently and with bravado. The explication is this—the one class is severely punished for their mal-practices, while the other cheats and laughs at you with impunity.

You will do me a favor by giving insertion to this in your useful and entertaining Gazette, and will be doing an advantage to others. I have added my testimony to the statement of the Traveller, so that it may appear a general complaint, (as it most certainly is) and not an individual inconvenience.

NOT FOND OF BEING CHEATED

To THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

Indy, thou hast got into a scrape. Thou art under the ban of Calcutta Parliamentary displeasure. Knowest thou not that the gross errors of commission and omission in the report of the Parliamentary proceedings especially, had very nearly lodged thee, thy Printer, and all thy diabolous imps in Newgate? Fact, Indy—up got the Right Honorable Prawn Deek Daree and a flaming speech issued from him, accusing thee and me of breach of privilege, and moving that WE, MEPHISTOPHELES,—thou Indy,—and all the inmates of thy Pandemonium near the Leonic Mouth, Durumtollah—should be dragged before the bar of the House! The Honorable Hingun Wah Wah seconded the motion. I sat in the gallery all the time, and laughed in my sleeve. The idea of arresting *me* is truly ridiculous. The honorable house might as

well endeavour to seize upon the intrenchant air. They do not know, Indy, that I, MEPHISTOPHELES, am an inhabitant of the invisible world! They do not remember that it was I who led Dr. Faustus by the nose (or as I rather choose to term him more familiarly, *Faust*) to the witch revels on the Brocken, and finally to the infernal regions! Seize Mephistopheles, indeed.—Too, too, too! Perhaps Indy, thou art puzzled with too, too, too? This interjection my dear fellow, was introduced into the English language by the great Dr. Johnson; who, whenever he heard any thing that tickled him, was wont to exclaim Too, too, too, just as I do at times when reading pages of a certain cloven footed newspaper, conducted by a *ruminating* animal. Well, as I was saying, the Hon'ble Mr. Wah-wah seconded the Right Hon'ble Mr. Deck Daree's motion: but lo, up got the independent Member for Durrumtollah, Mr. Dumree Bap-ri-pap *et mehercule*—how he gave it to them! He declared that you and your establishment, Lion and all, being in the borough of Durrumtollah, were his constituents, and that he would never suffer a constituent of his to be oppressively used At length it was decided by a great majority, among whom were many of the ministerial party, that you should be allowed to escape *Scot* free this time. Take care Indy, and the next time *verse* my communications, or by the lips of Proserpine you shall be cut by Mephisto. In Lord Mussaul's speech especially, there are several errors, but I trust they are obvious, at any rate I cannot condescend to point them out, since I observe that even yourself never deign to have a table of errata; and you are right: who the deuce would correct the leading article of a Newspaper? By the way, do you know I suspect that *Miss Chee Chee* has a bit of a penchant for you! Lucky dog. I caught her by accident writing a copy of verses headed, "Original Poetry for the *India Gazette*." On seeing me she rumpled up the paper hurriedly into her bosom, blushing at the same time like an under-done beef steak. There's a simile for you Indy! Thine in haste,

MEPHISTOPHELES.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.

1 Portuguese Brig *Ulysses*, P. J. C. Vianna, from Rio de Janeiro 7th July.

— Ship *Fatty Salem*, Seboo Bentaib, from Mocha 21st July, and Bombay 10th August.

— Arab Ship Cabrass, Nacoda, from Muscat 27th July.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.

30 French Ship *St. Antonio*, L. Tournaire, to Bourbon.

Oct.

1 Ship *Flora*, James Sheriff, to Penang.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE FOLLOWING SHIPS

Per H. C. Chartered Ship *Florentia*, Captain John Wimble, from London 25th May.

Mrs. Pigg, Miss Perry, Miss Smith;

Messrs. Thomas Pigg, Anthony Dorrett, R. Burley and Dunn.

Per H. C. Ship *Ernaad*, Captain D. Jones, from Bombay.

Mr. Thomas Mullion, Midshipman; Dadaboy Nowrajee, Donjeboy Byramjee, Nemchund Nowchund, Parsee Merchants

Per *Robarts*, Captain C. H. Bean, from Madras.

Mr. Hugh Forbes and Mr. John Anderson, Merchants; Mr. W. Master, Mr. J. W. Wise, Mr. Frank Beetson, Free Mariner.

CALCUTTA.

OCTOBER 6.

An Extra Report on Friday night, announced the following arrivals:—

H. C. Ship *Thomas Grenville*, Capt. W. Manning, from England 19th June.

H C. Ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Capt. B. Gribble, from England 29th May, and Madras 24th September.

Ship *Lady Nugent*, Capt. Robert Boon, from Padang 10th July.

Passengers per H C. Ship Thomas Grenville, Captain William Manning, from England 19th June.

Mrs. Amelia Heber and infant daughter, Lady Macnaghten, Mrs Jane McGregor, Mrs. Catherine G Pecket, Miss A. Macnaghten, Miss Susan Paton, Miss Harriet Shakespear, Miss Eliza Vanreenen, Miss Catherine J. Vanreenen; Revd Reginald Heber, DD., Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Lieut. Col. G. Pennington, Major F. Sackville, and Captain James Pecket, Bengal Establishment; Hugh V. Hathorn, Alexander Grant, and James Hare, Esqrs.; Elliot Macnaughton, Esq. Mr. George Chester, Senior Merchant, Mr. James Mackintosh, Free Merchant, Mr. Richard Shaw, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Francis Gresley, Francis Grote, Francis Swinley, Henry John McGeorge, Arthur Conolly, Cadets; Mr. William Hills, Volunteer, William Reeves, Constable; William Butler and

John Carly, Ostlers H. C. Recruits, in charge of horses; Mr. Robert Cuthbertson, for Penang.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain Charles B. Gribble, from London 11th May, Plymouth 29th May, and Madras 24th September.

From London:—Mrs. H. N Watson, Mrs. S. Gibson, Miss E. Gibson, Miss E. Erskine, Captain S. Watson, Mr. H. Kicke, and Mr. Thomas Shouldham, Cadets.

From Madras:—Mrs. Compton, and 3 Children, Two Misses Compton, Mrs. Birmingham and Child, Herbert Compton, Esq. Advocate General; Major J. Hanson, Captain W. G. Mackenzie, Captain McClaren, Lieut. Falcourt, Mr. P. Birmingham. Assist. Surgeon H. M. 87th Regt.; Mr. Robert Dashwood.

Great mischief, we are sorry to say, has been caused by the bursting of the Bunds of the Damoodah River,—aided, perhaps, by the overflowing of other streams. At Burdwan the effects have been very severely felt. Picture to yourself (writes our informant) a flat country *completely* under water, running with a force apparently irresistible, and carrying with it dead bodies, choppers of houses, palankeens, and wreck of every description! The inundation commenced at Burdwan on the night of the 26th September, and continued unabated for three days. About 12 P. M. on that evening the European inhabitants were roused by their servants, who reported that the water was getting into their outhouses and compounds. The next day the water ran through the lower apartments of the houses, and several houses fell in. For miles round not a mud house hardly was standing. For three days all communication was cut off, and most of those who had pukka houses, took refuge on the roofs. The water made a complete breach over the lines of the Provincial Corps, carrying away every hut. Most of the men saved themselves in trees, but some of them, we learn, were drowned. In the villages, we understand, hundreds of human beings have perished. Our readers may imagine the extent of the inundation, when they learn, that on the 29th ultimo a boat had arrived at Burdwan, which had gone all the way full sail, across the country, from Calcutta! Lives, it was apprehended, had been lost by snakes. Hundreds of these reptiles might be seen swimming about for their lives in all directions—nor was it possible to keep them out of the houses. The trees also were full of them. The inundation has also produced very severe effects at Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Serampore—especially the latter, where many houses have been demolished, and much property destroyed, especially among the poor natives, who received the humanest attention from the Governor.

The rising of the River at the spring tides has been greater at Calcutta and its neighbourhood than for many years before.—Much loss and devastation have accordingly been produced on both banks, especially at Howrah, and about Chitpore. We have heard of an appalling accident on the river, in consequence of a budgerow striking against a buoy among the shipping and instantly foundering. Every soul on board was lost! It is reported that there were nine or ten Europeans aboard, but we trust the number has been exaggerated. The names of the unfortunates who thus perished are not yet known.

THE THEATRE.

Our anticipations of a delightful entertainment and of a full house on Friday evening turned out to be correct. The curtain rose on the entrance of the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL and the Lady AMHERST, who were received by the audience with the usual demonstrations of respectful welcome. The evening was warmer than could be wished, but the silence that prevailed in the house, so different from the chit chat buz of a former occasion already alluded to, evinced an interest on the part of the audience in the business of the stage, which acted as a spur to the amateurs, judging from their efforts, which (with some exceptions) were never surpassed. There is in every thing that GOLDSMITH wrote an unobtrusive charm that carries us away we know not how on the gently flowing tide of his subject. This charm, we believe, is nature. All his characters are in nature, and they speak a language which is familiar to all, but which, nevertheless, possesses a native grace of genuine and elegant simplicity, for which no other writer is so remarkable. These observations apply as much to the Comedy of "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER," as they do to the novel of the Vicar of Wakefield; though of course the interest of the latter is (as in the nature of things it must be) more intensely pathetic. In both we see a singleness of character that excites merriment, but this merriment is always chastened by respect. In both there is a glow of good old English feeling and hospitality. In both the foibles of human nature are touched by the tender hand of a generous humorist, and not blazoned forth odiously, and "torn to tatters" by an unfeeling satirist.

Nothing can exceed the natural ease of the dialogue in "She Stoops to Conquer." It runs on in a sprightly current of charming vivacity, unambitious and unforced. Each person speaks exactly that language which we should have expected from him, and no other.

Hardcastle was a performance of the most sterling merit. It was a most masterly picture of the old school, with the richest colouring, and in the finest keeping. In dress, tone, look, attitude—in short, in every requisite, he was perfect. His instructions to the servants were inimitably given, and there could not be a finer specimen of pure comic acting than in his permission to *Digory* to laugh at the good story, the recollection of which moves his own risibility. This was not lost upon the house, which testified its applause most loudly and cordially, as was the case indeed throughout. His reception of *Young Marlow* and *Hastings* was admirable, and his anxiety to tell his story about the '*great Duke of Marlborough*' (or Prince Eugene—we forget which)—his *mode* of telling it—his prosing glee—and finally his blank look of disappointment at finding himself unlistened to—were admirable. His surprise and perplexity at the apparently strange conduct of his guests—his expostulatory efforts, and his astonishment at meeting his wife at the bottom of the garden, were similarly ably conceived and executed. Taken all in all, the *Hardcastle* of Friday was one of the very best comic personifications we have seen on any stage. It was a finely wrought, a *true*, and a chaste portrait of the old English Country Gentleman. With such powers—such knowledge of the stage—such a fine taste—and such admirable tact and perception of what is true to Nature, and naturally available in art—we cannot help regretting that this amateur does not make his appearance oftener upon our boards.

Of *Tony Lumpkin* we speak with mingled pleasure and regret—regret, because we understood him to appear on those boards for the last time. Even now we remember his *first* appearance on the stage of Chowringhee. We then said that we expected much from him. We have been observant of his theatrical career since—and whenever he "strutted his hour" on the boards as an actor, we strutted ours off them as the critic. Indeed we may say that we commenced our pilgrimage together in both characters. No wonder then that we should contemplate the parting hour with regret; and putting other feelings out of the question, we do so the more especially from the consideration that the loss of such an amateur is almost irreparable. Well have our anticipations of his success been fulfilled. In testimony of this we have only to appeal to his three last performances, each exceeding each, if possible, in excellence;—his brilliant and exquisite *Morblieu*—his quaint and admirable *Geoffry Muffincap*—and his original, droll, and inimitable *Tony Lumpkin!* He never appeared but the hearty laughter and applauses of the audience proved with what true vis comica he supported his part. He rolled and shuffled about the Apollo of a mother spoilt darling of a self-willed, wild humoured, mischief loving young Country Squire. Even the nerves of a Puritan—yea, of the most woe-begone disciple of Heraclitus—must have relaxed into mirth at his mock flirtation with *Constance Neville*,—the *jewel* scene with his mother, and the denouement of his driving hoax upon her *cum multis aliis*. It only now remains for us to express our sincere good wishes for this amateur's future fate. His theatrical career has commenced and closed among us. He is one of the bright points of our remembrance. Our Drury owes much to him—much that the public knows not. He was a true and zealous brother of the sock and buskin, and ever cheerfully sacrificed his personal convenience to the interests of the Theatre and the entertainment of others. *Vive-valeque!*

Young Marlow was by a novice, and the performance evinced the inequality of one new to the boards. His best scene, perhaps, was that one in which his misunderstanding with *Hardcastle* comes to an open rupture, and he declines quitting the house at the old gentleman's command. His *mâvaise honte*, in the first interview with *Miss Hardcastle*, was too much in caricature.

Hastings was, as every performance of that amateur usually is, a gentlemanly and pleasing delineation of character.

Roger gave a debutant to the boards, whom we hope to see soon in another part. The little *Roger* had to do, was well done.

Mrs. Hardcastle was in the best possible hands, and the part added another laurel to the brows of the worthy amateur who has proved so eminently useful to the Theatre, and so highly entertaining to the public in this very difficult line of character.

Miss Hardcastle has placed the theatrical claims of its fair representative upon much higher ground than they occupied before. It was really a very excellent and natural performance, and exceedingly judiciously supported. She mistook, however, the sense of the text once or twice. She should not have appeared so *downright* angry as she was, when *Young Marlow* offered her liberties. She should rather have repelled him with a certain smartness of manner, than with the out and out vehemence of

offended pride. We have very strong hopes of this performer's capabilities. Let her only study as attentively as she appears to have done, and pay great attention to dress and by play, and she will become what she has made progress towards already—an excellent actress.

Miss Neville we think more agreeable in the closet than on the stage. The part was respectably enough sustained, not over well dressed certainly. We could not omit observing a great improvement in the stage lights before the orchestra. They cast a steady splendour upon the stage,—thus leaving the audience in a shade of relief, which is highly favorable to scenic effect.

After the above was written, a friend, to whom our Gazette has been more than once indebted for kind aid, sent us a Critique on the performance of Friday. Had we received it sooner, we should have given the whole, and written none ourselves, but that was not in our power, as our own observations had gone to press. We find that our brother critic's opinion agrees so much with our own, that we have therefore omitted a portion of his remarks.

The Play provided for Friday evening was the comedy of "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER." An chief objection, we believe, made to this effort of the humourous pen of GOLDSMITH is the impossibility of the incidents which form the foundation of the plot. It is difficult, however, to set bounds to possibility. How often do we see in nature skies and landscapes which if delineated on canvas we should pronounce never to have had an existence, and in life who has not met with occurrences which in the pages of a novel or romance would be pronounced, like the plot of "*She stoops to Conquer*" impossible. That travellers should mistake the mansion of a Country Gentleman for an Inn, is not indeed an every-day occurrence; but it is not an *impossible* one, since we know that GOLDSMITH in his juvenile days had an adventure which suggested the plot of his Comedy, and which, as it is short, it may not be out of place to relate in the words of his biographer:—"On his way to Edgeworth's town at nightfall he found himself in a small town named Ardagh. Here he enquired for the best house in the place, meaning an Inn: but, being understood too literally, he was shewn to the house of a private gentleman, where, calling for somebody to take his horse and lead him to the stable, he alighted, and was shewn into the parlour, being supposed to be a guest come to visit the master, whom he found sitting by a good fire. The gentleman immediate discovered OLIVER's mistake, and being a man of humour he encouraged the deception. OLIVER accordingly called about him, ordered a good supper, and generously invited the master, his wife, and daughter, to partake of it; treated them with a bottle or two of wine, and at going to bed ordered a hot cake to be prepared for his breakfast; nor was it till at his departure, when he called for the bill, that he found he had been hospitably entertained in a private family"

With regard to *Tony's* roguish prank of carrying his "mamma" round the house, and at last depositing that pink of old ladies in a horse pond, we confess we have no *precedent* to plead in its defence, but the incident is in itself so ludicrous, and gives rise to so humourous a scene, that we cannot find in our hearts to quarrel with it.

The doors of the Theatre were opened at the usual hour, and before the curtain rose, the house was, in every sense, respectably filled, and presented a "flowery parterre" of beauty on which the eye of a Cynic might delight to dwell.

The Governor General and Lady and the Hon'ble Miss AMHERST honoured the Theatre with their presence, and when the plaudits which welcomed their arrival had subsided, the curtain rose and displayed to view *Mr. Hardcastle* and his inimitable spouse. The amateur who personated *Mr. Hardcastle* seemed perfectly at home in the character, and his conception and performance of it appeared to us perfectly faultless, or, we should rather say, most excellent His dress and deportment embodied in the most perfect manner to our view the idea we have been used to form of *Mr. Hardcastle*, and a countenance abounding in archness and humour of expression enabled him to give the fullest effect to the character.

The character of *Miss Hardcastle* was performed by the lady who lately appeared in that of *Mrs. Bundle* in "The Waterman," and we need not say had ample justice done it. The representative of *Miss Hardcastle* is indeed an ornament to the stage, and we hope may long continue so.

Sir Charles Marlow, represented as he was by the veteran amateur who lately appeared as *Elderberry* in "Amateurs and Actors," could not be otherwise than good.'

The particulars of South American news that follow, are derived from a letter to a gentleman in town, dated Rio Janeiro 7th July:—

"In mine of yesterday's date I mentioned to you that nothing was known of Lord Cochrane's fleet, nor of his movements; but

by one of the coasting crafts that came in to-day, it is ascertained that a mutiny had taken place on board the fleet, which compelled it to tack to the southward, and go into a small port on the coast called *Morro de San Pauto*; there he thought proper to disarm all the vessels except his own 74, and a small frigate, which he manned with foreigners—English, French, Americans,—and the commanders of the other ships were appointed Lieutenants on board the 74. The mutiny was occasioned by the Portuguese European sailors on board, who had been pressed at Rio for the Imperial service, 7 of whom were shot by the Admiral's order. It is reported that he has informed the Government here, that if foreigners are not sent to man the other vessels they will certainly fall in the hands of the Bahia fleet; that all he can do is, to hover about the vicinity and wait resources. The Portuguese sailors and officers that were landed at this place had made for the interior, and it is supposed they will exert themselves to join their comrades at Bahia. It is also rumoured here, that it was the intention of General Madeira to avail himself of the insubordination that had happened in the Brazilian army, and attack their lines at Ittaparica; the Portuguese fleet would also join by sea. The small port where Cochrane's vessels are laid up, forms the landing place of these lines, and it is here that the Portuguese Admiral intends to co-operate with the land forces, and at the same time take possession of the vessels. Pernambuco was in a very unsettled state; they have refused to comply with all orders and decrees that have been sent from here; they would neither sequester, nor even attack Portuguese property, but have allowed free commerce between that place and Lisbon: altho' they are decidedly against the Cortes still they wish to maintain commercial relations.

"Pará Maranham were all in favour of Portugal; the latter place had sent a ship loaded to Lisbon with produce, and half a million of dollars, to be offered to Government, to enable them to send troops so as to keep the place in submission and prevent anarchy. The European troops at Monte Video had been joined by the Spanish Guerillas, and after having defeated General Lecor, who has espoused the Imperial cause, they were marching towards the frontiers of Rio Grande. The Government of Buenos Ayres had furnished the Portuguese General with money, and requested him not to abandon the Eastern shore of La Plata, as they were determined not to let those provinces be united to the Brazils as an empire. These events, and we may say the total failure of the expedition against Bahia, has puzzled the Ministers so much, that all they think of doing is, to confine people in dungeons,—and even assassinations have been committed; but such a state of things cannot last long. In spite of the non-intercourse with Portugal, the merchants have managed to send considerable sums for account of European residents in foreign ships to England, Gibraltar and Holland: the English ships have had most of the trade; upwards of 70 have been loaded: this property is all covered by English houses, who receive enormous commissions in compensation for the service rendered. Mr. Chamberlain, who was formerly British Envoy, and Consul General, has been divested of the former character, having received orders from his government to consider himself as merely a Consul, as for the present no diplomatic relations could be maintained with this government. I hope to be able to state more decided events by another ship, which will sail in the course of a month."

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday.)

INDIGO—We know of no sales in the crop 1822-23 yet, although the article is coming fast into the market—In consequence of the difficulty in obtaining Bills of Exchange on England, to any extent, and the deficiency in the produce, prices are likely to rate very high.

OPIUM—Sales have been affected in this during the week, at our quotations.

GRAIN—Has been in fair demand: Moongy Rice appears to have advanced one anna per maund, since our last.

PIECE GOODS—Continue dull, and a heavy stock in the market.

SALTPETRE—Steady at our quotations.

SUGAR—The demand for the finer qualities has been considerable during the week, and our quotations fully obtainable.

METALS—Spelter in good demand—Iron and Steel—Block tin, looking up—Sheathing Copper, light, in animated request.

EUROPE GOODS—Chintz, good patterns, looking up—Hosiery, very dull—Muslins, a heavy stock in the market and dull—Confectionary and Oilman's Stores, without improvement—Beer, Hodgsons, looking up, other marks almost unsaleable—Stationary, in limited demand—stock heavy.

FREIGHT to LONDON—Sail rates at £5 10 to £7 per Ton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Well Sir, the first number of the Trifler has appeared. *Ecce iterum*——! I, dare say its *debut* has excited great attention, and I hope its merits will be duly appreciated; particularly as a finer sample of plausible motives has seldom been before the public. I am not going to gratify an idle propensity, nor shall I assume the "shape of an intermeddling Crite" without some good show of reason; therefore prepare your seventy-seven senses, if happily you possess so many, while I present you and your numerous readers with an enchanting *bouquet* culled from the flowery parterre of that unique production yclept the Editor's "Preliminary."

Passing over the observation on the barren and alarming sterility of Calcutta with regard to Literature, I come at once to "the cause"—it is simple—the neglect shewn to Calcutta authors; their "Quartos or Duodecimos dropping still-born from the Press, or what is more galling, reposing in dignified silence on the unmolested shelves of their pampered patrons"—a very honorable reflection on those who patronize the labours of the mind, and not more honorable to those authors who have brought forth the fruits of their mental culture, however seldom. "Why should they be otherwise?"—a very proper question, but very improperly answered—"our Indian Public, generally speaking, is not a Reading Public". I unhesitatingly deny the correctness of this assertion. Witness ye shippers of cargoes of books, &c. continually imported; witness ye auctioneers the innumerable lots yearly numbered in your catalogues; witness, ye selling librarians, whose shelves groan under the pressure of letter'd sheets one month, and display a sterility the other, and witness last, ye hawkers, who nightly thrust the cheapest and most common works into the palankeens of passers-by, and part with the learned store for half the real value. These facts prove that the Indian Public, generally speaking, is a Reading Public.

I next come to a "whirlpool," in which the poor Trifler unfortunately has plunged himself. Lest your readers who have not read the preliminary, may be interested for the sake of suffering humanity, I hasten to tell them, it is "a whirlpool of commerce, which destroys every consideration; and the wreaths that should bind the brow of genius wither before the golden fillet, glittering on the head of our princely merchants. England sends her children to our burning hemisphere, *not to reap the harvest of glory, nor to bear away the laurels of fame—Good Heaven! Climate, &c.*" Hear this, ye sons of Albion, who have for years past displayed the brightest talents in the Indian Cabinet, and in the Indian field, and rise in honest indignation against such calumny; for a learned Trifler now proclaims to the world, that the sojourn of Englishmen here, was only with the view "to enrich and gorge themselves with luxuries." Where are those immortal heroes, those undaunted souls, who have fought and bled in the service of their country; and to whose valour posterity will look up with proud exultation? Are these noble veterans undeserving of glory and fame because an ignorant Trifler chooses to say so? Nay, is the name of Wellesley, of Cornwallis, and more recently of Hastings to be thus eclipsed, nor be encircled by a wreath of never-fading glory, and enrolled in the list of fame. Forbid it heaven! Forbid it ye learned inhabitants of the East! Mark the above passage, Mr. Editor, and tell me not that I have misconstrued it, tell me not that I have voluntarily misinterpreted, for if it be not as plain as the nose on my face, set me down for the worst booby that ever walked this terrestrial globe. Is it possible that there are not many, a great many Britons who have reaped the harvest of glory, or have borne away the laurels of fame? I say there are, and def. a host of such cring Triflers to prove to the contrary.

After the above specimen of *Trifling*, the candid confessions of the Editor is entirely unnecessary, nor will I enlarge upon the subject farther than to observe, that such sentiments, involving as they do a serious accusation, have never been put forth in this country by any public writer, and they assuredly do not discover the "powers of reflection and discernment," of which the equally discerning and intelligent Recluse entertain so high an opinion.

The Correspondence comprised in the first number is mostly of congratulatory, complimentary and exhortatory nature. The dialogue headed "Defence of Clerical passages," is in my humble opinion much out of place according to the avowed principle of excluding religious topics from the columns of the Trifler. Although the discussion of the topics now brought forward may not be said to belong strictly to Religion, still, further disputation will gradually bring it on, and the poor Trifler in endeavouring to escape Scylla will fall upon Charybdis, and thus make a very ungraceful exit off the literary stage on which he has entered "by the considerate kindness of friends."

A guardian angel has spread his protecting wings against the rude assaults of criticism, in the character of "A Friend to

Youth," and from him I learn, that the future lucubrations which are to adorn the columns of this Literary Magazine, will be the productions of young lads. Really, Sir, this is trifling with a vengeance. However, I shall never yield him the palm in willingness to encourage the effusions of literary scions, but am more willing just now to break a lance with him on his doctrine of Criticism, and when leisure permits, I hope to be able to meet him in fair combat—in the mean time I conclude,

Sir, your obedient servant,

OBSERVATOR.

October 2d, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—To shew the inutility of sending Letters *overland*, I beg to mention, that one dispatched from this on the 15th April, 1822, was not delivered in London until the 30th January, 1823. Had it been forwarded by a sea conveyance, it would, no doubt, have arrived earlier, and the heavy amount of postage would have been saved. The letter in question was one of importance; but its delayed receipt by the party to whom it was addressed, frustrated the intention, which induced the writer's availing himself of so expensive (and now apparently useless) a mode of conveyance.

Your obedient servant,

H.

October 4th, 1823.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

4. Dutch brig *Tagus*, Capt. W. E. Davison, from Padang 28th July, Coromandel Coast and Coringa 24th Sept.
— Arab ship *Fattal Currim*, Syed Hammed, from Muscat 29th August, and Allepee 17th Sept.
— Ship *Caudder Bux*, Shaik Tumbee, from Colingapatam 17th Sept.
— H. C. ship *Thomas Grenville*, Captain Manning, from England 19th June.
— H. C. ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Captain C. B. Gribble, from England 29th May, and Madras 24th Sept.
— Ship *Lady Newgent*, Capt. Rt. Boon, from Padang 10th July.
5. Ship *Bombay*, Capt. Samuel Parker, from Bombay 10th Sept. and Point de Galle 19th ditto.
— Ship *Neptune*, Capt. W. E. Edwards, from Bombay 2d Sept

OFF CALCUTTA.

Ship *Ameer Bux*, arrived 4th October.
Ship *Hydroos*, arrived at Burrah Bazar Ghaut 4th Oct.
Ship *Francis Warden*, arrived at Armenian Ghaut 5th Oct.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Bombay*, from Bombay:—Mr. Thomas Johnstone, Free Mariner.
Per *Neptune*, Capt. S. M. Sth. 11th N. I. [redacted] and Mr S. Higger, Free Mariner.

DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

3. Ship *Mary Ann*, Capt. Charles Coules, from Budge-Budge to Blackwood Harbour.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following stations on the 4th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

William Miles, *Roberts*, *Glenelg*, and *Cabrass*, (Arab.)
Remains—*Flora*, *Portsea*, *Mary Ann Sophia*, (bark.) *Entreprenant*, (F.) outward bound, and *Fatty Sellam*, *Caudder Bux*, and *Fattal Currim*, inward bound.
Lady Newgent, on her way to town.

KEDGEREE.

Venus, (D.) on her way to town.
Remain—*Ernest*, outward bound, and *Stentor*, but back, has been on shore on the LongSand at the lower part of Lloyd's Channel, passed up to Diamond Harbour.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

H. C. S. *Princess Charlotte of Wales.*

SAUGOR.

H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville.*

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1823.

Mr. T. Wyatt, Head Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

THE 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1823.

Mr. J. Hunter, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta.

Mr. C. R. Cartwright, Assistant to the Salt Agent and Collector of Hidgelee

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MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; 26th SEPTEMBER, 1823.

No. 122 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders, of the following Statements of Names and Shares of Officers of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, entitled to participate in the Consolidated Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1817, to complete the General detail of the Distribution of Surplus Off-Reckonings for that year, published in General Orders of the 14th February last.

No. 1.

Statement of the Names of Officers of the Presidency of Fort Saint George entitled to Share in the Consolidated Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1817, shewing the amount accruing to each Individual.

Lieut. General George Roberts, full share,		10028	4	6
Lieut. General Archibald Brown, ditto,		10028	4	6
Lieut. General F. Torrens, 19th Oct. to 31st Dec.		10028	4	6
Ditto Ditto, 1st Jan. to 18th October,				
Lieut. General R. Croker, the late, 1st Jan. to 13th April,	2829 6 11			
Major General Sir Thomas Munro, K. C. B. 14th April to 31st December,	7198 13 7			
		10028	4	6
Lieut. General C. Lalande, full share,		10028	4	6
Lieut. General David Campbell, ditto,		10028	4	6
Lieut. General John Richardson, ditto,		10028	4	6
Lieut. General Daniel McNicle, ditto,		10028	4	6
Lieut General William Kinsey, ditto,		10028	4	6
Lieut General Thomas Bowser,		10028	4	6
Lieut. General John Orr, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General Robert Bell, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General Robert McKay, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General Sir H. McLeane, K. C. B. ditto,		10028	1	6
Major General Gabriel Doveton, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General Sir Thomas Dallas, K. C. B. ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General Alexander Cuppage, do.		10028	4	6
Major General A. Taylor, the late, 1st Jan. to 6th December,	9341 4 8			
Major General William McLeod, 7th Dec. to 31st Dec.	686 15 10			
		10028	4	6
Major General K. McCalister, full share,		10028	4	6
Major General J. Chalmers, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General Alexander Dyce, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General Charles Corner, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General Tredway Clarke, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General J. Durand, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General John Cuppage, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General Ross Lane, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General J. Innes, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General Colin Macauley, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General Hon'ble A. St. Leger, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major General John Dighton, ditto,		10028	4	6
Major Gen. Sir Thomas Munro, K. C. B. on Junior List, from 1st of January to 13th April,				
Major Gen. William McLeod, from 1st January to the 6th December,				
Major Gen. H. Webber, from 14th April to 31st December	Provided for in Statement, No. 1, Vide General Orders, 14th February, 1823.			
Major Gen. George Bowness, from 19th October to 31st December,				
Major Gen. Jeremiah Simons, from the 7th to 31st Dec.				
Total appertaining to Fort St. George	Sa. Rs. 300848 7 0			

No 2.

Statement of Shares of Off-Reckonings for the year 1817, payable to the Sharers of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, who are in Europe or have died in Europe.

Lieut. General George Roberts, full share,	10028	4	6
Lieut. Gen. Archibald Brown, ditto,	10028	4	6
Lieut. General David Campbell, ditto,	10028	4	6
Lieut. General John Richardson, ditto,	10028	4	6
Lieut. General Daniel McNeile, ditto,	10028	4	6
Lieut. Gen. William Kinsey, ditto,	10028	4	6
Lieut. General Thomas Bowser, ditto,	10028	4	6
Lieut. Gen. John Orr, ditto,	10028	4	6
Major General Robert McKay, ditto,	10028	4	6
Major General Sir H. McLean, K.C.B. ditto,	10028	4	6

Major General Gabriel Doveton, ditto,..... 10028 4 6
Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, K.C.B. ditto,..... 10028 4 6
Major Gen. Alexander Cuppage, ditto,..... 10028 4 6
Major Gen. A Taylor, 1st January to 6th December,..... 9341 4 8
Major General K. McCalister, full share, ... 10028 4 6
Major Gen. J. Chalmers, C.B. ditto, ... 10028 4 6
Major Gen. Alexander Dyce, ditto,..... 10028 4 6
Major Gen. Charles Corner, ditto,..... 10028 4 6
Major General Tredway Clarke, ditto,..... 10028 4 6
Major General John Cuppage, ditto,..... 10028 4 6
Major General Colin Macauley, ditto,..... 10028 4 6
Major Gen. Hon'ble A. St Leger, ditto,..... 10028 4 6
Major Gen. Wm. McLeod, 7th to 31st Dec. 686 15 10
Total to Sharers who are in Europe, or to the Heirs, &c of those who have died in Europe, } Sa. Rs. 220621 3 0

No. 3.

Statement of Balances of Sharers of Off Reckonings for the year, 1817, payable to Sharers of the Presidency of Fort Saint George who are in India, or to the Heirs, Administrators or Assigns of those who have died in India.

Lieut. Genl F Torrens, on the Senior List, from the 19th October to the 31st December, ...
Ditto Ditto, on full share 1st January to 18th October, .. 10028 4 6
Deduct Advance
Madras Rs. 6562 8 0 6109 15 4½
——————— 3918 5 1½

Lieut General Robert Croker, 1st January to 13th April, ... 2829 6 11
Deduct Advance
Madras Rs. 1851 13 8 1724 2 3
——————— 1105 4 8

Lieut. General C. Lalande, full share, .. 10028 4 6
Deduct Advance
Madras Rs. 6562 8 0 6109 15 4½
——————— 3918 5 1½

Major General Robert Bell, full share, ... 10028 1 6
Deduct Advance
Madras Rs. 6562 8 0 6109 15 4½
——————— 3918 5 1½

Major Genl John J. Durand, full share, 10028 1 6
Deduct Advance
Madras Rs. 6562 8 0 6109 15 4½
——————— 13918 5 1½

Major General Ross Lang, full share, .. 10028 4 6
Deduct Advance
Madras Rs. 6562 8 0 6109 15 4½
——————— 3918 5 1½

Major Genl. J. Innes, full share,..... 10028 4 6
Deduct Advance
Madras Rs. 6562 8 0 6109 15 4½
——————— 3918 5 1½

Major Genl. J. Dighton, full share. 10028 4 6
Deduct Advance
Madras Rs. 6562 8 0 6109 15 4½
——————— 3918 5 1½

Major General Thomas Munro, from 14th April to 31st December, ... 7198 13 7
Deduct Advance
Madras Rs. 4710 10 4 or 4385 13 4 2813 0 0
Total to Sharers who are in India or to the Heirs, &c. of those who have died in India..... .....Sa Rs. 31716 9 0

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 26TH SEPT. 1823.

No 123 of 1823.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize a 17th Company of Store Lascars to be formed for the Magazine and Artillery duties at Prince of Wales' Island.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue the necessary Orders for giving effect to this arrangement, by forming the Company in question, from the Gun Lascars now serving at that Island, completing it by drafts from the Supernumerary Store Lascars in Bengal.

The following Establishment of Magazine Men and Store Lascars, is to be considered the Established Proportion authorized to be attached to the several Magazines under this Presidency.

All Surplus thereto are allowed to be borne on the Rolls as Supernumerary, their

numbers being diminished as Casualties occur.

	Magazine Men.		Companies of Store Lascars.
	Sirdars.	Workmen.	
Karnal,...	None		Strength of each Company of Store Lascars, viz. 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 4 Havildars, 4 Naicks, 80 Privates.
Delhi, ...	10	100	
Bareily, ...	None		
Agra, ...	None		
Cawnpore,.	10	100	
Allahabad,.....	10	100	
Dinapore,.....	None		
Chunar, ...	None		
Sangor, ...	None		
Rajpootanah, ..	None		
Mhow or Jaum, ...	None		
Nagpore, ...	None		
Expense Magazine	None		
Arsenal,.....	30	300	
Cuttack, ...	None		
Prince of Wales' Island, ...	1	20	

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 27TH SEPT, 1823.

No. 128 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council directs, that the following Lists of Rank of Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry; and of Assistant Surgeons, appointed for the Presidency of Bengal, be published in General Orders.

No. 1—1822.

Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bengal Cavalry and Infantry, and proceeding by the following Ships, viz.

For the Cavalry.

Edward Watt, abroad.

John Christie, General Kyd, sailed 4th January, 1823.

For the Infantry.

Thomas Dixon, Royal George, sailed 6th December, 1822.

John Villiers Forbes, General Kyd, ditto 4th January, 1823.

William Anderson, ditto.

Edward Darwall, Kent, ditto 5th January

William Little, ditto.

Thomas Box, ditto.

Charles Edward Reinagle, Lady Campbell, ditto 4th February.

Samuel Athill Lyons, ditto.

Frederick Sysonby, Hythe, ditto 18th February.

Charles Boulton, ditto.

William Riddell, ditto.

Andrew Barclay, ditto.

Hamilton Vetch, ditto.

George Halhed, Windsor, ditto 19th February.

George Salter, ditto.

George Urquhart, ditto

Charles Basely, ditto.

Alexander Barclay, ditto.

William Lisle Hall, ditto.

Alexander Tweedale, ditto.

John Symes Gifford, ditto.

Charles Graham, ditto.

Ewen Cameron Macpherson, ditto

Charles Jorden, ditto.

George Bruce Michell, ditto

John Grove Sharpe, ditto.

Richard Woodward, ditto.

John Maisterson Farnworth, ditto.

Charles George Ross, Atlas, ditto 27th February.

William Saurin, Mellish, ditto 12th March.

Joseph Hampton Hampton, Madras, ditto 4th March.

John Howard Wakefield, William Miles, ditto 29th March,

James William Virtue Stephen, ditto

William Baring Gould, ditto.

James Coutts Crawford Gray, ditto

George Edward Westmacott, Sophia, ditto 9th April.

William Drummond Kennedy, ditto.

East India House, 14*th April*, 1823.

(Signed) WM. ABINGTON.

East India House, London, the 26th April, 1823.

A true Copy:
(Signed) J. DART, *Sec.*

No. 1—1822.

Rank of Assistant Surgeons appointed for Bengal, and proceeding by the following Ships, viz.

Arthur Wyatt, Royal George, sailed 6th December, 1822.

George Paxton, Kent, ditto 5th January, 1823.

John Colvin, abroad.

John Halkerston Swallow, ditto 21st January, 1823,

John Poat Reynolds, Hythe, ditto 18th February.

William Stevenson, abroad.

David Thomson, Windsor, ditto 19th February.

William Bell, ditto.

James Adair Lawrie, Mellish, ditto 12th March.

Henry Harris, Madras, ditto 14th March.

Clarke Abel, M. D., H.M.F. Jupiter, ditto 15th March, from Plymouth.

East India House 14*th April*, 1823.

(Signed) WM. ABINGTON.

East India House, London the 26th April, 1823.

A true Copy:
(Signed) J. DART, *Sec.*
WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 27TH SEPT. 1823.

No. 129 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extracts from General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 16th April, 1823.

Para. 67. We have permitted the undermentioned Persons to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as Surgeons and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment; their rank will be settled at a future time, viz.

James Adair Lawrie, M. D.

Mr. Augustus William Steart.

74 We desire that the name of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William White, of your Establishment, may be struck off the List of the Army from the 26th August, 1822, being the date of the expiration of the period of two years and a half from the time of his quitting India.

General Letter, dated 23rd April, 1823.

Para. 6. We have permitted the undermentioned Officer to return to his duty on your Establishment, viz.

Captain Joseph Garner.

General Letter, dated 30th April, 1823.

Para. 8. We have permitted Ensign Span, of your Establishment, to remain in this Country for the further period of six months.

General Letter, dated 7th May, 1823.

Para. 5. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, to return to their duty on your Establishment.

Captain John Craigie.

Major Archibald Watson.

Captain Thomas Dundas.

6. We have permitted Mr. Robert McIsaac to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his Rank will be settled at a future time.

General Letter, dated 21st May, 1823.

Para 4 We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Lieutenant Alfred Faithful.

Lieutenant Ebenezer Marshall.

Lieut. Colonel Gervaise Pennington.

Captain Samuel Watson.

5. We have permitted Mr. John Greig to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his Rank will be settled at a future time.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 3D OCTOBER, 1823

No. 130 of 1823.—From the 1st Instant, the Subordinate Commissioned Officers of the Army Comissariat at the Presidency, whether in receipt of House Rent or furnished with Quarters, are to be considered on the same footing with Officers in Garrison at Fort William as to Tent Allowance.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 3D OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 131 of 1823.—In continuation of General Orders, Governor General 10th May and 10th June 1816, it is hereby directed that the Presidents of all General or Regimental General Courts-martial, at which an Acting Deputy Judge Advocate may officiate, shall Certify distinctly on the back of that Officer's Bills for allowance, the number of days such Court actually sat for the dispatch of business, with all adjournments under the two heads of "no Business" or "to transcribe proceedings."

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 3D OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 132 of 1823.—In continuation of General Orders as noted in the Margin, relative to the mode of admission and payment for Horses passed into the Service by Regimental Committees, it is directed that to each Bill drawn upon a Paymaster or other Officer of Disbursement shall be attached a copy of the admission or Descriptive Roll of the Horse or Horses to which the Bill may apply, signed and attested in the same manner as those furnished to the Adjutant General of the Army and the Commissariat Department.

G. O. G. G 2d Oct. 1819
" 14th June 1822
" 22d Aug. 1822
" 9th Nov. 1822
" 14th Dec. 1822

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM, 3D OCTOBER, 1823.

No 133 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments:

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Henry Leacock, to be Lieutenant, vice White struck off, with rank from the 11th September, 1823.

Surgeon Peter Breton, to the Office of Superintendent of the School for Native Doctors, in the room of Jameson deceased.

Lieutenant Vincent Shortland, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to Superintend the construction of the Northern Division of the Cuttack road. Lieutenant Shortland is accordingly directed to place himself under the instructions of the Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army at the Presidency.

Mr. John Greig, is admitted to the Service on this Establishment, as an Assistant Sur-

geon, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors,—date of arrival in Fort William, 22d September, 1823.

Major General Thomas Hardwick, Commandant of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his private affairs, by one of the early ships of the present Season.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence obtained by Captain John Taylor, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, in General Orders of the 13th June last, is cancelled from the 1st instant, on which date that Officer resumed his Commissariat duties.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 3D OCT. 1823.

No 134 of 1823.—Major A. Stoneham, late a Captain in the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, having been promoted to a Regimental Majority by General Orders of the 11th ultimo, is under the operation of the Regulations published to the Army on 23d May last, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Major Stoneham will accordingly deliver over charge of the situation he holds in the Gurruckpoor District, to Captain R Martin, Commanding the Goruckpoor Light Infantry, until further Orders be issued for the performance of its duties

WM CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 3D OCT. 1823

No 135 of 1823.—In conformity to instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Establishment of Surgeons for the Medical duties attaching to the Civil and Military branches of this Presidency, is augmented to one Hundred. Promotions consequent on this resolution to bear date the 27th September, 1823

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters on the River, off Futtehpore. 10th September, 1823.

Lieutenant Ingram, now doing duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, will continue to do duty at Barrackpore until the 15th December, when he will proceed and join the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment to which he belongs

Private Thomas Fergusson of the European Regiment, is removed, from the 1st Proximo, to the Horse Artillery, and is to be sent to join by the earliest opportunity.

The following Extracts from the Articles of War for the present year, are published for the information of the Army:

ALTERATIONS made this Year (1823) in the MUTINY ACT and ARTICLES OF WAR.

N. B.—The Sections, &c. are printed as they are altered; the additional Clauses or Words being printed in Italics, and the Words left out being inserted in the Bottom.

XXXI

In this Section, where Officers of the King's Forces and Officers in the East India Company's Service may sit in conjunction at Courts-martial, the Words "*notwithstanding any Officer in the service of the said United Company may also have a Commission from His Majesty,*" are added.

CXVII.

Any person confessing himself a Deserter, to be deemed duly enlisted.

And be it further enacted that any person who shall voluntarily surrender or deliver himself up as a Deserter from any Regiment or Corps of His Majesty's Regular Forces, or of the Embodied Militia, or of the Forces of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or who, upon being apprehended for Desertion or any other offence, shall in the presence of the Magistrate confess himself to be a Deserter from any such Regiment or Corps, shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted, and to be a Soldier, and shall be liable to serve in any such Regiment or Battalion or Corps of His Majesty's Forces as His Majesty shall think fit to appoint, whether such Person shall have been ever actually enlisted as a Soldier or not, *and if the Person so confessing himself to be a Deserter shall be serving at the Time in any Regiment, Battalion, or Corps of His Majesty's Forces, he shall be deemed to be and shall be dealt with as a Deserter.*

ARTICLES OF WAR.
SECTION XXII.
Troops in the East Indies.

Officers of Forces employed in the East Indies may sit with Officers in the Company's Service at Courts martial, &c.

Article I. Whenever any of Our Forces shall be employed with the Troops of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, the Officers of Our Forces so employed may, as often as it shall be judged necessary, be associated with Officers in the Service of the said Company, to sit in conjunction at Courts-martial, and may proceed to the Trial of any Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or Soldier, in like Manner as if such Courts-martial were composed of Officers of Our Forces, or of Officers in the Service of the said United Company, only: With this Dis

tiction, that, upon the Trial of any Officer or Soldier of Our Forces, regard shall be had to the Regulations and Provisions contained in the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and the Rules and Articles of War made by Us for the Government of all Our Forces; and the Oaths administered to the several Members of the Courts-martial shall be in the Terms therein prescribed; And upon the Trial of any Officer or Soldier in the Service of the said United Company, regard shall be had to the Regulations and Provisions made by or in pursuance of an Act passed in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of Our late Royal * *Ancestor George the Second*, entitled 'An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, and for the Punishment of Offences committed in the East Indies, or at the Island of Saint Helena,' *notwithstanding any Officer in the Service of the said United Company may also have a Commission from Us*, and the Oaths administered to the several Members of the Court-martial shall be in the Terms prescribed by the same Act.

It appearing that a strict adherence to the rule prescribed in General Orders of the 8th of March 1823, for the guidance of Officers in charge of Magazines receiving in Deposit the Arm Chests of Divisions of Artillery ordered on Service, is liable to inconvenience, the Commander in Chief is pleased, at the recommendation of the Military Board, to modify the above rule, by directing that Magazine Officers are to consider themselves strictly in charge of all Deposits and responsible for their security and good preservation while lodged in their respective Magazines.

The Deposits will accordingly be received on Survey and returned in the same manner, and the receipts are not only to specify the Chests or other Package but the contents thereof.

Gunner W. White, Acting Apothecary to His Majesty's 16th Lancers, having been found totally unfit for the situation he holds, is remanded to the Artillery Regiment, and directed to join the Division at Cawnpore.

Apothecary Dick, now at Cawnpore, is posted to the Hospital of the 16th Lancers.

The leave for four months granted to Capt. White, in G. O. of the 11th July last, in cancelled at his own request.

European Invalids—Lieut.-Col. Drummond, from 1st September, to 1st March 1824, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on account of his health.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment—Lieutenant Griffiths, from 1st September, to 15th October, to remain at Bareilly.

Resident at Lucknow's Escort—Capt. Home, from 20th September, to 5th Jan. 1824, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, previously to making an application for leave to go to Sea.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment—Ensign Scott, from 27th August, to 27th September, to remain at Futtyghur, on Medical Certificate.

Dinagepore Local Battalion Lieutenant and Adjutant Fleming, from 20th September, to 1st November, in extension, to proceed on the Ganges, on Medical Certificate.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

CALCUTTA.

OCTOBER 9.

From a kind Correspondent at Nusseerabad we learn that Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY still continued to honor and gladden that Station by his presence. We formerly adverted to the gaieties which occurred there under his cheering influence, and it would seem that the same generous anxiety to render those around him happy had induced Sir DAVID to extend still further patronage to a Station which he has already conferred so much benefit on. Our Correspondent mentions that Sir DAVID had taken several shares in the Theatre and Assembly Rooms, and had also at his own expence ordered two additional rooms to be built. I[illegible] "piping times of peace" it is pleasant to hear of the sons of Mars devoting their leisure hours to the encouragement of a spirit of elegant sociality, and hanging up as it were votive wreaths to the Muses and the Graces. Concludes our Correspondent—"The society of Nusseerabad feel as they ought the favours conferred upon them by their distinguished visitor, and every one proudly [illegible]

s directed in the former Order.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Brevet Captain White, from 20th October, to 20th November, to proceed on the River. N. B.—

* Grandfather.

regretted both by the Europeans and Natives of the place, and I am convinced he will carry with him the good wishes of all and their sincere prayers for his uninterrupted prosperity and happiness."

Nusseerabad continued remarkably healthy, and there was not a single Euro-

pean in the hospital out of a strong company of Artillery. The rains had been very scanty, and did not set in fairly until the 15th of August, and altogether there had not fallen above a dozen of good showers.

Another Correspondent has kindly favored us with the following table.

July 1st to the	3d	slight showers.
... 4th	... 14th	no rain
... 19th	22d	smart showers
... 23d	31st	no rain, very hot.
Aug 1st to	2d	slight showers
3d	15th	no rain.
16th	20th	heavy rain.
21st	24th	no rain
25th	26th	slight showers.
27th	31st	no rain
Sept 1st to	11th	no rain

the 11th September the Officers of the 29th Regiment N. I. gave an Entertainment, consisting of a Dinner, Ball and Supper, to Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY and his family when the whole Station were invited to meet them. It being the anniversary of the Battle of Delhi, several appropriate toasts were quaffed on the occasion, and the festive scene trenched upon the skirts of Morning! A Play was talked of for the 30th. Sir DAVID it was said, would shortly visit Kotah, Neemuch, and the Oudeypore States. A report was in existence that the troops at Nusseerabad would take the Field in the cold season, and it was also said that H. M. 11th Light Dragoons had received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service, but in what direction was not known.

His Burmese Majesty, we learn, has fitted out an army, which by the last accounts was in possession of an Island or Thannah belonging to the British Government at the mouth of one of the branches of the Burampooter. His Majesty "of the golden feet" it is rumoured, vapours considerably, and has great designs in view. The number of his forces we have heard rated at five thousand men, but the adhegents of the golden footed monarch with strict Asiatic veracity, mention millions of men that can be called to "deeds of arms" in case of need. A detachment, we have heard, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed immediately towards the spot occupied by the *golden* troops, consisting of five hundred men of the Marine Battalion, and six 6-pounders, with five hundred Artillery men.

From the Commercial Bank we have received the subjoined list of Subscription for Mr. MOORE. We should be glad if any of our intelligent readers would obligingly suggest the best mode of arranging this fund, with the view of rendering it to the utmost beneficial to the unfortunate individual for whom it has been raised. In a case of extraordinary persecution, hardship and poverty, it was expected that a larger sum would have accumulated. As the matter stands, it has been proposed to make the money over to the Sheriff, to be laid out as may seem best for the use of the distressed person. We regret that the Officers of a certain Native Corps who have raised a subscription in their own mess, should have debarred us from the pleasure of publishing the number of the Regiment and the name of the Station, so that the community might know from what quarter such an honorable instance of philanthropy has sprung. We trust the example will be beneficial. Names if possible, should in such a case as this always appear. It is from no ostentation that such in general are published in subscription lists, but as a stimulus to others—and respectable names are a pledge to those who may not have it in their power to ascertain for themselves that the distress is not fictitious—nor the object an improper one.

Additional Subscriptions received at Commercial Bank on account of Mr. and Mrs. Moore and family.

G. M. Kennedy, Esq. (thro' Dr. Grant)	32	0	0
Doctor George King (thro' Mr. Sandys)	30	0	0
J. Hutchinson, Esq. of Sultangunge, (thro' Dr. Grant)	40	0	0
From Chuprah, (thro' B. Roberts, Esq.)	0	0	0
G. Collins, Esq. (thro' Mr. T. B. Scott)	10	0	0
C. E. Everest, Esq. through Dr. Grant	50	0	0
The benevolent subscription of the Officers of the Mess of a Native Corps	90	11	2
	302	11	6
Previously Subscribed	95	0	0
Total Sa. Rs.	1,254	11	2

Commercial Bank, October 7, 1821.

Recurring as we must ever do with pride to the noble and generous and raised for the distressed Sons of Erin in India, it is with feelings of great pleasure that we observe a due sense entertained of the philanthropic exertions of the Indian community by our countrymen at home. To the Subscribers to the Irish Relief Fund, we doubt not but the following communication from Messrs. COUTTS AND CO. will prove very agreeable

pean in the Hospital out of a strong company of Artillery. The rains had been very scanty, and did not set in fairly until the 15th of August, and altogether there had not fallen above a dozen of good showers.

Another Correspondent has kindly favored us with the following table.

July	1st to the 3d	slight showers.
	4th	12th no rain
	19th	22d smart showers
	23d	31st no rain, very hot.
August	2d	2d—slight showers
	23	24th no rain.
	16th	20th—heavy rain.
	21st	24th—no rain
	22d	25th—slight showers
	27th	31st no rain
Sept.	1st	to 11th—no rain

On the 11th September the Officers of the 4th Regiment N. I. gave an Entertainment consisting of a Dinner, Ball and Supper, to Sir Peter Grant and Lady, when the whole Station were invited to meet them. It being the anniversary of the Battle of Delhi, several appropriate toasts were drunk on the occasion and the discourse touched upon the events of Sixteen. A Play was talked of for the 20th. Sir Peter Grant was said would shortly visit Kotah Neemuch and the Outlying States. A report was in existence that the troops at Nusseerabad would take the Field in the cold season, and it was also said that H. M. 13th Light Dragoons had received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service, but in what direction was not known.

His Burmese Majesty, we learn, has fitted out a army, which by the last accounts was in possession of an Island or Thannah belonging to the Dutch Government at the mouth of one of the branches of the Burampooter. His Majesty "of the golden feet" is represented, vapours considerably and has great designs in view. The number of his forces we have heard rated at five thousand men, but the adherents of the *golden footed* monarch with strict Asiatic veracity mention millions of men that can be called to "deed of arms" in case of need. A detachment we have heard, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed immediately towards the spot occupied by the *golden* troops, consisting of one Company of the Marine Battalion, six six pounders, with five hundred Artillery men.

From the Commercial Bank we have received the subjoined list of Subscription for Mr. Moore. We should be glad if any of our intelligent readers would obligingly suggest the best mode of arranging this fund, with the view of rendering it to the utmost beneficial to the unfortunate individual for whose it has been raised. In a case of extraordinary persecution, hardship and poverty, it was expected that a larger sum would have accumulated. As the matter stands, it has been proposed to make the money over to the Sheriff to be laid out as may seem best for the use of the distressed person. We regret that the Officers of a certain Native Corps who have raised a subscription in their own mess, should have debarred us from the pleasure of publishing the number of the Regiment and the name of the Station, so that the community might know from what quarter such an honorable instance of philanthropy has sprung. We trust the example will be beneficial. Names if possible, should in such a case as this always appear. It is from no ostentation that such in general are published in subscription lists, but as a stimulus to others—and respectable names are a pledge to those who may not have it in their power to ascertain for themselves that the distress is not fictitious—nor the object an improper one.

Additional Subscriptions received at Commercial Bank on account of Mr. and Mrs. Moore and family.

G. M. Kennedy, Esq. (thro' Dr. Grant)	32	0	0
Doctor George King (thro' Mr. Sandys)	50	0	0
J. Hutchinson, Esq. of Sultanganj (thro' Dr. Grant)	10	0	0
From Chupprah, (thro' P. Roberts, Esq.)	9	0	0
G. Colin, Esq. (thro' Mr. [illegible])	17	0	0
C. P. Everest, Esq. (through D[illegible])	5	0	0
The benevolent Subscription of the Officers of the Mess of a Native Corps	90	[illegible]	2
	[illegible]	11	0
Previously Subscribed	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Total Rs.	1,254	11	2

Commercial Bank, October 7, 1823.

Recurring as we must ever do with pride to the noble and generous aid rendered for the distressed Sons of Erin in India, it is with feelings of great pleasure that we observe a due sense entertained of the philanthropic exertions of the Indian community by our countrymen at home. To the Subscribers to the Irish Relief Fund, we doubt not but the following communication from Messrs. COUTTS AND CO will prove very agreeable

best information, whether it be connected with the import duties, or the shipping arrivals; and I in vain looked through his remarks of to-day for some acknowledgement of error in his having in his number of the 29th ultimo stated, that "teas paid *no* import duty here." Now observe, readers, what is the real state of the case. If a parcel of teas costs at China one hundred dollars, before it can pass through the Calcutta Custom-house it pays thus:

Prime cost at China,.....	100 dollars.
Add thirty per cent. on the invoice price,.....	30 ditto.
	130 Dollars.

which calculated at the rate of Sa. Rs. 120 for each hundred dollars, the prime cost is made to be Sa Rs. 273, on which ten per cent duty is levied, making an actual duty of nearly fourteen per cent on the *prime* cost. So much for the perfect information of *John Bull*.

Hard cash is in general a very *substantial* reason why a man should (if he desired it) have a choice of an article in any market, and I have yet to learn that hard cash does not always carry with it most plausible, or if *John Bull* prefers it, most *specious* and withall agreeable reasoning. I made use of the words "verily believe" in their literal sense, under a conviction, (which he has not altered) that what I was stating was true, because it so happened that the facts alluded to had fallen under my own observation during many months sojournment, at many different seasons, in China, trading to the amount of lakhs of dollars, and seeking information as well from the English residents as from the Hong Merchants, during which time I had frequent, and I will say, most pleasing intercourse with the American Merchants and Commanders of ships, all of whom I found active minded, well informed, intelligent men, with perhaps rather unpolished manners, but from whom I received all due civility and much useful information, out of which I have often times in my further travels derived a lasting benefit. I admit because I have witnessed it, that the Americans do *occasionally* take to China the fruits of their laborious and not unfrequently hazardous traffic, from the Pacific; but while I admit so much, I do maintain that it tells in favor of my own argument, that the Americans have, whenever they desire it, the choice of selecting their return cargo: and I will tell you why. What the Americans import into China from that quarter is, generally speaking, bought up with avidity by the Chinese merchants, so that the importation of such articles is almost, if not altogether, a favor conferred on the Chinese; while the Hongs in receiving metals, cloths, &c. from the English, know they are conferring a favor on the Company, at a very heavy sacrifice. I admit too, that the contracts are made by the Company before the arrival of the teas at Canton, and so they are by all foreigners who deal largely, for in most cases the ships arrive at Whampoa several months prior to the arrival (from the interior) of the new teas. When they do arrive, the Company's teas are passed by their taster, and so it is with the Americans, with this difference, that the American merchants are each their own tasters, which by the way is another expence they avoid. To prove that the Company pay more at home for their goods, and that the extravagance of my picture (as the *Bull* calls it) is not so overcharged. I have merely to refer to the fact of these very Americans going occasionally to England, and *there* loading with Camblets for the *China market* (a privilege denied by the conditions of the Company's charter to our ships) which they can and actually do sell at China to a profit to themselves, altho' they deliver them at Canton fully "forty per cent." less than the Company charge for the same quality of goods, on which *John Bull* acknowledges the Company lose; and that they do derive a great profit on their teas in London, is proved by the Company's acknowledgement, that their China Trade pays well. True it is that the teas are sold in London by public sale, but it is equally true that the tea is put up at a *certain* price, *under* which it is *not* sold, although one farthing advance upon the fixed price, not unfrequently sells, thousands of pounds; and let those who are accustomed to profit and loss, say how much, even one farthing on the pound in advance is, on say twelve hundred tons. What proof, I ask *John Bull*, has he given of the "notoriety of the fact, that the Company have the exclusive selection of the China market, and the Americans the *refuse*?" This is the first time I ever heard of such an unfair preference being granted by the Chinese to any foreigners; and I fancy in an experience of more than thirty years, I have heard and learnt as much of the China trade and of every thing connected with it, as the *John Bull*. There is no place in the world where there is so much facility of transacting business, as there is *always* to be found in China, and there are certainly no more honorable men in their mercantile character than the Hong Merchants, but they acknowledge no respect to persons, nor to situations, in their negotiations with foreigners, since he is the *handsomest* man, in their eyes, who pays the highest prices with cash, unalloyed by barter or other drawbacks calculated to reduce their (the Chinese) profits."

I leave to *John Bull* the difficulty of proving that the freight of China ships is *only* £12 per ton, and that it is not as I stated £40

per ton, when all the numberless contingencies, of kentledge, *victualling*, tonnage, privelige tonnage, are taken into the account, which (so unnecessarily to the safety of the teas,) are included in the tonnage of the ship, and take up so much space which ought to be occupied with cargo, because the whole of the tonnage is paid for making, as I said before, the value of each ton of tea brought home, full 40£ even in peace. In time of war the price of a ton not unfrequently amounted to £50. The *Regent*, Captain Ripley, in 1818 was taken up at £22 per ton, on the measurement tonnage. That ship measured 930 tons, and carried home short of 800 tons, including all the privilège; and upwards of 200 tons of kentledge. As to Parliamentary influence, its too notorious to be doubted by any person except the *John Bull*. The officers of the China Ships investing their funds in the highest *priced* teas, does not prove that they obtain the highest flavored or the first qualities, and dealing as they very frequently do with the "*out door merchants*" at Canton, it is not likely they can obtain a choice selection. I remember once buying a part of "officer's privilege tea," (being told it was sure to be fine), and when I brought it home and made it, I found it not drinkable, altho' it cost me fifteen shillings per pound. *John Bull* says, *now* the prices of teas in Calcutta is irrelevant to the question of East and West India interests—so I say;—but why did *he* first draw the comparison? However I have now done with him for ever on this score; and with my best thanks,

Believe me,
Your much obliged,
A LOOKER-ON.

Saturday Night,
4th Oct. 1823.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—I did not see a letter from "A Subscriber" complaining of incautious driving until to-day, otherwise I should have troubled you with this time enough to have appeared in to-morrow's Gazette. As you have been pleased to remark that the public cannot be too often put upon their guard upon this subject, I deem it unnecessary to apologize for thus intruding upon theirs and your notice, therefore proceed at once to state, that a similar accident happened to myself in the same street (Burrumtollah) not two months ago, and which too was occasioned by the mad-cap endeavouring to pass on the wrong side; whether from ignorance or wickedness I will not pretend to determine, or whether with microscopic eye he had magnified the space between me and the wall, I do not know; but true it is my buggy was upset and myself thrown prostrate upon the ground; but I must do him the justice to say, that he immediately alighted and was the first to raise me up again; and would you believe it, the tender-hearted gentleman exclaimed in the most sympathetick manner, "My Dear Sir, I am indeed extremely happy to find that you are not *very* dangerously hurt, (although by the bye he forgot to enquire whether I was or not), my name is so and so; I live at such a place, and will with pleasure compensate you for the damage done." With this he jump'd into his buggy, and like Pegasus upon the wings of expedition, was out of sight before you could say knife.—Now, as I am a man somewhat stricken in years, and like most long residenters in this country a little nervous inclined, I do confess that from the shock I received I was so agitated at the time, that I did not properly understand what his name was, or where he was to be found; for which reason (should this meet his eye) I beg to mention that for a new frame and other repairs done to the buggy I had to pay 24 Rs.—If, Mr. Editor, some of your very intelligent correspondents would but now and then condescend to notice localities of this nature, they would indeed be confering a particular obligation upon the inhabitants of Calcutta. Why, if I had the pen of a Mephistopheles, or a Mr. Crabbill, I would methinks bring as much noise and uproar about their ears as ever the white washers, painters, &c did about those of honest Midas Stockwell, Esq; and the probability is, perhaps, some conviction too, if 'twas only to teach these aptly term'd Furiosos that the wrong side of the road was not the right path to pursue, this alone would in a great measure give confidence and security to many, and to none more than,

Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
AN OLDISH MAN
AND A TIMID DRIVER

Mirzapore, 5th October, 1823.

[For the India Gazette.]

THE CONSOLATION.

It was the hour of midnight deep,—
And the pale Moon athwart the sky
Smiling in pensive melancholy,
Hung o'er the world at rest and sleep;—
Wan solitude his empire held—
And nought disturbed the settled gloom
Save when upon some mould'ring tomb
The drowsy zephyr reeled!

I gazed upon the hallowed spot where sle
My mother's dear remains—I stood a
wept!
No longer could I reason with my soul—
Vain was each art my sorrow to cont ol
When quiv'ring thro' the air

Soft music reached my ear!
And lo! a sudden blaze of light
Shot thro' my soul divinely bright—
While thus methought a voice of love
Breathed consolation from above!

"Why art thou distracted with sorrow, my son—
The joys of the world are but fleeting and vain;
Like the mist of the morn is thy earthly sojourn,
Tho' parted a while, we will yet meet again!

When gloomy thou see'st the wide world before thee,
Thro' the rough path of virtue let hope guide thy way;
And O! thou wilt bask in the sunshine of glory
When the Heavens will shrink and the Earth pass away!"—

October 8th, 1823. J. W.

THE TANK SCHOOL OF POETRY.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.
Dear Mr. Editor,

I have heard it reported that the Tank School was defunct. Quite the contrary my good Sir. Under the Presidential patronage of worthy Davis, the excellent *nominis umbra* of Baxter, we flourish. Take the following effusions, and, as our President would say, "put them in your pipe and smoke them."

Your's cordially,
PETRARCH FITZ-TANK.

A METEROLOGICAL EFFUSION,
VERY NERVOUS AND HALF SUBLIME.

Much about this time last year
I with verses that were thought very queer,
Open'd the Tank School in the Indy Gazette,
And hang me if I had'n't cause to be proud of the feat!

I then rejoic'd at the ceasing of rain,
Methinks I may now do so again,
For the country has been nigh drownded,
And the fishes over the plains have bounded!

What a sad predicament this is,
That Cock-ups and other fishes
Should come without any invitation
To swim through a man's habitation.

Says I—there ought to be Habeas Corpus
To bring to the Court each Shark or Porpus
That dares to swagger upon the land—
'Tis a most fishlike trespass by my right hand,

The price of grain too is very high—
Ye Bunneah-rogues, fie! fie!
Lower your prices, or by the Tank
Ye shall find me a wolf upon your flank.

Pshaw, what have I to do with grain,
My business is with the rain,
Which is giving way to weather cool;
Much to the joy of the Tank School.

Hail to the season of Pork-chops;
Concerts—speeches—plays and hops—
Rides on the Course and open carriages—
Quizzing—flirting—jilting and marriages.

A FINE AMATORY EFFUSION TO THEODORA.

I love you dearer than I do,
The smile that gladdens mornings brow
After a rainy night.
But this is fudge—believe me then
I'm the most staunch of loving men
That e'er woo'd beauty bright.
Thou'rt dearer to me than Champagne,
(When it is flat)—I do not feign
In vowing that I am
Devoted to thee more than I
Could be to ill cook'd stew or pie,
Or Turkey, aye, or Ham.

This is the very climax of disinterested and strong passion.

PETRARCH FITZ-TANK.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

OCT.

6. French Frigate *L'Armide*, from Pondicherry.

— Ship *Angelica*, Captain E. Foudaumiere, from Mauritius 12th August, & Madras 20th Sept.

7. Ship *Isabella Robertson*, Capt. L. G. Murphy, from Valparaiso 23d June.

— Arab Ship *Mellekel Bhur*, Mahomed Rujub, from Judda, Mocha and Bombay.

— Arab Ship *Fazarobany*, Hussen Golaum, from Muscat 4th Sept.

Extract from the Report of the Ship *Isabella Robertson*, from Valparaiso the 23d June.

August 26th, spoke the Ship *Pallas*, Captain Hamilton, from Port Jackson 15 days.

August 28th, about 5. 15. P. M. the *Pallas* struck on a small Coral reef running out from Halway Island, in Torres Straits, about 8. 30. She got off without any particular damage.—August 30th, parted company with the *Pallas*.

September 10th, 2. 45. P. M. spoke by the American Ship *Superior*, of and from Philadelphia, 102 days out, bound to Canton.

CALCUTTA.

OCTOBER 13.

We have at length ascertained the particulars of the late Inundation at the Danish Settlement of Serampore. It commenced on the 29th ultimo, and was principally occasioned, as we formerly intimated, by the overflowing of the Damoodah River. It rose to the fullest height on the 2d instant, when the water was about 6 or 7 feet in the lower apartments of most of the houses and washed away about one thousand of the huts of the Natives. The general distress surpassed any thing ever before seen or heard of in that part of Bengal, and several thousand Natives ran for refuge to Serampore, not only from the district of Hoogly, but also from the settlements of Chandernagore and Chinsurah. These were received in the most humane and kind manner by the Governor, who immediately caused the Church and public godowns to be opened for the reception of the unfortunate and distressed sufferers. The water, we are happy to state, has now almost entirely receded. The Governor, Colonel KREFFING, we understand, intends to appoint a committee to investigate into the distress which this dreadful occurrence has caused, in order to relieve the sufferers as far as circumstances may admit of. To say any thing further in praise of this worthy and philanthropic person would be superfluous. His excellent character is too well known to require further comment from us, since we know him to be held in the highest esteem and regard by the Europeans and Natives of the Settlement over which he rules.

We rejoice to find that our observations respecting the Monument to BURNS at Kirk Alloway, have even already been attended with a successful effect exceeding our expectations. We trust that others will be stimulated by the example of the understanding to add their mite to the fund, whose object is to do honor to the memory of one of the most extraordinary men, and most genuine and original Poets of the 18th century

Subscribers to Burns' Monument at Alloway Croft.

Browne Roberts, Esq.	Rs.	16
David Clarke, Esq.		50
Captain H. Caldwell		50
Alexander Colvin, Esq.		50
James Cullen, Esq.		32
R. Cutler Fergusson, Esq.		50
Dr. James Hare,		50
G. Lyeke, Esq.		16
R. [illegible]vall, Esq.		16
A. Maclier, Esq.		50
R. Morrieson, Esq.		50
J. MacRitchie, Esq.		16
W. Melville, Esq.		16
R. Mitford, Esq.		16
James Shawe, Esq.		32
Adam Smith, Esq.		32
Total Sa. Rs.		542

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is now nearly two years since I left the political world, consequently I seldom see a Newspaper, however, as your's is one of the cheapest, and still not the worst, a Pensioner lent me your paper of the 29th ultimo, wherein you request any of your correspondents at Agra to favour you with the dimensions of the famous gun at that place. Conceiving, that both yourself and your "Subscriber and Traveller" are Johnny Newcomes, allow me to take the liberty of informing you, that a full account of the gun appeared in the "Oriental Star" in 1811, and again when the late Mr. Pratt purchased the office, it appeared in "The Star" of 1819,—not having the files, my memory cannot trace the monthor but this does not matter, as there is fro doubt the files are in your office, and from hem it can well be copied a third time se; the amusement of your prospective readern General Sir Seeboo Paggul, His Grace the Duke of Budge Budge, &c. &c and you, British readers will peruse it with avidity, if you will kindly give it the following motto, viz.

"Wash me well, and sponge me clean,
And I'll carry a ball to Calais green"

This, I also suppose, will prove an incentive to the commandant of Agra to use his mental faculties and bodily powers to the utmost stretch, to send the gun to Calcutta and from thence to England, and if he should fail. I have exhaustless hopes, that either of the aerial navigators, Hudson of Calcutta, and Boyce of Bombay, will fly away with this monstrous culverin as their first prize to the "land of the [illegible]e." There is also another advantage attending its insertion —which is, that, howsoever the Duke of Wellington "might have dimmed the lustre of his fame in the share he had in the negociations, especially as respects his advice to Spain, and his sophisticated concessions relative to the Army of Observation and other points to France," yet, it is not too much to say, that himself and his brave Waterloo boys may be induced to come here, to drag it to its destination, and with its thunderings make the Revolution strand once more wish for peace. Hoping you

will allow me to be as good an anticipator as Mephistopheles.

I am,
Your's obediently,
W. B.

Calcutta, October 11, 1823.

P.S. Avast, Mr. Editor, I have not yet concluded, although I forgot myself for a second,—your correspondent states "that there are considerable quantities of the precious metals in it, and that its value is several lacs of rupees." May I not be allowed, Mr. E., that as it does not lie in my power to offer a lac of rupees for a thing which no one could carry aboard nor make it *march*, to take all that comes out of it by the exercise of *drilling*; thus enabling it to do both; besides, it will, in a great degree, widen its muzzle or orifice. Do let it meet the eyes of some person in power, and thus assist a poor man to the comforts of this life and the purchasing of the next in a pope-like way.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—I recollect your remarking some time ago in the papers, that the price of Gram was very high; viz. from 2 Rupees 4 Annas to 2 Rupees 6 Annas per maund; but as the price of that article is now risen to 2 Rupees 12 Annas per maund, and it may rise still higher,—Oats may be now very advantageously substituted and brought into general use at a less price. I use to observe Oats formerly advertized for sale, but I find none at present. I will therefore feel much obliged by your giving publicity (in a corner of your paper) to this communication, which may be the means of bringing into notice where Oats may be had for sale.

I am not aware which are best for Horses, whether Oats or Gram; and how the former is used is not generally known in this country, that is, whether it be given steeped or in an arid state. It would therefore be advisable in the Vender to mention (if he knows it himself) this, which may be the means of bringing along with the notice of "Oats for sale" a number of customers, one of whom among them will be

Your obedient Servant,
OLYM.

10th October, 1823.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

TO HEAVEN,

FOR THE RECOVERY OF AN ONLY CHILD.

Oh Lord! in mercy, from us cast
Our sins,—a soulless sum!
And hear our thanks for blessings past—
Our pray'rs for joys to come.

We thank thee for a child restor'd—
From pain and sickness rais'd;
Thy mercy gave what love implor'd,
And we that mercy prais'd!

We pray that she whom thou hast spar'd
To cheer the parent breast;
May feel the goodness she hath shar'd
Deep on her soul imprest.

We praise thee that in early youth
She fear'd thy Holy name—
That, cloth'd in innocence and truth,
She to thy Alters came.

Ev'n when beneath disease she pin'd,
And death was hov'ring near;
Her gentle, just, and pious mind
Had more to hope than fear.

Such was her beauty—such her worth
Had she to death been giv'n;
The *Grace* we should have lost on earth
Would rise, a *Saint*, in Heav'n.

TUMBRIL.

Agra, 28th Sept. 1823.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

OCT.

10. Arab Ship *Tage*, Hajee Almas, from Mocha 26th August, and Aleppe 21st September.
— Brig *Caudry*, Shaik Ally, from the Malabar Coast 17th September.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Brig *Tag*, arrived off Baloo Ghaut 9th Oct.
Ship *Ajax*, arrived off Bebee Ross's Ghaut 9th Oct.
Ship *Edward Strettell*, arrived off Chaundpaul Ghaut 9th Oct.
Ship *Asia Felix*, arrived off Salt Golahs.

DEPARTURES.

10. Brig *Brougham*, Wm. Andrews, for Bourbon.
11. Ship *Norfolk*, A. Greig, for London.
— Ship *King George the Fourth*, Henry Boyle, for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 9th OCTOBER, 1823.

Mr. George Chester, Commercial Resident at Jungypore.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 3d OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 136 to 163 1823.—All Executive or Disbursing Officers of the Commissariat De-

partment, are directed to furnish the Accountant in the Military Department, regularly from the 1st May last, with a Copy of their Monthly Accounts Current, corresponding, in every respect, with those transmitted by them to the Commissary General, and Joint Secretary to the Military Board.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 3D OCT. 1823.

No. 137 of 1823.—Assistant Surgeon W. E. Carte, A. B. attached to the Civil Station of Bheerboom, is permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service. Mr. Carte is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut-Col.*
Sec to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 3D OCT. 1823.

No. 138 of 1823.—A Lock Hospital under the existing rules of the Service, is authorized to be established temporarily at the Station of Kurnaul.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 3D OCT. 1823.

No. 139 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased at the recommendation of the Medical Board, to increase the Allowance of Assistant Surgeon John Tytler in Charge of the Insane Hospital at Monghyr, to Two Hundred Sonat Rupees per Mensem.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 6TH OCT. 1823.

No. 140 of 1823—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extracts (Paras. 5, 6 and 12) of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 5th June, 1823, and Copy of Paragraphs which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Bengal, bearing date the 14th June, 1823, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 4th June, 1823.

Para. 5.—We have appointed Mr. Watkin Wingfield, now in India, a Cadet of Cavalry upon your Establishment, the Friends of Mr. Wingfield have produced to us the required Certificates of his age, we therefore direct that you do admit him as a Cadet of Cavalry, and administer to him the usual oath of fidelity to the Company.

6.—His Order of rank will be forwarded you at an early opportunity.

12.—From the Certificates which have been produced by Captain Dundas of your establishment, we are satisfied that if he shall not arrive in India within the prescribed term of Five Years, which will expire on the 3d December next, (provided he proceeds by the "Royal George" appointed to sail in the month of June, and no delay which he may have been able to avoid shall have arisen during the Voyage) his absence will have been occasioned by sickness, within the meaning of the Act of the 33d Geo. 3d Cap. 52 Sec. 70.

Copy Paragraphs which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Bengal.

We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, severally, to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Captain Joseph Wm. Loder.
Brevet Captain and Lieutenant D. Mason.
Lieutenant Elias B. Pryce.
Lieutenant Colonel James Dewar.
Capt[illegible] George Hawes.
Lieutenant David Sheriff.
Lieutenant W. N. Forbes.

We have permitted Captain Charles Frederick Wild, of your Establishment, to remain in England until the month of December next.

London; the 14th June, 1823.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, on the River, above Dalamow, 17th September, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers, promoted in Government General Orders of the 31st July, are posted to Regiments and Battalions, as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant J. Dewar to the 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards to the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Nation to the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment Native Infantry.

Major E. H. Simpson, Captain J. L. Earle, and Lieutenant A. T. A. Wilson, of the 8th Native Infantry, to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Major J. Ferguson and Lieutenant J. Jones to the 2d Battalion of the 23d Regiment.

Lieutenant W. M N. Sturt to the 1st Battalion of the 7th Regiment.

The following Removals of Lieutenant-Colonels are to have effect from the 1st Proximo

Lieutenant-Colonel Broughton from the 2d Battalion 11th to the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel MacInnes from the 1st Battalion 30th to the 1st Battalion 31st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel MacGregor from the 2d Battalion 23d to the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd is removed from the European Regiment to the 1st Battalion 33d Regiment, and directed to join, and proceed to the formation of the latter Corps immediately.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to do duty with the Battalions opposite their names, and will proceed and join without any delay. On the arrival of Major Collyer at Benares, Captain W. Wilson, of the 29th Regiment, whose nomination by Major General Loveday to the General Charge of the Drafts for the 34th Regiment is hereby confirmed, will deliver over to the Major all Drafts and Recruits belonging to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, and retain charge, until further orders, of those for the 2d Battalion, which he will proceed to form :

Captain G. P. Wymer,	2d Bn.	3d Regt.		To join the 1st Batt. 31st Regt. at Benares.
Lieutenant J. R. Stock,	2d do.	9th do		
Lieutenant W. Forbes,	2d do.	23d do		
Lieutenant W. Glasgow,	1st do	2d do.		
Ensign J. C. Sage,	2d do	2d do.		
Ensign G. Cumine,	1st do	12th do.		
Ensign R. McMurdo,	2d do.	19th do.		
Captain C. Martin,	2d Bn.	6th Regt.		To join the 2d Batt. 31st Regt. at Cawnpore.
Brevt. - Capt T. Hepworth,	1st do.	4th do.		
Lieutenant H G Nash,	2d do.	7th do.		
Ensign J. O. Oldham,	2d do.	15th do.		
Ensign J. Stephen,	2d do.	3d do.		
Capt. P. Brewer,	2d Bn.	24th Regt.		To join the 1st Batt. 32d Regt. at Bhagpore.
Brevet- Capt. W. Porter,	1st do.	4th do.		
Lieut. W. Engwall,	1st do.	8th do.		
Lieut. F. Candy,	1st do.	6th do.		
Ensign S. R. Bagshawe,	1st do.	14th do.		
Capt. J. Anderson,	1st Bn.	27th Regt.		To join the 2d Battalion 32d Regiment at Mhitru.
Capt. J. Harris,	2d do.	2d do.		
Bret-Capt. J. B. Smith,	2d do.	17th do.		
Lieut. R. M. C. Polloch,	2d do.	7th do.		
Lieut. the Hon. W. Hamilton,	1st do.	12th do.		
Ensign R. Houghton,	2d do.	8th do.		
Brevet-Captain J. Grant,	2d Bn.	5th Regt.		To join the 1st Batt. 33d Regt. at Dinapore.
Brevet-Capt. W. Bacon,	2d do.	10th do.		
Ensign E. J. Watson,	2d do.	7th do		
Ensign J. Tierney	1st do.	24th do.		
Capt T. Wollocombe,	1st Bn	14th Regt.		To join the 2d Batt. 33d Regt. at Cawnpore.
Lieut. H. A Newton,	2d do.	3d do.		
Lieut R. Delamain,	1st do	1st do.		
Lieut R D. White,	2d do.	12th do.		
Lieut J Frederick,	1st do	15th do		
Ensign C Fowle,	1st do.	1st do		
Ensign H Beaty,	2d do.	8th do.		
Major W. Collyer	2d Bn	18th Regt.		To join the 1st Batt 34th Regt. at Benares.
Lieut H. Lawrence.	2d do.	19th do.		
Lieut A. G Ward	1st do	1st do.		
Lieut G H White	2d do.	4th do		
Ensign N S Nesbitt,	2d do	5th do.		
Brevet Capt. J. Thompson,	2d Bn.	10th Regt.		To join the 2d Batt 34th Regt. at Benares
Lieut. G Thoresby,	1st do.	29th do		
Lieut J. B Fenton,	2d do	23d do.		
Lieut. G. Hill,	2d do.	12th do.		
Ensign A. M. L. Maclean,	2d do.	5th do.		

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions.

MHAIRWARRA LOCAL BATTALION.

Havildars Geeana and Goolna to be Lemadars, from the 12th ultimo, to fill vacancies in the Battalion.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of Absence :

1st Battalion 29th Regiment—Lieutenant A C Baillie, from 5th September to 31st October, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt. General of the Army.

Head-Quarters on the River, near Poonteah, 18th September, 1823.

Surgeon Tweedie is removed from the 7th to the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, and Surgeon Castell from the latter to the former Corps.

Assistant Surgeon J. Leslie, now attached to the Left Wing 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion of the Regiment which he will join previously to its march at the approaching Relief.

Lieut. F. C. Smith, of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Adjutant to the Corps, vice Delap deceased.

Brevet-Captain N. Wallace, doing duty with the Rungpore Light Infantry, is appointed Adjutant to that Corps, vice Wake resigned.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 13th Regiment—Captain Oxford, from 10th September to 10th January 1824, to visit the Presidency previous to an application for Furlough.

2d Battalion 1st Regiment Ensign James Burney from 1st August to 1st December, in extension to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 23d Sept. 1823.

The following Supernumeraries, now serving with the different Battalions undermentioned, are transferred, from the 1st Proximo, to the Quarter Master's Establishment of the 33d and 34th Regiments, which they are to be sent to join accordingly after being paid up and furnished with the usual Certificates. Rolls of the Men thus transferred are to be sent to the Battalions to which they are removed, and duplicates to Head-Quarters, with a report of the Men having proceeded to their destination.

To join the 1st Battalion 33d Regiment at Dinapore.

	Tindal	*Lasc.*	*Bhisty*
From the 2d Bt. 10th Regt.	,,	1	1
,, 1st do. 20th do.	,,	,,	2
,, 2d do. 26th do.	1	,,	,,
,, 1st do. 2d do.	,,	3	,,
,, 2d do. 5th do.	,,	1	,,
Total..	1	5	3

To join the 2d Batt. 33d Regiment at Cawnpore.

	Tindal.	*Lasc.*	*Bhisty.*
From the 1st Bt. 17th Regt.	1	,,	,,
,, 1st do. 5th do..	,,	,,	1
,, 2d do. 8th do. .	,,	,,	1
,, 2d do. 12th do..	,,	2	,,
,, 1st do. 15th do..	,,	3	,,
,, 1st do. 24th do.	,,	,,	1
Total....	1	5	2

To join the 1st Battalion 34th Regiment at Benares.

	Tindal.	*Lasc.*	*Bhisty.*
From the 1st Bt. 21st Regt.	1	,,	,,
,, 1st do. 16th do...	,,	3	2
,, 1st do. 3d do...	,,	2	1
Total....	1	5	3

To join the 2d Battalion 34th Regiment at Benares.

	Tindal.	*Lasc.*	*Bhisty.*
From the 1st Bt. 30th Regt.	1	4	,,
,, 1st do. 19th do...	,,	1	,,
,, 1st do. 21st do...	,,	,,	1
,, 2d do. 9th do...	,,	,,	1
Total....	1	5	2

The Officers Commanding at Cawnpore, Benares, and Dinapore, will advert to these Transfers in the Orders which they may issue, in obedience to General Orders of the 6th August, (Paragraph 12th) for completing the Quarter Master's Establishment of these Battalions.

Major Doveton's appointment on the 3d Instant, of Lieutenant Mackintosh, to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Hawkins, is confirmed.

The Commander in Chief, is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Orissa Provincial Battalion

To be Subadars, from the 1st August, 1823.

Jemadar Rahim Bux, from the Patna Provincial Battalion.

Jemadar Koobeir Sing, from the Chittagong Provincial Battalion.

Jemadar Munsharam, from the Benares Provincial Battalion.

To be Jemadars, from the same date.

Havildar Bustey Sing, from the Patna Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Roope Sing, from the Chittagong Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Rambuccas, from the Benares Provincial Battalion.

Patna Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Bhakedarry Sing to be Jemadar, from the 1st August, 1823, vice Rahim Bux transferred to the Orissa Provincial Battalion.

Chittagong Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Nundaloll Puttack to be Jemadar, from the 1st August, 1823, vice Koobier Sing transferred to the Orissa Provincial Battalion.

Benares Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Sewdown Sing to be Jemadar, from the 1st August 1823, vice Munsharam transferred to the Orissa Provincial Battalion.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 24th Sept. 1823.

At an European General Court Martial held at Sultanpore, Oude, on Friday, the 8th day of August, 1823, of which Lieutenant Colonel J. Rose, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Jacob Hammer, Drummer and Fife-Major of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge: viz.

"For conduct highly unmilitary and unbecoming a Soldier, in having early on the morning of the 23d May, 1823, entered the house of a Native Woman, named Mooniya, situated in the Village of Khuerabad, Sultanpore (Oude), and there violently assaulting and severely wounding her with a Sword.

"The same being in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having duly weighed and considered the Evidence adduced for and against the Prisoner Jacob Hammer, Drummer and Fife-Major of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, do find him Guilty of the Charge; and do sentence the Prisoner to suffer a Punishment of Solitary Confinement for a period of Twelve Calendar Months, at such place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, *General,*
Commander in Chief in India.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 24th Sept 1823.

At a Native General Court Martial held at Sultanpore, Oude, on Wednesday the [illegible] day of September, 1823, Ramzaun Khan, Sepoy of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges: viz.

1st—"For being privy and accessary to the atrocious attack made by Fife-Major Jacob Hammer of the same Regiment, on a woman named Mooniya, in the village of Khuerabad, Sultanpore, Oude, on the morning of the 23d May, 1823.

2d—"For being absent from his Lines at an improper hour on the Night of the 22d or Morning of the 23d May, 1823—The same being in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having duly weighed and considered the Evidence adduced against the Prisoner, together with what he has urged in Defence, do find the Prisoner Ramzaun Khan, Sepoy of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, Guilty of both the Charges, the same being in breach of the Articles of War, and do Sentence the said Prisoner to suffer a punishment of Imprisonment and hard labour as a Felon for the period of two Calendar Years, at such place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, *General,*
Commander in Chief in India.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

Although the Commander in Chief can entertain no doubt of the Fact of Ramzaun Khan having been privy to the atrocious attack laid in the foregoing Charge, and consequently Approves and Confirms the Finding and Sentence of the Court, still, as the only material Evidence adduced in support of the Charge is that of his own confession, and as it appears that this Confession was improperly obtained from the Prisoner, under the unauthorised Promise of Intercession for his Pardon, the Commander in Chief feels that it would be inconsistent with strict Justice to enforce, under these circumstances, the Penalty awarded by the Court, and therefore directs that he be released from Confinement, and discharged from the Corps of which he has proved himself so unworthy a Member.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters on the River 16th Sept. 1823.

No. 2988. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

13th Foot.

Lieutenant William Thomas, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Shiel who exchanges, [illegible]th August, 1823.

89th Foot.

Lieutenant Arthur Shiel, from the 13th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas who exchanges, ditto ditto.

Major General Dalzell's Division Order of the 28th ultimo, directing the return to Bombay of Assistant Surgeon Rutledge, of His Majesty's 20th Foot, his Services being no longer required at this Presidency, is confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, on the River, 16th Sept. 1823

No. 2989. GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the Month of March last, for the periods specified against their respective names.

11th Light Dragoons,—Lieutenant Tuckett, from 23d January to the 24th May, 1823.

14th Foot,—Captain Rochfort, from 1st April, to the 10th June, 1823.

38th Foot,—Lieutenant Willcocks, from 25th March, to the 24th June, 1823.

87th Regiment,—Lieutenant Desbarres, from 10th March, to the 24th August, 1823.

The following Appointment has been announced on the Staff of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

Lieutenant the Honourable Jeffery Amherst, 59th Regiment, and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, Military Secretary.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Cawnpore, 22d Sept. 1823.

No. 2990 GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of February last, for the periods specified against their names.

11th Light Dragoons.

Brevet-Major Durie, from 12th December, 1822, to the 24th April, 1823.

59th Regiment.

Lieutenant Jones, from 26th December, 1822, to the 24th April, 1823.

87th Regiment.

Ensign Thomas, from 25th February, to the 24th April, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the dates specified against their respective names, viz.

38th Foot,—Lieutenant John Magill, 31st May, 1823.

44th Foot,—Lieutenant John Connor, 14th July, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

54th Regiment.

Ensign R. T. R. Pattoun, to be Lieutenant vice R. Holt, deceased.

Mr. George Holt, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Pattoun, dated 10th August, 1823.

Major General Dalzell's Division Orders of the 1st instant, granting leave of absence to Brevet Captain Kemple, and Lieutenant G Rothe, of the 13th Regiment, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of their health, and to be absent on that account, each for two years, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 24th Sept. 1823.

No. 2991. GENERAL ORDERS.

The nomination in General Orders, No. 2987, of Captain Bisshopp, 14th Regiment, to do duty with the Invalids and Service expired Men of His Majesty's Service on the approaching Season while in Fort William, and to proceed with them to England, is cancelled at the request of that Officer, and Lieutenant Archer, of the 87th Regiment, is appointed to do duty in Captain Bisshopp's room. Lieutenant Archer will accordingly attend to the instructions laid down in General Orders, No. 2971, and that above referred to, relative to the Invalids and Service expired Men who may be placed under his charge.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of Corps as follows, to have effect from the 25th Proximo:—

Private James Killeen, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to the 67th Regiment, vice Private Patrick McGrath, from the latter to the former Corps.

Privates Francis McGuire and Robert Watson, from the 41st to the 47th Regiment, in the room of Privates James Mangan and John Wright, transferred from the latter to the former Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

14th Foot,—Lieutenant Kirkman, from 4th August, 1823, to 5th January, 1824, in extension on Sick Certificate.

20th Foot,—Lieutenant the Honourable G. Keppel, date of embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, on Private affairs.

44th Regiment,—Lieutenant Eastwood, date of embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

46th Regiment—Lieutenant Davidson, date of embarkation, for one year, for the purpose of retiring on Half-pay.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 26th Sept. 1823.

No. 2992. GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Berhampore, on the 4th of July, 1823, Pri-

vate Edward Byrne, of the 38th Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge.

Private Edward Byrne, of the Grenadier Company of his Majesty's 38th Regiment, confined by Order of his Commanding Officer, for conduct, mutinous, and most disgraceful to the Character of a Soldier, prejudicial to good order and Military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War, in the following instances:—

1st—In having on the Evening of the 10th June, 1823, in the cantonment of Berhampore, deliberately entered the room of Assistant Serjeant Major Goold, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, in the left range of the Barracks, and there, and then attempting to assassinate the said Assistant-Serjeant Major Goold by stabbing him when asleep with a Bayonet, and having further tried to repeat the stab when seized by the Assistant-Serjeant Major.

2—For having after he was taken as a Prisoner to the Regimental Guard House, made use of highly mutinous language, in saying, that he (Byrne) was the second who had made the attempt, and that the next who made a stab at him (the Assistant Serjeant Major) would do the buggar's job, or words to that effect, thereby shewing a premeditated determination of committing murder.

(Signed) ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
Col. Commanding 38th Regiment.

Berhampore, 4th July, 1823.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding—The Court having maturely considered the Evidence brought forward in support of the Prosecution, as also what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is Guilty of the whole and every part of the Charge preferred against him.

Revised Sentence

The Court being duly assembled agreeably to Orders from His Excellency the Commander in Chief for the purpose of a revisal of their Proceedings, having found the Prisoner Private Edward Byrne, Guilty of a Breach of the Articles of War, does by virtue thereof Sentence him (Private Edward Byrne) to a punishment of two years solitary confinement, in such place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) EDWD. PAGET,
General, Commander in Chief in India.

Private Edward Byrne is do undergo the confinement awarded him, in the Calcutta Gaol, for which purpose he is to be sent forthwith to the Presidency, where, upon his arrival, the Major General Commanding, will be pleased to make application to the proper authority for his, the Private's, reception into the Gaol accordingly.

The foregoing Orders to be entered in the General Order Book and read at the Head of every Regiment in his Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

OCTOBER 16.

To-day's Bankshall Report announced the arrival of the American Ship *Edward Newton*, Captain C. BERRONY, from Boston 23d June; and the Arab Ship *Derrea Beggu*, SYID ABDUL, from Judah 6th July, and Mocha 21st August.

Our readers will observe by the subjoined advertisement, that the campaign of gaiety is about to commence immediately.

Calcutta Subscription Assemblies, under the Patronage of the Right Honorable Lady Amherst.

The following Gentlemen have consented to act as Stewards:—

E. Barnett, Esq.	W Prinsep, Esq.
R Walpole, Esq.	T R Davidson, Esq,
Hon. Capt. Amherst,	Dr J Grant.
Col. M'Creagh,	Capt Maling,
Maj. Patrickson,	L J Pemberton, Esq.
T Turton, Esq.	W P. Palmer, Esq.
J. Wheatley, Esq.	Capt. Cook,
R. Sanders, Esq.	

The following days are fixed for the Assemblies.

Wednesday 29th Oct. Wednesday 10th Dec.
Ditto ..... 12th Nov. Do..... 13th Dec.
Ditto ..... 26th Nov. Do ..... 14th Jany

EXPEDITION TO NAAF RIVER.

We stated a few days ago, that the communication between Colonel Chapland's and Brigadier Puttnam's detachments, was interrupted; and that fears were entertained for the safety of both these small parties. In this, we were in some degree mistaken it appears; the communication between these Officers indeed is stopped, as the Burmha forces have got between these two posts; but there is no cause for any alarm, as to their being cut off, since Colonel Chapland

was at Chittagong, and Brigadier Popham is at Dacca; and if attacked could retreat further into the Company's territories. The Burmhas having conquered the Assamese and taken their capital, have got, as stated, already partially between the two places, Chittagong and Dacca; and apprehensions are entertained of their taking Islamabad, which is very near the former. If they succeed in this, and there is little hope of their failure, (as there are only five companies of the 13th N. I. to protect all that district,) they will then effectually stop all communication by land with the detachment at Chittagong, and place it in great peril.

We understand that Colonel McCreagh of the 13th King's, is to be sent in command of the expedition to the Naaf river. This able and experienced officer highly distinguished himself in Europe, and is understood, as a natural consequence of his skill and gallantry, to have stood high in the favor of the noble Duke under whom he served. All these preparations evince a determination to repress at once and effectually, the encroachment of the Burmhas, and to convince them by a lesson of experience they can never forget, of the folly and danger of provoking a power that can at any time overwhelm them.

It was reported yesterday, that another ship was taken up for the expedition to carry an augmentation of the force already under order to sail, of 300 men: but we learn that instead of this, the fact is, that a ship and a brig are taken up to proceed direct to Rangoon, for the purpose of rescuing the European inhabitants there, from the anticipated vengeance of the Burmhas, as suggested by us a few days ago. A rumour was indeed prevalent, that the monsters had actually beheaded them already; but we merely state it, in order to express our conviction that it is utterly unfounded. The only recent arrival from Rangoon, is that of two boats by the inland navigation, and whatever intelligence the people on these boats may otherwise have brought, it is certain they have communicated nothing of so dreadful a character; and it is equally certain, that if such a shocking event had occurred, they must have known it.

We have been informed, however, that troops have been ordered from Barrackpore, to the scene of intended operations by the inland routes, and that the Steam-boat was dispatched on Monday, by the outside passage we believe, and not by the Sunderbunds, as was rumoured yesterday. Captain Cheape of the Engineers, and the Master-Attendant of Chittagong, are the only passengers by her. In the mean time it is to be feared, that before the re-inforcement can reach its destination, our widely extended south-eastern frontier, reaching from Chittagong in the south, to Assam in the north, will be devastated by the numerous though undisciplined army of the Burmhas, already in considerable force there; and which led on by the hope of plunder, and confiding in the security afforded by the weakness of our detachments, is doubtless augmenting every day.

LORD BISHOP.

On Sunday the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, attended divine service in St. John's Cathedral. The Rev. Mr. Corrie read the Liturgy; and his Lordship preached an appropriate sermon, from the Gospel according to St. Mat.c. 22, vrs. 37, 38, 39:—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."—On this beautiful summary of "all the Law and the Prophets," the Bishop descanted very largely; and, although we were not near enough to the pulpit, to hear distinctly some portions of the Discourse, but from what we did hear, we left the place of worship confirmed in the opinion we had formed of his Lordship's erudition and profound knowledge of the Scriptures which he so ably expounded. The public have already seen specimens of his Lordship's literary talents, and no eulogy of ours can add to the high reputation they have attained for him; but we cannot forbear transcribing the following paragraph from the SALOPIAN JOURNAL, copied into the MORNING HERALD of 25th of April, relative to his Lordship's farewell address to his parishioners at home:—

"On Sunday last, the Rev. Dr. Heber preached his farewell discourse in the parish church of Hodnet, prior to leaving this country to assume his distinguished functions as Bishop of Calcutta. The church was crowded to excess, and the veneration and esteem in which the character and virtues of Dr. Heber were held by his parishioners, was forcibly evinced by the silent tears and stifled sobs which were universal in the congregation, and which his powerful and pastoral address, was so well calculated further to elicit. Previous to Divine Service, the tureen purchased by a subscription among the parishioners, was presented to Dr. Heber by the Right Hon. Lord Hill, in doing which his Lordship eloquently expressed the feelings of himself and fellow parishioners. The reply of Dr. Heber was of the most impressive kind, and the sentiments it embodied, and the sensations it so well delineated, cannot fail to have a lasting hold on the memories and affections of all who were present on the interesting occasion."

THE NAUTCHES.

The only novelty at the Doorgah Poojah festivities of the present year, and it is one that has produced great astonishment, seems to have been the performance of an amateur Glass-Eater! It appears that the exhibitor is a man of some property, and having in prosecution of his trading affairs, visited the Upper-provinces, returned duly initiated in the art of eating glass, and now favors his friends, for the amusement of their guests, with a display of the surprising knowledge he has aquired. He also performs many feats by slight of hand. On Monday night he presented himself with a tray, containing a quantity of broken glass, and sat down before the company. There was also a tray of fresh grass. Of this he ate a portion, cramming it into his mouth with a round ruler, or thick stick. He then drank some water.—A whole French claret bottle was brought to him; this he cracked, and holding the upper fragment by the neck, stood up, and broke off a large piece with his teeth which he masticated and crunched in full view of the spectators. He then took part of a wall-shade, broke a piece off in the same manner, and crunched it with his teeth with equal facility. He continued his wonderful operations for some time, and would have gone on longer, but part of the company requested him to cease. He then shewed his tongue and mouth, which were intirely unhurt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.

14th. Mahrattah Ship *Gunapooway*, T. Melon, from Nagore 21st September.

16th. American Ship *Edward Newton*, C. Bertody, from Boston 23d June.

— Arab Ship *Derreen Beggy*, Syed Abdul, from Judah 6th July, and Mocha 21st August

DEPARTURES.

Oct.

12th. Ship *Lady East*, Wm. Richardson for London via Isle of France.

— Ship *Felicitas*, P. Campbell, for the Isle of France.

13th. Ship *London*, D. K. Brown, for Liverpool.

OF CALCUTTA.

Oct.

14th. Brig *St. Antonio*, arrived off Coolie Bazar.

— *Dona Carmelita*, arrived off the Esplanade.

— H. C. C. Ship *Abberton* and *George* (Armed.) arrived off Police Ghaut.

— Portuguese Brig *Ulysses*, arrived off Police Ghaut.

16th. The *Lady Nugent*, arrived at ditto.

OCTOBER 20.

For the last week the weather has been beautifully serene, but the temperature has been extremely sultry throughout the day. Early in the morning a gentle coolness breathing on the air comes as the *avant courier* of the cold season. Less sickness, we believe, prevails than has been observed for several years back at this turn of the season.

The Course for some days has been in a most deplorably dusty condition. Those who frequent it have a very palpable reminiscence of the motto *non sine pulvere*. For the sake of our fellow citizens but more particularly of our sister *citizenesses*, we heartily wish that this plague may be stayed without delay. To those who have it in their power to effect this desirable thing, we would hint the propriety of going out of an evening, not to take the *air* indeed, but to take the *dust*. A mouthful of that disagreeable element would, we doubt not, act more as an *antidustic* persuader than all the arguments we could bring forward. The personal inconveniences of a *pulverous* drive are manifold. In the first place, one's eyes are put in peril—and in the next place, what is of far greater consequence to *some*, one's clothes are exposed to soiling danger. In the next place one's lungs come in for their share of the abomination Now if dust fall upon one's furniture or books, it may be brushed off; but let dust find its way into a person's lungs, and to get it out again will be a puzzler. We could say a word for the poor horses too, but we trust, the appeal we have so pathetically made will move the watery deities to sprinkle our streets, courses, and roads with some drops of consolation.

A Correspondent, who, it seems, is a "NEWCOMER" from the upper provinces, has written us, complaining of a howling child, which on the Sunday before last prevented his hearing to due advantage the discourse delivered at St. James' Chapel. When an indifferent preacher holds forth perhaps a puerile *ululation* of this kind, may be rather more agreeable than otherwise, as it gives some variety to the scene, and checks that somnolous tendency which otherwise might "lap" the hearer in the temporary "elysium" of an ill-timed Siesta. When, however, the preacher, like the respected and accomplished Pastor of St. James', is eminently qualified to instruct and improve the mind by his reasoning and

his eloquence, we know no greater nuisance than noises which may prevent a single word from reaching the ear of an anxiously attentive auditor. Really this is a *crying* evil. Such ululation out of the nursery is not to be endured. We speak here for the general, since we are aware that to the taste of some people nothing can be more interesting than to listen to a little infantile Heraclitus "*mewling*" and "all that sort of thing" in "his nurse's arms" There is a philosophical reason for this, and philosophy, like a very scarce Cardinal virtue, covers a multitude of peccadilloes Crying is a species of gestation or exercise to a child ROUSSEAU in his Emilius, if we recollect right, advises all infants to be permitted to cry away, as it does them an enormous deal of good, provided it be not caused by a sense of bodily pain. According to RICHERAND, a philosopher of the French school of materialism, children cry just as birds sing This is giving a kind of poetical character to infantile ululation. Accordingly the morning squall of a cherub in the nursery becomes as interesting to the ear of a man of sentiment as "the morning song of the bird of paradise" —By the way we should be obliged to any of our travelled readers who may have heard it, to describe to us what kind of a song that of the bird of paradise is? Does the bird of paradise really sing? Dr JOHNSON says so, and to dispute an assertion of the literary Leviathan" would be a species of heresy

Seriously however: children that are of too tender an age, or rather apt to indulge their vocal powers, ought not to be brought to Church. If it is meant to benefit themselves by taking them there, the notion is a mistaken one, since the probability is, that it must prove prejudicial to their health The effect upon their minds will be to associate a disagreeable feeling of confinement and restraint with the discharge of their religious duties Indeed we believe it is a great error in education to forcibly bind and fetter the tender mind of infancy to things which it cannot comprehend, as has been ably shewn by JEREMY BENTHAM and others. A child ought rather to be lured than dragged to religious obligations We remember a child who excited by a print in "Paradise Lost," requested his mother to lend him the book that he might read it. She declined complying with his request, with the unsatisfactory remark, that the book was unintelligible to him, and that he must wait until he grew older What was the consequence? The boy said nothing—but when all were sound asleep, he procured the key of the library, took away the sublime work in question, and night after night he pored over it by the light of a lonely taper, till lo! his mother one night surprised him when he had got towards the end of the second volume. Of course she repealed her interdict at the same time that she reproved him for his *stealthy* mode of study. On examining him she was not a little surprised at the discrimination he evinced in his selection of the most beautiful passages in the immortal poem. Now, had the boy in this instance been forced to read the book, listen to one but he would con the text in a very different mood, and have acquired any thing but a true taste for Epic Poetry. The scope of our observations would be very much mistaken, were it to be supposed from what we have said, that we conceive restraints are not necessary in bringing up the young They are not merely necessary but vitally and essentially so. There are, however, two or three points of routine discipline which we cogently doubt the necessity or propriety of,—viz the putting of a catechism into the hands of a child under six years old, the forcing of such an urchin to church or to listen to a long sermon at home

We have extended our remarks to a greater length than we at first contemplated. This, however, matters but little, since we have no *news*, properly so called, to communicate. Accordingly, our readers, we trust will indulgently receive such "newspaper *chat*" as this sultry and barren juncture affords.

It is unnecessary for us to insert the '*Lamentations* of 'PHILO-DARROCH," since the subject of them might be well termed premature The sons of ST ANDREW may yet (indeed there is hardly a doubt of it) be presided over at their annual festival as erst There is then hardly reason yet for our Correspondent to exclaim,

Eheu fugaces, Posthume, Posthume,
Labuntur anni — —

For our own part we could almost venture to lay a bet, that ere he depart our shores,

Labetur annus

Let that beams it may the friends of the person alluded to have what they had not a fortnight ago—the cheering prospect of his society till the end of *this* year at least, and whether this respite was amiably conceded to their wishes or whether it be the result of a total change of plan we know not; but we are sure *Philo darroch*, who appears so warmly interested in the movements of the gentleman in question, will be highly gratified to hear it, as who will not? In this city of palaces we can hardly afford to lose any of the master spirits of our society; and when at length the hour of separation comes, it is felt with double poignancy, from the conviction, that the social blank can never be filled up When we hear, therefore, that such an hour of heaviness is postponed, we feel like criminals reprieved.

We may conclude with the words of the Roman Bard to AUGUSTUS, altering one expression:

Serds in *rupem* relegas, &c.
Neve te nostris vitiis iniquum
Ocior aura
Tollat———.

We have also, we suspect, another cause of congratulation "hinging (as the late Foreign Secretary would say) upon the fundamental feature" of the preceding one. Our Theatrical-going readers cannot have forgotten that "TONY LUMPKIN" was a farewell part. It is to be hoped that we shall have more "*last words;*" and that though the theatric life of the highly popular and esteemed Amateur referred to has indeed terminated, yet he may be brought to (*again quoting the Foreign Secretary*) take upon himself "new principles of resurrection," and also take more "strides of prosperity" upon the boards! This we can assure him is a wish that we have heard repeatedly expressed, and which we hope, through his ready kindness to see fulfilled, since his stay among us is, to be of longer duration than we lately feared it could be.

The gay season, we believe, will commence with much spirit. We hear several large and dashing private parties talked of, in addition to the public entertainments of our Indo-Asiatic metropolis.

The day for Mr SCHEIDLENBERGER's benefit Concert has not yet been fixed, though Tuesday, the 28th instant, was at one time resolved on; but we hope in our paper of Thursday to be more particular on the subject. Suffice it that it will in all likelihood be one of the very best musical treats ever given here. The Orchestra in amateur, vocal, and instrumental parts, will be unusually strong; and the selections, we are sure, will give unqualified satisfaction.

Theatricals, thanks to our zealous and able veteran at the head of the department, will commence soon with renewed vigour. We are not without hopes of having a play even next Friday week. Our LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, it is also whispered, is to make his appearance again on our boards with undiminished lustre. The part which rumour gives him for his first essay this season is that of *Virginius* in the celebrated tragedy of that title, wherein KEAN shone forth so great.

We are happy to find the list of subscribers to BURNS' Monument much increased. This simple fact speaks volumes for the good taste and good feeling of our worthy fellow citizens. The claims of radiant genius are, we see, superior to any other. They come home at once to the bosom of sensibility pure, and unmixed with the dross of politics or the slime of party spirit. Dearly purchased is this species of immortality—signally did BURNS pay for it, not in "drachmas," but with the "ruddy drops that visit the sad heart" and the irremeable price of a wounded and a broken spirit, which "who can bear?" Perhaps he could have borne it cheerfully had he but a foreknowledge of that imperishable fame which he has left behind him.

That the claims of departed genius are more powerful than those of any other kind—yea, even of *national, military and patriotic glory*, we think has been unequivocally shown in the result of two appeals which we lately made to the public. That respecting BURNS' Monument at Alloway, has been satisfactorily replied to in pounds, shillings, and pence; but not a pound, shilling or penny has yet been devoted here to the *National* Monument, the young Parthenon, of Edinburgh. We wish some person would begin merely by way of rescuing the Calcuttanians from any charge of apathy or indifference to national glory that may be casually brought against them. Surely the claims of *departed bravery* have also a most powerful and touching hold upon human sympathy?

Enough said—here is the list of additional subscribers to the monument of the Bard. We committed an error in our former list by substituting the name of Mr. BROWNE ROBERTS for that of Dr. ROBERT BROWN.

BURNS' MONUMENT.

Amount formerly advertized,...Sa Rs.	542
A Free Mason,.....	32
Edmund Brightman, Esq.....	32
James Calder, Esq	50
John F. Cathcart, Esq.	32
John Hunter, Esq.....	32
Richard Hunter, Esq.....	16
The Hon'ble C. R. Lindsay,.....	16
Holt Mackenzie, Esq.....	16
Captain W. G. Mackenzie,.....	16
John May, Esq	16
William Patrick, Esq.....	16
Browne Roberts, Esq.....	32
John Smith, Esq.....	50
W. S. Smith, Esq.....	32
Sa. Rs.	930

Messrs. Fergusson and Co. are still ready to receive Subscriptions.

A change has taken place in the plan of operations against the Burmese. We have

* In *rupem* quasi *Craig* vel Cragg vel *Rockdarroch*.

heard several rumours on the subject, but they are crude and unsatisfactory. Perhaps the matters in dispute may be referred to negociation more than the sword. It is, we believe, certain that the detachment of H. M. 13th Light Infantry has received counter orders, and will not quit Fort William for the present. The details of the H. C. troops, we believe, move on as originally contemplated.

A very full house is expected at Dum Dum on the evening of Wednesday next, 22d instant, when the beautiful Melo-drama of the "PEASANT BOY," and the burlesque entertainment of "AMOROSO, the King of Little Britain," are to be performed. As the evening will have the benefit of brilliant moonlight, we doubt not but the circumstance will tempt many to undergo the pleasant exercise of an hour's drive, especially when it is for the patronage of a species of entertainment that elevates the sentiments, polishes the manners, and softens the heart.

Among the many new and useful inventions of the present age which have been introduced into India from Europe, the art of LITHOGRAPHY, or printing from stone, seems alone to have crept in among us unnoticed, and to have escaped entirely the Argus eyes of those whose business it is to watch over and exhibit "the form and pressure of the times." Whole columns of our own and our cotemporaries pages have been devoted to the wonders of the Steam Boat and Suspension Bridge—but the Lithographic Press, a far more powerful instrument in the work of improvement than either, has hitherto so far as we are aware not elicited a single laudatory remark. For this we take blame to ourselves, and to make up for the omission, shall now endeavour to lay before our readers some account of the lithographic productions which have already issued from the press, as well as acknowledge the prospective advantages the art holds forth to the Literature of the country in general. Lithography appears peculiarly adapted to the Oriental characters. The flowing Persian and massive Nagree and Sanscrit, which equally disdain the impression of the formal type, find themselves transferred through the medium of this ingenious art, and multiplied in all their original grace and beauty of manuscript. Thus the Native who could with difficulty perase a printed book would now read enraptured his Lithographic copy, and cherish it with the same feeling of regard as the one which he had been accustomed to from his earliest years. Nor is this a matter of trivial consequence, seeing that early recollections and associations [illegible] over the strongest minds; and [illegible] no is so much referred to as [illegible] tives, it assumes a still higher [illegible] importance. We have in our possession several of the Calcutta Lithographic specimens, which are highly creditable to the talents, skill, and industry of the conductor. These comprise topographical sketches, maps, imitations of ornamented penmanship, music, and copies of the different texts of the Persian character. The specimens of Persian [illegible] ed at the Lithographic press have drawn forth the admiration of all who have [illegible] them; and the Gentleman entrusted with the superintendence, conceives that in a short time he will be enabled to attempt the largest works in that language. Even the illuminated manuscripts with letters of gold may be imitated, and the execution accordingly adapted to the taste or means of the scholar. From what we have ourselves seen, we would strongly urge the advantages to be derived to Oriental Literature from a due encouragement of Lithography; and since Government have been pleased to endow so many institutions of late for the moral improvement of their native subjects, no more efficient instrument, we conceive, can be found than the Lithographic Press for aiding in so noble an undertaking. It ought to be made eminently subservient to the purposes of instruction, both in the Hindoo and Musselman Colleges in this and the other great cities of India; and even the numerous native schools now under European direction would derive benefits from its application, which no other art could confer. In Geography for example, a science of which the Natives are deplorably ignorant, how much might be done with the assistance of the Lithographic Press. Sketches of the course of Rivers, and the relative situation of the Provinces and great towns, with their names in the native character, might be thrown off at the most trifling expence, and in order to elucidate such parts of History as occupied the attention of the Student, and with the view of alluring him to the pursuit, the sites of former battles or remarkable events might also be noted and distinguished by some conspicuous mark in connection with the occurrence themselves. These advantages, we should hope, will not escape the notice of the Committee lately appointed by Government to superintend the instruction of the native community. Many small maps have been thrown off at the Government Lithographic Press, in which the usefulness of the art has been fully demonstrated; and besides these, a whole scene on a large scale, constituting an Atlas of North-Western India, has been

lately executed in a manner that reflects the highest credit on the superintendent.

It is not to maps however, and written characters alone, that this art is confined: even the most delicate sketches of the pencil may be imitated, whether representing the human form, or all the varieties of inanimate nature: but as these afford pleasure only when exhibited in their most perfect state, it is certainly less adapted to express them than simple figures, in which the outline forms the principal object. It occurs to us that in the new school for instructing Native Doctors much benefit might be derived from the aid of Lithography, and we have no doubt the Medical Board, in conjunction with the gentleman who has been selected to fill the appointment of superintendent, will avail themselves of the means which it affords. The present Press belongs entirely to Government, whose liberality, however, is such, we have no doubt, as to oppose no obstacle to the execution of works required by individuals, provided such do not interfere with the public wants; but we understand that a private Press, on the most extensive scale, will soon be established, which will be managed with the same ability as that for the public service, and we have the most confident expectation, will be productive of lasting advantages to the community at large.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

OCT.

18. H. C. Ship *Minerva*, Captain G. Probyn from England 17th June.
— Arab ship *Futtay Rohoman*, Abdulla Bennnsif, from Muscat 8th Sept.
19. Turkish Admiral's ship *Atret Rohoman*, Hosen, from Juddah 11th Aug. Mocha and Allepee 21st Sept.
— Schooner *Lovely Sophia*, Capt. E. Davis, from Jaffna 12 h Sept.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. ship *Minerva*:—Mrs. Emma Blacker, Mrs. E. Craigie, Mrs. Mary Ann Churchill, Mrs. A. C. Phillips, Miss Barbara Dun, and Miss M. F. Corfield, Jas. Marjoribanks, Esq. Civil Service, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Watson, and Major John Craigie, Bengal Establishment, Lieut.-Col. Valentine Blacker, Madras Establishment, Surveyor General of India,—Captain Edward Hall, Lieutenant Wm. Forbes, and Lieutenant Oliver Phillips, Bengal Establishment, —Messrs. H. O. Frederick, F. B. Boileau, W. W. Blyth, Joseph Fendall, W. J. Hunt, Henry Alpe, and R. M. Hunter, Cadets,—Mr. Jas. W. Grant, Assistant Surgeon,—Messrs. S. B. Atkinson and Arthur Bedford, Volunteers, Pilot Service,—Mr. Charles Purchase, returning home.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 9TH OCTOBER, 1823.

Mr. G. F. Brown, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 10TH OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 141 of 1823.—The Salary of Mr. William Terraneau, Assistant to the Barrack Master of the 18th Division, and in charge of Sylhet Lime Agency, is encreased to Sonat Rupees (300) three hundred per mensem, from the 1st instant.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 10TH OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 142 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Frederick Vaughan McGrath, to be Lieutenant, vice Gargenven, deceased, with rank from the 11th September, 1823.

Medical Department.

Deputy Superintending Surgeon John Browne, to be a Superintending Surgeon.
Surgeon James Johnston, to be Deputy Superintending Surgeon.
} From the 25th July 1823, in Succession to Key's deceased.

Captain Sebastian Land, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his Health.

Captain Henry W. Wilkinson, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, Town and Fort Adjutant of Fort William, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his Health, and to be absent on that account for Twelve Months from Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

It having been ascertained from the Honorable the Court of Directors, that the Christian Names of Lieutenant Kerr of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, are Russell Edward James, and not Russell only,

as inserted in their communication of his appointment and in the List of Rank transmitted by them which were published in General Orders of the 3d February and 14th March, 1820, the Commissions of that Officer, and the Order Books are to be corrected accordingly.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 10TH OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 143 of 1823.—The following arrangement made by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General is notified in General Orders.

Captain Irwin Maling, of the 32d Regiment Native Infantry, to Officiate as Town and Fort Adjutant of Fort William, during the absence of Captain Wilkinson, or until further Orders.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service on this Establishment as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, in Conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery	*Date of arrival in Fort William.*
Mr. Frederick Grote " George Henry Swinley,	8th Oct. 1823.

Infantry.

Mr. Thomas Shuldham, " Henry Kirke,.....	..6th Do. do.
" Francis Gresly.....	..8th Do. do.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors—Date of Arrival in Fort William, 8th October, 1823.

Captain James Peckett, of the Corps of Engineers.

Captain Samuel Watson, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 10TH OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 144 of 1823.—The spirit and tenor of General Orders, no. 80 of 1823, regarding the opinion of Medical Officers in choosing the Sites previous to laying the Foundations of Barracks and Hospitals, is extended to Jails, Jail Hospitals, &c. and the parties concerned will be held strictly responsible [illegible]

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 10TH OCT. 1823.

No. 145 of 1823.—Private Charles Turner, late, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital is permitted to reside and draw his Stipend at Dinapore, instead of at Monghyr, his present Station.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 10TH OCT. 1823.

No. 146 of 1823.—In conformity with the special recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the undermentioned Invalid, of His Majesty's Service, is permitted to reside and draw his Pension in India, as an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, at the station specified opposite his name:

Corps.	*Name.*	[illegible]
11th Dragoons	Private John Rist	[illegible]

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH OCT. 1823.

No. 147 of 1823.—The Military Charge and Superintendence of the Coolie Bazar, hitherto vested in the Fort Adjutant of Fort William, is to be transferred to the Town Major, who will in future draw for its Establishment.

Two Peons at Sonat Supees (5) Five each per Mensem, to be attached to the Coolie Bazar Establishment, from the 15th instant.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 20th Sept. 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to post Officers to Regiments and Battalions consequent to the Promotions and Arrangements for the New Regiments, as follows:

1st REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieut. W. Hickey, Adjt. [illegible]
Lieut. C. J. Oldfield, Chumpany [illegible]
Lieut. W. Y. Tweddell, Engineers, [illegible]
[illegible] Ensign H. Smith, and [illegible] Bogle.

2d Battalion.

Captain S. Speck, Lieut. J. Cooper, Ensign B. Boswell, and Ensign F. Gaitney.

2D REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Major F. A. Weston, Captain T. J. Baldwin, Lieut. (B. C.) A. F. P. MacLeod, Lieut. W. Mackintosh, Lieut. W. Murray, Lieut. R. E. Battley, Ensign W. Stewart, and Ensign M. W. Gilmore.

2d Battalion.

Captain J. Donaldson, Lieut. F. Warwick, Lieut. B. Bygrave, (Pioneers) Ensign J. Hancocks, and Ensign N. S. Nesbitt.

3D REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Captain J. Taylor, Lieut. E. Wakefield, Lieut. J. R. Newhouse, Ensign W. D. Stewart, Ensign D. C. Keiller, and Ensign H. W. J. Williamson.

2d Battalion.

Captain W. P. Cooke, Lieut. J. Murray, Lieut. J. H. Clarkson, Lieut. A. K. Agnew Ensign W. Macgeorge, (Furlo') and Ensign G. B. Thomas.

4TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieut. J. K. McCansland, (1st Nusseree Bn.) Lieut. H. Huddleston, Lieut. W. G. Cooper, Ensign M. Smith, and Ensign Hon. H. Gordon.

2d Battalion.

Lieut. J. Platt, Lieut. C. Chester, Ensign A. Arabin, (Pioneers) and Ensign W. H. R. Boland.

5TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Price, Major W. G. Patrickson, Captain D. G. Scott, Lieut. E. F. Ludlow, Ensign T. Gear, and Ensign J. Stephen.

2d Battalion.

Major G. Cooper, Captain W. Price, Lieut. R. B. Cornfield, Lieut. F. B. Todd, Lieut. J. Maclean, Ensign A. C. Dennistoun, and Ensign J. H. Craigie.

6TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel C. Poole, Major R. P. Bi[illegible], Captain R. M. Chambers, Lieut. J. [illegible], Lieut. C. Gell, Lieut. J. Butler, [illegible] Hagaway, (Furlo') and Ensign J. [illegible].

2d Battalion.

Captain [illegible] Elliott, Lieut. M. Richardson, [illegible] Lieut. E. J. Webb, Ensign A. [illegible] (Furlo') and Ensign F. W. Kane.

7TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Major G. Cunningham, Captain A. M[illegible]donald, Lieut. R. W. Ebbart, Lieut. W. P[illegible]ley, (Furlo') Lieut. J. Burney, Lieut. J. Welchman, Ensign G. Commeline, and Ensign J. Craigie.

2d Battalion.

Major P. T. Comyn, Captain E. Gwatkin, Lieut. R. W. Beatson, Lieut. J. P. Waite, Ensign F. S. J. Sturt, and Ensign F. W. Hardwicke.

8TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieut. J. E. Landers, Lieutenant F. C. Reeves, Ensign H. Charlton, and Ensign E. DuP. Townshend.

2d Battalion.

Lieutenant P. Gerard, Lieutenant R. Birch, Lieutenant G. Wilson, Ensign A. S. Singer, and Ensign G. E. Van Heythuysen.

9TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Popham, Lieut. C. Farmer, Lieut. G. R. Talbot, Lieutenant O. Lomer, Ensign H. Todd, and Ensign C. J. F. Burnett.

2d Battalion.

Captain W. Guise, Lieut. W. H. Phibbs, Lieut. C. H. Naylor, Ensign S. Williams, and Ensign J. Dyson.

10TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bowen, Major T. Newton, Captain P. Dudgeon, Captain H. E. Peach, Captain E. Fell, Lieutenant A. B. Armstrong, Lieut. C. G. Manan, Lieutenant J. Burney, Ensign A. MacDonald, (Furlo') Ensign H. M. Graves, and Ensign C. S. Barbette.

2d Battalion.

Lieutenant M. Dormer, (Furlo') Lieutenant C. V. Wylde, Lieutenant K. Chetwode, Lieutenant W. Strathy, Ensign J. Buncombe, and Ensign H. N. Wardley.

11TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible], Lieutenant J. Evans, Lieutenant R. H. Birch, (Furlo') Ensign [illegible] (Furlo') Ensign W. Bailey, and Ensign A. R. Kidd.

2d Battalion.

Lieutenant R. Mackay, and Ensign H. Brown.

12TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible], Lieutenant [illegible] (Furlo') Ensign [illegible], and Ensign J. S. Hudson.

[illegible]

[illegible] Corfield, [illegible] Cutler, and [illegible]

13TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant [illegible] Richardson.

1st Battalion.

Captain A. Roberts, Captain C. Savage, Lieutenant G. J. Hutchwaite, Lieutenant J. E. D. Gallon, Ensign W. M. Tilton, and Ensign L. H. Handscomb.

2d Battalion.

Captain R. Seymour, Lieutenant G. M. S. Robe, Lieutenant A. Watt, Ensign G. Barford, and Ensign W. Glen.

14TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Captain R. Hornby, Captain H. D. Anderson, Lieutenant R. W. Halbed, Lieutenant W. Rutherford, Lieutenant G. N. Irvine, Ensign J. A. Fairhead, and Ensign H. Fitz Simons.

2d Battalion.

Major J. Simpson, Captain A. Stewart, Lieutenant A. Hodges, Lieutenant H. C. Boileau, Lieutenant W. Wise, Ensign K. Chesney, and Ensign J. Bracken.

15TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant R. V. Townsend, Lieutenant F. G. Gordon, Ensign W. H. Leacock, and Ensign R. Menzies.

2d Battalion.

Lieutenant C. Manning, Lieutenant J. W. Rowe, Lieutenant A. L. Doric, Ensign W. R. Corfield, and Ensign C. R. Eyre.

16TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Captain N. H. Carter, Lieutenant G. Irvine, Lieutenant A. E. McMurdo, Ensign J. Campbell, and Ensign W. Mitchell.

2d Battalion.

Major P. Spurkin, Lieutenant E. P. Spencer, Lieutenant A. Lewis, Lieutenant J. W. Gibbinson, (2d Nusseree Bn.) Ensign K. Hewitt, and Ensign T. P. Bolton.

17TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant J. Barnet, C. B.

1st Battalion.

Major R. Walsh, Captain W. Mathew, Lieutenant R. H. [illegible], Lieutenant R. Antill, Lieutenant J. Gibb, Ensign G. T. Marshall, and Ensign W. Brownlow.

[illegible]

[illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] Ensign H. [illegible]

18TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Pitman, [illegible] H. L. White, (Sig. dy. 1st Bn. 20th) [illegible] Lieutenant W. [illegible] Lieutenant W. C. Carleton, Lieutenant [illegible] Scott, (Hawai to Cape) Ensign A. [illegible] Bell, and Ensign A. Fawcett.

2d Battalion.

Major F. Le Fevre, Captain [illegible] Lieutenant T. L. Kennedy, (Chem. [illegible] Lt. 16th) Lieutenant H. E. Smith, [illegible] F. Thomas, and Ensign P. C. Milner.

19TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant T. C. Wilton, Lieutenant [illegible] Blencowe, Ensign W. Clifford, and [illegible] W. J. B. Kerrett.

2d Battalion.

Lieutenant J. Roxburgh, (Kurto) Lieutenant W. Palmer, Ensign H. F. Brodie, and Ensign W. R. Hay.

20TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Major T. Murray, Captain H. [illegible] Lieutenant S. F. Hannah, Lieutenant [illegible] Long, Ensign C. B. Hall, and Ensign [illegible] Chitty.

2d Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Hampton, Major W. Nott, Lieutenant A. A. Williamson, Lieutenant R. R. Margrave, Lieutenant J. H. Vaurenen, (2d Nusseree Bn.) Ensign D. Johnstone, and Ensign S. [illegible]

21ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Major C. Pesch, Captain B. B. Wilson, Lieutenant [illegible] Gibbs, Lieutenant R. Stewart, Ensign T. Dalyell, and Ensign R. [illegible] Hamilton.

2d Battalion.

Captain D. Williamson, Lieutenant [illegible] C. J. O. Clarkson, Lieutenant J. Cheape, Lieutenant F. W. Birch, Ensign [illegible] Tilton, and Ensign M. T. West.

22D REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant J. Hartlemen, Lieutenant [illegible] Woodburn, and Ensign H. Fowle.

2d Battalion.

Lieutenant R. Campbell, Lieutenant [illegible] MacKintosh, Ensign A. Webster, Ensign R. Lyell, and Ensign J. Edgell.

23D REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel C. W. R. Pavoleri, Major G. Birch, Captain J. N. Jackson, Captain W. Stirling, Lieutenant C. Bracken, Lieutenant C. Guthrie, Lieutenant J. Russell, Ensign K. Campbell, and Ensign F. Bennett.

2d Battalion.

Captain A. Horsburgh, Lieutenant (Bt. Captain) T. Wardlaw, Lieutenant H. E. Pigot, Lieutenant D. Williams, Lieutenant J. C. Tudor, Lieutenant H. Biseley, Ensign W. T. Savary, and Ensign R. W. Fraser, (Goruckpore Light Infantry.)

24TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Captain F. W. Frith, Lieutenant N. J. Cumberlege, Lieutenant C. H. S. Freeman, Ensign A. J. Lloyd, and Ensign T. J. Rocke.

2d Battalion.

Captain J. Craigie, Lieutenant C. Troup, Lieutenant A. Crallon, Ensign J. Macdonald, Ensign G. Byron, and Ensign G. C. Armstrong.

25TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Garner, Captain G. Tod, Captain R. Blackall, Lieutenant J. R. Douglas, Lieutenant J. Saunders, Lieut. J. Wyllie, (Adjt. Rampoora Battalion,) Ensign R. Codrington, and Ensign C. H. Boisragon.

2d Battalion.

Captain J. R. Knight, Lieutenant D. Balderston, Ensign F. Trimmer, and Ensign J. W. Michell.

26TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Captain T. Frobisher, Lieutenant R. Somerville, (leave to Sea,) Ensign C. Griffin, and Ensign D. Ross, (with Scindia's Contingent.)

2d Battalion.

Lieutenant H. Lock, (Nizam's Service,) Lieutenant J. Pollard, (Furlo') Lieutenant T. B. Ellis, Ensign F. Moore, and Ensign S. Stapleton.

27TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Captain H. A. Montgomerie, Lieutenant D. Campbell, Lieutenant W. F. Beatson, Ensign F. Hunter and Ensign L. C. Brown.

2d Battalion.

Lieutenant A. A. L. Corri, Lieutenant O. W. Span, (Furlough,) Ensign R. L. Burnett, Ensign H. A. Boscawen, and Ensign R. Stewart, (Furlough.)

28TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Hon'ble W. Stapleton, Lieut. E. Squibb, Lieutenant A. J. Fraser, Ensign W. Freeth, and Ensign D. Bamfield.

2d Battalion.

Captain G. Young, Lieutenant D. L. Richardson, (Hill Rangers,) Lieutenant A. Clarke, (Furlough) Ensign W. Peel, and Ensign R. Nelson.

29TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Major J. Swinton, Captain J. Vyse, Lieutenant H. V. Cary, Lieutenant A. T. Davies, Lieutenant W. G. J. Robe, Ensign G. M. Sherer, and Ensign W. S. Menteath.

2d Battalion.

Captain J. Frushard, Captain W. Martin, Lieutenant E. A. Cumberlege, Lieutenant W. McD. Hopper, Lieutenant W. A. Smith, Ensign G. A. Mee, and Ensign J. C. Lumsdaine.

30TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Fast, Major J. Pester, Captain H. Norton, Captain C. Moore, Lieutenant J. R. Talbot, Lieutenant P. Grant, Lieutenant C. H. Cobbe, Ensign F. V. McGrath, Ensign G. Cox, and Ensign J. Tierney.

2d Battalion.

Captain E. Fitzerald, Lieutenant W. Whitaker, Lieutenant T. E. A. Napleton, Ensign E. J. Watson, and Ensign F. Winter.

31ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Colonel (Major-General) E. S. Broughton.

1st Battalion.

Major J. S. Harriott, Captain B. Roope, Captain E. B. Higgins, Captain G. P. Wymer, Captain W. Gregory, Lieutenant (Bt. Captain) R. Beecher, Lieut. (B. C.) R. Stewart, Lieutenant (B. C.) J. C. Wotherspoon, Lieut. (B. C.) B. Maltby, Lieut. J. Tomlinson, Lieut. J. R. Stock, Lieutenant R. A. McNaghten, Lieutenant W. Forbes, Lieutenant W. Glasgow, Lieutenant J. C. Sage, Lieutenant R. C. Jenkins, Ensign G. Cumine, Ensign W. R. Mitford, and Ensign H. Beaty.

2d Battalion.

Major C. Martin, Captain J. A. Hodgson, Captain A. Dick, Captain J. Watkins, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) T. Hepworth, Lieutenant (Bt. Capt.) F. Crossley, Lieutenant (Bt. Capt.) B. Ashe, Lieutenant H. G. Nash, Lieutenant E. Marshall, Lieutenant F. J. Bellew, Lieutenant E. Britten, Lieu-

tenant R. R. Heughes, Lieutenant G. H. Cox, Lieutenant J. H. Smith, Lieutenant J. O. Oldham, Ensign W. M. Ramsay, Ensign J. B. Robinson, and Ensign P. P. Turner.

32D REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Colonel J. W. Adams, C. B.

1st Battalion.

Major G. Sargent, Captain N. Buck, Captain J. Maling, Captain P. Brewer, Captain T. Reynolds, Lieutenant (Bt. Capt.) C. Andrews, Lieutenant (Bt. Capt.) J. Davies, Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) W. Joyer, Lieutenant (Bt.-Capt.) F. Mackenzie, Lieutenant J. R. Aire, Lieutenant P. C. Anderson, Lieutenant W. Bignell, Lieutenant F. Candy, Lieutenant N. Lowis, Lieutenant A. Wilson, Lieutenant K. F. Mackenzie, Ensign A. Kynvett, Ensign F. Kynvett, and Ensign C. B. Kennet.

2d Battalion.

Major H. S. Tod, Captain A. Lockett, Captain J. Anderson, Captain J. Harris. Captain T. Robinson, Lieutenant (Bt. Capt) G. Perkins. Lieutenant (Bt. Capt) R. B. Ferguson, Lieutenant (Bt.-Capt.) J. B. Smith, Lieutenant J. H. Mackinlay, Lieutenant E. E. Isaac, Lieutenant R. McC. Pollock, Lieut. R. Wroughton, Lieutenant Hon'ble W. Hamilton, Lieutenant W. Hoggan, Lieutenant R. Houghton, Lieutenant E. Carte, Ensign W. C. Ormsby, and Ensign W. Biddulph.

33D REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant G. Carpenter.

1st Battalion.

Major R. C. Garnham, Captain J. A. Shadwell, Captain W. Skene, Captain P. M. Hay, Captain W. Janles, Lieutenant (Bt.-Capt.) P. Grant, Lieutenant (Bt.-Capt.) R. Forster, Lieutenant (Bt.-Capt.) J. Grant, Lieutenant (Bt.-Capt.) W. Bacon, Lieutenant R. W. Wilson, Lieutenant F. T. Boyd, Lieutenant R. Taylor, Lieutenant G. D. Roebuck. Lieutenant G. Fleming, Lieutenant A. B. S. Kent, Lieutenant H. Troup, Ensign J. Knyvett, Ensign J. Hindson, and Ensign W. Souter.

2d Battalion.

Major Jas. Delamain, Captain F. Walker, Captain T. Wollocombe, Captain J. Pearson, Captain G. W. A Lloyd, Lieutenant (B. C.) A. Hervey, Lieutenant (B. C.) G. J. B. Johnston, Lieutenant (B. C.) T. Goding, Lieutenant H. A. Newton, Lieutenant R. Delamain, Lieutenant H. Paul, Lieutenant M. G. White, Lieutenant R. D. White, Lieutenant C. Fowle, J. T. Lowe, Ensign J. Whiteford, and Ensign D'Arcy Preston.

34TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Col.-Commandant H. Pulsah.

1st Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Collyer, Major H. Huthwaite, Captain J. H. Cave, Captain T. Barron, Captain W. A Yates, Captain H. T. Smith, Lieutenant (B. C.) W. Grant, Lieutenant (B. C.) J. Smith, Lieutenant (B. C.) A. McMahon, Lieutenant (B. C.) R. N. Phillips, Lieutenant H. Lawrence, Lieutenant C. Marshall, Lieutenant R. P. Pulcher, Lieutenant A. G. Ward, Lieutenant G. H. White, Lieutenant G. H. Dalby, Lieutenant S. Twemlow, Ensign W. E. A. Seymour, and Ensign E. Jackson.

2d Battalion.

Major A. Stoneham, Captain J. Gabb, Captain F. Young, Captain G. B Bell, Captain G. Young, Lieutenant (B. C.) H. Wilson, Lieutenant (B. C.) N. Penny, Lieutenant (B. C.) J. Thomson, Lieut. C. Thoresby, Lieut. T. Moodie, Lieutenant L. Vansandau, Lieutenant. J. B. Fenton, Lieutenant G. Iliff, Lieutenant J. Frederick, Lieutenant T. Smith, Lieutenant A. M. L. Maclean, Ensign F. Macrae, and Ensign J. Ross.

Officers Commanding Divisions of the Army are authorized temporarily to detain Officers posted to Corps by the foregoing General Orders, in cases where it may be obviously expedient to do so, reporting such detention and the cause of it to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

All other Officers, with the exception of those holding Staff Appointments, permanent or temporary, on leave of Absence, or attached to Local Corps, are directed to proceed and join the Battalions to which they stand respectively posted without any unnecessary delay.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 26th Sept. 1823.

Ensign Woodward, doing duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment until further orders.

Meer Sadut Ali, Subadar of the Invalid Establishment, having been reported to be much recovered of his wound as to be perfectly fit for any Service, is directed to rejoin the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment to which he formerly belonged.

Lieutenant Clements B. McKenly is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 30th Regiment, and Lieutenant John E. Watson from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the same Corps.

Assistant Surgeon Charles [illegible] junior, is directed to proceed to [illegible] and do duty with the Right Wing [illegible] Battalion 6th Regiment [illegible] Officers.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Bhurtpore Local Battalion.

Jemadar Deenah Sing to be Subadar, from the 1st November, 1823, vice Gungun Sing, deceased.

Havildar [illegible] Sing to be Jemadar, from the same date, vice Deenah Sing, promoted.

Havildar Ram Spook to be Jemadar, from the 10th February, 1823, vice Bumdeer [illegible] deceased.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 27th Sept., 1823.

Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, C. B. Commanding the Field Artillery, is directed to proceed on duty to the Presidency with all convenient expedition.

The Brigade-Major of Artillery is to remain at Cawnpore; the Reports and Returns which have usually been made to his Office, are to be sent as before. The Brigade-Major will make up the General Return and transmit it to the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, during Lieutenant Colonel McLeod's absence, under his own signature; But he will refer himself to the next Senior Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hetzler, at Agra, on all matters requiring the decision or orders of the Senior Officer present in the Field.

Assistant Surgeon Richard N. Burnard is appointed to do duty with the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, and directed to join it immediately.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Battalion 32d Regiment Native Infantry.

Quarter Master Serjeant Lonsdell to be Serjeant Major to the Battalion, vice Barrett, struck off.

Serjeant William Byrne, from the Agra Division of Artillery, to be Quarter Master Serjeant, vice Lonsdell.

1st Battalion 33d Regiment Native Infantry.

Serjeant John Howard, of the Dinapore Division of Artillery, to be Quarter Master Serjeant.

[illegible] Battalion 33d Regiment Native Infantry.

Gunner William D. Burkeley, from the Cawnpore Division of Artillery, to be Quarter Master Serjeant.

[illegible] Battalion [illegible] Native Infantry.

[illegible] Wallace Rudland, from the [illegible] Division [illegible] to be Serjeant Major.

[illegible] Byrne, from the Cawnpore Division of Artillery, to be [illegible] Serjeant.

[illegible] Native Infantry.

[illegible] Sergeant-Major, from the 1st [illegible] Battalion, to be Serjeant Major.

[illegible] Horse, from the Benares Division of Artillery, to be Quarter Master Sergeant.

Assistant Commissary Hampton, lately promoted, is directed to proceed by the first opportunity from Singapore to Bengal, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:—

2d Batt. 6th Regt.—Lieut. Col. Heathcote, from 10th November to 16th February, 1824, to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate, preparatory to his making an application for Furlough.

Ditto.—Lieut. Wintour, from 1st October to 1st April, 1824, on urgent private affairs.

2d Batt. 30th Regt.—Capt. E. Fitzgerald, from 2d Oct. to 2d December, 1824, to Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs.

1st Batt. 19th Regt.—Lieut. and Quarter Master E. S. Hawkins, from 1st December to 15th February, 1824, in extension, to proceed to the Presidency, previous to making an application for Furlough.

1st Batt. 6th Regt.—Capt. W. W. Davis, from the 15th October to 1st December, to remain at Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs.

2d Batt. 4th Regt.—Surgeon Moscrop, from 1st Oct. to 1st February, 1824, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

2d Batt. 6th Regt.—Lieut. Jas. Martin, from 21st July to 21st January, 1824, in extension, to visit Benares, on his private affairs.

1st Batt. 14th Regt.—Major Ball, from 2d August to 2d September, in extension to rejoin.

2d Batt. 15th Regt.—Surgeon Limond, from 10th Aug. to 10th December, on urgent private affairs.

European Regiment.—Lieut. Brevet-Captain Orchard, from 5th December to 5th September, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

5th Light Cavalry.—Major Kennedy, from 16th October to 16th May, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Batt. 24th Regiment.—Lieut. and Quarter Master Winefield, from 15th November to 15th June, 1824, ditto ditto.

2d Light Cavalry.—Major Swettenham, from 10th November to 10th July, 1824, ditto ditto.

Nagpore Division of Artillery.—Captain [illegible], from 1st November to 5th January, 1824, ditto ditto.

1st Batt. 14th Regt.—Lieut. and Quarter Master Ousley, from 25th September to 25th November, ditto ditto.

JAS. NICOL.
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 29th Sept, 1823.

The Leave of absence to Captain Grant of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, which was notified in General Orders of the 4th Instant, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Girdarric Sing 2d Sipahee of the 1st Battalion 30th Regiment, being reported to be in a state of mental derangement, is to be sent to the Hospital for Insane Natives at Monghyr with such assistance as the Officer Commanding the Battalion may think necessary.

Lieutenant Chester, of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the Detachment of the 20th Regiment, at Singapore until further orders.

Quarter Master Serjeant John Guest, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, is appointed to the Army Commissariat, and directed to proceed to Cawnpore and place himself under the orders of the Deputy Commissary General.

Sub Conductor Lockington is appointed to the Delhi Magazine.

Assistant Surgeons William Bell, and H Maysmor now doing duty with His Majesty's 13th Regiment of Foot, are directed to proceed by water, the former to Cawnpore, and the latter to Benares, where they will respectively place themselves under the orders of the Superintending Surgeons.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel Clarke, from 15th October to 15th January, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

European Regiment.—Capt C C Smith, from 16th November to 15th February, 1824, to Mirzapore, on ditto.

1st Battalion 33d Regiment.—Lieutenant George Fleming, from 10th September to 10th November, in extension, on Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment.—Lieutenant (Brt Capt.) and Adjutant Sim, from 25th September to 25th December, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major G. Becher, from 18th July to 18th November, in extension to remain at the Presidency, previously to making an application for Furlough.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon C. MacKinnon, Junior, from 22d September to 22d November, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate.

JAS NICOL
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 30th Sept. 1823.

Captain Wilson's appointment, on the 23d Instant, of Lieutenant Thoresby to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 34th Regiment, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baldock's appointment, on the 23d Instant, of Lieutenant Jones to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment, vice Thoresby removed to the 34th Regiment, is confirmed.

Captain Holbrow's appointment, on the 20th Instant, of Lieutenant James Oliver to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment during the absence on duty of Lieutenant and Adjutant Delamain, is confirmed.

Captain Martin's appointment, on the 1st Instant, of Brevet-Captain Dickson to act as Adjutant to the Goruckpore Light Infantry during Lieutenant Douglas's absence, is confirmed.

Ensign J. C. C. Gray (lately promoted) is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment at Benares.

Lieutenant Roxburgh of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted, at the expiration of his present leave, to join and do duty with the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry at Kotah until the arrival of the 6th Regiment at that Station.

Lieutenant Charles Alexander Wrottesley, of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, is appointed an Extra Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

Major Alder, of the Invalid Establishment has leave of absence until further orders.

Gunner Alex. Cruikshanks is promoted to Serjeant, and appointed to the Army Commissariat. He is to be transferred to the Town Major's List.

Quarter Master Serjeant Daunt, of the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment, is removed from that Battalion, and placed under the orders of the Town Major of Fort William.

Corporal Joseph Perkins, of Artillery, is promoted to Serjeant, and appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment, vice Daunt.

Gunner Alex. Simpson, of the Artillery is promoted to Corporal from the 1st Test and appointed to the Dinagepore Local Battalion, vice Johnstone dec.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Station Staff.—Surg. Venour, in charge of the Cawnpore Medical Depot, from 1st Nov. to 1st March, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Ordnance Commissariat.—Conductor Gibson, Cawnpore Magazine, from 15th Nov. to 15th April, 1824, ditto ditto.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 1st Oct. 1825.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments, those to the situation of the Interpreter and Quarter Master being subject to the condition prescribed in General Orders of the 17th February last.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain R. Chalmers to be Adjutant of the 1st Battn. vice Reynolds promoted

Lieutenant G. L. Vanzetti to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battn. vice Baldwin promoted.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. W. Ingram, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battn. vice Newton removed to 33d Regiment.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain W. C. Denby to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, vice Scott promoted.

Lieutenant J. Cromlace to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion, vice Smith removed to 34th Regiment.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain R Pringle to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, vice Chambers promoted.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. Field, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion, vice Bignell romoved to 32d Regiment.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant F. E Manning to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion, vice Scott removed to the 18th Regiment.

Lieutenant R. Thorpe to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion, vice Bacon removed to the 33d Regiment.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. R. Troup to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, vice Godby promoted.

Lieut. C. R. Bellew to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion, vice F. J. Bellew removed to 31st Regiment.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant P. Craigie to be Interpreter, and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion, vice Lawrence removed to the 34th Regt.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain J Steel to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion, vice Williamson promoted.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Jervis White, to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion, vice Woodburn removed to 22d Regiment.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Goulthawke, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion, vice Fitzgerald promoted.

31st Regiment Native Infantry.

To be Adjutants.

Lieutenant J. R Stock, to the 1st Battalion
Lieutenant J. H. Smith, " 2d ditto.

To be Interpreters and Quarter Masters.

Bt.-Capt. R. Stewart, to the 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant F. J. Bellew, " 2d ditto.

32d Regiment Native Infantry.

To be Adjutants

Bt.-Capt. F. Mackenzie, to the 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant J. H Mackinlay " 2d ditto

To be Interpreters and Quarter Masters.

Bt.-Captain J Davies, to the 2d Battalion.
Lieutenant W. Bignell, " 1st ditto

33d Regiment Native Infantry

To be Adjutants.

Lieut R W Wilson, to the 1st Battalion
Lieutenant R. Belamain, ditto 2d ditto.

To be Interpreters and Quarter Masters.

Brevet Captain G. J. B. Johnstone to the 2d Battalion.
Brevet Captain J. Grant, ditto 1st ditto.

34th Regiment Native Infantry.

To be Adjutants

Brevet Captain J. Smith to the 1st Battalion,
Brevet-Captain R. S. Phillips, ditto 2d do.

To be Interpreters and Quarter Masters.

Brevet-Captain A. McMahon to the 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant Lewis Vansandau, do. 2d do.

2d Nusseree Battalion.

Lieutenant H. Lawrence, of the 34th Regiment, to the Adjutant, vice Speck, promoted.

Burdwan Provincial Battalion.

Lieutenant J. S Mostyn, of the 2d Regiment, to be Adjutant, vice Manson, appointed to the Surveying Department.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Karmutt Khan to be Subadar, from the 3d of May 1823, vice Mahmood Khan deceased.

Havildar Sammoo Sing to be Jemadar, from the same date, vice Karamutt Khan promoted.

2d Battalion 11th Regt. Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ramsewuck to be Subadar, from the 18th June 1823, vice Otim Sing, deceased.

Havildar Bahadoor Sing to be Jemadar, from the same date, vice Ramsewuck promoted.

Bareilly Provincial Battalion.

Jemadars Meerwaun Khan and Adheen Chobay to be Subadars, from the 1st August last, for the augmentation authorised in General Orders of the 31st July.

Havildars Sudhie Sing, Sunkur Sing, Madhoo Pundith, and Doukul Sing, to be Jemadars, from the same date, the two former in room of the Jemadars promoted, and the other two for the augmentation.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt. General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 2d October, 1823.

The appointment on the 24th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Ramsay, of Lieutenant Farquharson to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, vice Newton struck off, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Captain Snodgrass, who proceeded from the Presidency to Dinapore in charge of a Detachment of the European Regiment, will immediately proceed and join the 1st Battalion of the 4th Regiment, to which he belongs.

Captain Houlton now doing duty with the Detachment of the European Regiment at Dinapore, will proceed and join the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, to which he belongs.

Captain Riley and Lieutenant Lane will continue to do duty with the Detachment of the European Regiment at Dinapore until further orders.

Ensign McMurdo, recently appointed to the European Regiment, will also join the Detachment at Dinapore.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 27th Regiment,—Lieutenant and Quarter Master Leadbeater, from 15th Aug to 30th November, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 15th Regiment,—Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Johnson from 15th September to 25th September, in extension, to enable him to join.

JAS. NICOL.
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 3d October, 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments and Removals in the Medical Department:

Surgeon W. L. Grant to the 31st Regiment and 2d Battalion, which he will join on it's arrival at Berhampore.

Surgeon Limond from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 15th Regiment.

Surgeon Moscrop to the 33d Regiment, and directed to join the 1st Battalion, at Dinapore, when the leave of absence lately granted to him expires.

Assistant Surgeon Drever from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment, which he will immediately join, and accompany the Right Wing on it's march.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Davidson is appointed to do *duty* with the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, and directed to join immediately and relieve Assistant Surgeon Forsyth, who will then proceed to his destination at Mundlaisir.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Charters is removed from the 1st Battalion 25th, and posted to the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment. The Major General Commanding the Western Division will direct him to proceed, and join it, either when he is relieved, or earlier, if convenient.

Assistant Surgeon A. K. Lindesay is appointed to the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment, and directed to join as soon as he can be spared from Kurnaul.

Assistant Surgeon David Pullar is posted to the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, which he will join when relieved from his present charge.

Assistant Surgeon George Smith, now doing duty with Major Parker's Detachment, is appointed to do duty with the Detachment at Lohargong, and will proceed direct to his destination from Mirzapore.

Assistant Surgeon Jeffreys, now doing duty with Major Parker's Detachment of Drafts and Recruits for the Upper Provinces, will proceed to Meerutin Medical Charge of the Men for that Station, after which he will join the Artillery at Kurnaul, to which he is appointed.

Assistant Surgeon Arthur Wyatt is appointed Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Chunar, and directed to join after the arrival at Dinapore of the Wing of His Majesty's 44th Regiment, to which he is now attached.

Assistant Surgeon John Turner, doing duty with the 1st Battalion 31st Regiment, is permanently posted to that Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nation's appointment, on the 24th ultimo, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Bird to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, vice Bignell removed to the 32d Regiment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Captain Loyd's appointment, on the 26th ultimo, of Lieutenant McSherry to act as Adjutant to left Wing of the 1st Battalion 15th Regiment upon the departure of Lieutenant Isaac, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's appointment, on the 15th ultimo, of Lieutenant Monke, his Second in Command, to act as Adjutant to the 2d Regiment of Local Ca-

tary during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Maclean, is confirmed.

Regiment of Cavalry.

Officers are appointed to Battalions and Companies, as follows:

Captain G. Blake to the 4th Company 2d Battalion.

1st Lieutenant C. Dallas to the 1st Company 3d Battalion.

2d-Lieutenant H. B. Dalzell from the 3d Company 2d Battalion, to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

2d-Lieutenant T. Ackers from the 1st Company 2d Battalion to the 3d Company 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant R. C. Dickson from the 3d Company 2d Battalion to the 3d Company 3d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon B. W. MacLeod from the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment to the 3d Battalion of Artillery.

Ensign J. Thomson is appointed Field Engineer to the Malwa Force, vice Lieutenant Walter.

Officers are Posted to Regiments and Battalions, as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant J. N. Smith to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant T. M. Wheguelin to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Fagan to the European Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Durant to the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Vaughan to the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Wiggens to the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Walker to the 1st Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Taylor to the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Sargent to the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Harriot to the 2d Battalion 32d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Stuart to the 2d Battalion 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major J. Nesbitt and Captain J. Eckford to the 2d, and Lieutenant W. D. Stewart to the 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment.

Lieutenant A. Macdonald to the 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment.

Lieutenant A. Goldie, to the 1st, and Lieutenant J. Macdonald to the 2d Battalion of the 24th Regiment.

Captain G. A. Vetch and Lieutenant R. L. Burnet to the 2d Battalion of the 27th Regiment.

Major C. Bowyer to the 1st and Major J. Pester, Captain H. P. Dewaal, and Lieutenant R. J. Watson to the 2d Battalion of the 30th Regiment.

Major B. Roope, Captain R. Becher, and Lieutenant G. Cumine to the 1st and Capt. C. Hepworth and Lieutenant W. M. Ramsay to the 2d Battalion of the 31st Regiment.

Major N. Bucke, Capt. C. Andrews, and Lieutenant V. Knyvett to the 1st Battalion of the 32d Regiment.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) P. Grant to the 2d, and Lieutenant J. Knyvett to the 1st Battalion of the 53d Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment,—Captain D. G. Scott, from the 15th October, to the 1st February, 1824, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application for Furlough.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment,—Captain McKie, from the 10th August, to the 10th November, in extension, preparatory to an application for Furlough.

2d Battalion 32d Regiment,—Brevet-Captain Jenkins, from the 10th September, to the 10th December, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, previous to an application for Furlough.

1st Battalion 7th Regiment, — Ensign Cobbe, from the 29th August, to the 29th September to remain at the Presidency.

1st Battalion 10th Regiment,—Lieutenant A. B. Armstrong, from the 1st November to the 1st February, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, previous to an application for Furlough.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 6th October, 1823.

The European General Court Martial, lately assembled at Sultanpore Oude, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Rose was President, is dissolved.

The Native General Court Martial, lately assembled at Sultanpore Oude, of which Bannutt Sing, Subadar Major, was President, is dissolved.

Serjeant-Major Ball, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, is appointed Serjeant-Major to the Purneah Provincial Battalion, and directed to join without delay.

Quarter Master Serjeant Samuel Warren, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, is appointed Serjeant-Major to the Battalion.

Captain Davis's appointment, on the 20th ultimo, of Lieutenant Kent to act as Assistant to the Left Wing of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, vice Candy, removed to the 32d Regiment, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Innes's appointment of Ensign Bartleman to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment from the 24th ultimo,

vice Lawrence removed to the 34th Regiment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Assistant Surgeon Johnstone, of the 2d Nusseeree Battalion, is to remain doing duty with Gardner's Horse until the 10th November, when he will proceed to join the Battalion, to which he is posted.

The leave of absence for Six Months granted to Lieutenant Colonel Pepson in General Orders of the 25th July last is to be considered as having commenced on the 1st Instant, the date of his departure from Futehgurh.

Gunners Allen Vickers and Archibald Wright, attached to the Gun Cartridge Agency at Cossipore, are promoted to Serjeants from the 1st Instant.

Serjeant A. Daly, now attached to the office of the Superintendent of Buildings in the Lower Provinces, is appointed an Overseer under the Assistant Superintendent of Buildings at the Presidency.

Serjeant John Rea, now employed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings, Lower Provinces, is permanently appointed to the same as a Staff Serjeant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Commissariat Department—Deputy Assistant Commissary Feldwick, from 25th October to 25th February, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, previous to application for Furlough.

2d Battalion 10th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Yule, from 15th October, to 15th Dec. to visit the Presidency, previous to making an application for Furlough.

2d Battalion 14th Regiment—Lieutenant Incell, from 25th November, to 25th May, 1824, to Dinapore, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 19th Regiment—Lieutenant Aldous, from 15th October to 15th Dec. to visit Lucknow, on urgent private affairs.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 7th October, 1823.

Ensign Campbell, of the 1st Batt. 16th Regt. is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment until the arrival of the Battalion to which he is posted at Cawnpore.

Assistant Surgeon A. Pringle, is posted to the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment, vice Burnet appointed to the Civil Station at Agra.

In consequence of the continued ill health of Apothecary Davoren, Assistant Apothecary Donald McDonald is attached to the Artillery Hospital at Cawnpore.

Hospital Apprentice George Daley is appointed to act as an Assistant Apothecary in the Hospital of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, vice McDonald removed to the Artillery Hospital.

Lieutenant Delamain's appointment, on the 1st Instant, of Lieutenant R. White, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

District Staff.—Lieutenant R. A. McNaghten, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Cawnpore Division from 1st November to 1st May, 1824 to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Captain Pratt, of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Cawnpore Division of the Army during the absence of Lieutenant McNaghten.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 27th Sept. 1823.

No. 2993. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

4th Light Dragoons.

Cancels the appointment of Assistant Surgeon S. Holmes, M. D. from the 17th Dragoons to be Surgeon, vice O'Donnel, deceased.	Surgeon R. Tod, M. D. from the 83d Regiment to be Surgeon, vice O'Donnel, deceased, 30th Feb. 1823.

11th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant H. G. P. Tuckett, from the 11th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Amyatt who exchanges, 23d January, 1823.

Captain T. B. Barlow, from the half pay of the 40th Foot, to be Captain, vice Stephen Whitt who exchanges, receiving the difference, 13th March, 1823.

13th Light Dragoons.

Cancels Cornet Ellis's promotion, vice Browne deceased.	Cornet R. Ellis, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cockburn, promoted in the 17th Light Dragoons, 26th December, 1822.
Cancels the Appointment of Ensign R. Laurie, from the 46th Foot, vice Ellis.	Rd. Sugden, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Ellis, 26th December, 1822.

1st Foot.

Lieutenant W. B Bernard, from the Half-poy of the 84th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Chas. Gordon Urquhart, who exchanges, 30th January, 1823.

13th Foot.

Nelson Suckling, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, 16th January, 1823.

Ensign Arthur Gray Slacke, from the 32d Regt. to be Ensign, vice Suckling, who exchanges, 20th February, 1823.

30th Foot.

Lieutenant George William Thompson, from the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Sutherland Hall Sutherland, who exchanges, 28th June, 1822.

Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon John Campbell, M D. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Piper promoted in the 83d Regt. 20th February, 1823

38th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Wm. George, Earl of Erroll, from the 12th Light Dragoons, vice Moore, who exchanges, 16th January, 1823.

Lieutenant Lambert Brabazon Urmston, from the Half-pay of the 45th Foot, vice Wm. George, Earl of Erroll, who exchanges 23d January, 1823

41st Foot.

Lieutenant John James Sargent, from the 89 h Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Hamilton Waters, who retires upon the Half-pay of the 83d Foot, 16th January, 1823.

Captain James Alexander MacLeod, from the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Captain, vice Lord George Bentinck who retires upon the Half-pay of the Royal West India Rangers, 6th March, 1823.

44th Foot.

Captain James Johnston, from the Half-pay of the 5th Garrison Battalion to be Captain, vice Henry Delbieg, who exchanges, 23d January, 1823.

Lieutenant Henry Donnithorne, from the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Dunlevie, who exchanges, 13th March, 1823.

46th Foot

Lieutenant Adolphus Leighton Gray from the Half-pay of the York Chasseurs, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Higgins, who exchanges, 13th February, 1823.

47th Foot.

Quarter Master Serjeant Henry Bailes, to be Quarter Master, vice King, deceased, 8th August, 1822.

Lieutenant John Peach, from the Half-pay of the 84th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice R. William Macdonell, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 6th March, 1823.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant Philip Mandilhon, to be Captain by purchase, vice Blackeman who retires, 30th January, 1823.

Ensign Charles Gascoyne, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Mandilhon, 30th Jan. 1823.

Henry Rose Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Gascoyne, ditto ditto.

59th Foot

Lieut John Nunn from the 2d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, who exchanges, 13th March, 1823.

69th Foot.

Lieutenant General Sir John Hamilton, to be Colonel, vice Lord Beresford, appointed to the Command of the 16th Regiment, 15th March, 1823.

Ensign Henry Moore, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Peppard, deceased, 27th February, 1823.

Ensign Charles Johnstone, from the 79th Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Moorsom, who exchanges, ditto ditto.

87th Foot.

Lieut. William Mountgarrett, to be Captain without purchase vice Cavenagh, deceased, 1st May, 1822

Cancels Mr. Rose's appointment in succession to Mountgarrett.

Ensign James Cates to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Mountgarrett, ditto ditto.

89th Foot

To be Lieutenant without purchase.

Lieut John Lambert Molony, from the 83d Foot, vice Sargent, appointed to the 41st Foot, 16th January 1823

Lieut Patrick McKie, from the Half-pay of the 14th Foot, vice Worsley, deceased, 30th January, 1823

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Macfarlane K C B and G C B. to be Colonel, vice General Sir George Beckwith, deceased, 24th March 1823

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS, McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 29th Sept. 1823.

No. 2994. GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Promotions and Appointments by His Majesty have appeared in the London Gazette.

In consequence of the distinguished part which the second Battalion of the 1st (or Royal) Regiment of Foot bore in the Maharatta War in the year 1817 His Majesty has been pleased to approve of that Regiment bearing on its colours and appointments in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Corps, the words

"NAGPORE AND MAHEEDPORE,"

in commemoration of the gallantry displayed by the Battalion Companies in the action at Nagpore in the months of November

and December 1817; and by the Flank Companies in the decisive Victory of Maheedpore on 21st December 1817.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Cornet Archibald Edward Brownwich, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Knox, who exchanges, dated 13th July, 1822.

11th Ditto.

Cornet Archibald Wyndham Bishop, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Bruce, deceased, dated 30th July, 1822

Ensign Rawdon Lawrie, from the 46th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Bishop, ditto.

To be Lieutenants.

1st Regiment of Foot.

Lieut. Hugh Gray, from the 53d Foot, vice Stanhope Bruce, who exchanges, dated 23d July 1823

Lieut. Hunly Nicholson, from the Half-pay of the 42d Foot, vice Joshua John Pounder, who exchanges, dated 20th March, 1823.

14th Ditto.

Quarter Master Serjeant Samuel Goddard, to be Quarter Master, vice Harris, who retires upon full Pay, dated 20th March, 1823.

20th Ditto.

Ensign Thos. Knox, from the 67th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Samuel Robbins, who exchanges, dated 4th July, 1822.

38th Ditto.

Capt Christopher Wilson, from the 34th Foot, to be Capt vice T. D Franklyn, who exchanges, dated 27th July, 1822.

Lieut. Edward O'Halloran, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Trimmer, who exchanges, dated 11th Aug. 1822.

41st Regiment of Foot.

Ensign Wm. Gossip, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Horne, deceased, dated 23d July, 1822.

46th Ditto.

Ensign John Stuart, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted in the 1st Ceylon Regiment, dated 20th March, 1823.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Roger Swetenham, Gentleman, vice Lawrie, removed to the 11th Light Dragoons, dated 30th July, 1822.

Charles Cyril Taylor, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Stuart, dated 20th March, 1823.

62th Ditto.

Captain William Hore, to be Major by purchase, vice James, who retires, dated 27th March, 1823

Lieutenant Kirkwood Cassidy, to be Captain by purchase, vice Hore, ditto.

Ensign Samuel Robbins, from the 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Knox, who exchanges, dated 4th July, 1822.

87th Regiment of Foot.

Hospital Assistant William Peter Birmingham, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Owen, deceased, dated 23d September, 1822.

89th Ditto.

Lieutenant William Carey, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, who retires, dated 20th March, 1823.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissions of the following Officers have been altered from the 20th March, 1823, to the dates stated against their respective names

46th Foot.

Lieutenant John Steuart's, to 26th March, 1823.

Ensign C. C. Taylor's, to 26th March, 1823.

69th Ditto.

Hospital Assistant Henry Muin, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Brown, deceased, dated 19th April, 1823.

38th Ditto.

Ensign Manley Power, from the 32d Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Moncton, promoted in the 45th Foot, dated 17th April, 1823

47th Ditto

Ensign William Towers Routledge Smith, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Lord Loughborough promoted in the Cape Corps of Cavalry, dated 17th April, 1823.

Edmund Turner Smith, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Smith, dated 17th April, 1823.

67th Ditto

Ensign Mathew Charles Holcott, from the 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cassidy promoted, dated 10th April, 1823.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 30th Sept. 1823.

No. 2095. GENERAL ORDERS.

With reference to the 5th paragraph of General Orders No. 2015 of the 3d of June last, the Correspondence referable to the Royal Forces in India, is to be addressed after the receipt of this order, and until without further instructions shall be given to the Departments of the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General His Majesty's Forces, to Military Secretary of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

"Head Quaters of the Commander in Chief in India,"

without specifying any particular place.

From the Madras and Bombay Presidencies the addition of the words via Hyderabad and Nagpore are to be affixed to despatches from the former, and via Sindea's Camp to those from the latter.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Staff Appointment.

Lieutenant Charles Alexander Wrottesley, His Majesty's 16th Lancers, is appointed an Extra-Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

Major General Dalzell's Division Order of the 13th instant, granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Urmston, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to proceed to China on urgent Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for six Months from the 20th September, 1823, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of Absence for the reason assigned.

87th Foot, —Captain Fenton, date of embarkation, 2 years, to Europe on urgent Private Affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief

THOMAS McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 2d October, 1823.

No. 2996. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards, to the rank of Capt. by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names; viz.

59th Foot.

Lieut. Robert Whittle, 25th Aug. 1823.
Lieut. Nicholas Chadwick, 21st Sept. 1823.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of April last, for the period specified against his name.

59th Regiment.

Lieut. Nunn, from 13th March to the 24th Dec. 1823.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 3d October, 1823.

No. 2997. GENERAL ORDERS.

With reference to the annexed Extract from the Circular Letter, dated Horse Guards, 30th April 1820, the following engagement is to be added to the Certificate required by General Orders, No. 2682, of the 23d August, 1822, from Officers applying for leave to return Home for the purpose of exchanging to Half-pay, receiving the difference, viz. "I further engage, that in the event of no exchange offering with the difference within three months after my arrival in England, I will retire to Half pay without the difference."

Extract from a Circular Letter from Major General Sir H Taylor, Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, dated Horse Guards, 30th April 1823.

"In all cases of Officers belonging to Regiments on foreign station, His Royal Highness requires, that the Individual who shall apply for, and obtain leave to return to England for the purpose of retiring to Half-pay, taking the difference, shall previously sign an engagement (to be transmitted to His Royal Highness's Military Secretary,) that in the event of no exchange offering with the difference, within three months after his arrival in England, he will retire to Half-pay without the difference, his successor to be of course selected by the Commander in Chief. Any Officer who shall be permitted to return to England upon this plea, and who shall, upon arrival, not be considered, from the length of his service entitled to receive the difference, will be placed upon Half-pay without the difference, three months after the date of his arrival."

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 4th October, 1823

No. 2998. GENERAL ORDERS.

Captain Cowper, 59th Regiment, has permission to repair to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, and to be absent on that account for 3 months from the 4th October, (instant;) on or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to proceed to Europe.

The undermentioned Officers has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

14th Foot, Lieut. Caine, from 25th October, 1823 to 24th January, 1824, to visit the Hills on private affairs.

59th Foot,—Lieut. Hartford, date of embarkation, 2 years, to Europe on urgent private affairs.

59th Foot,—Lieut. Murray, from 27th September to 26th December, 1823, in extension on Medical Certificate.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

[illegible] OCTOBER, 1823.

CASE OF MR. ARNOT.

From the Calcutta Journal of Bengal Hurkaru of Sept. 25, 1823.

Order for his Transmission—Arrest by the Police—Imprisonment in Fort William—and Release on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The proceedings which have taken place, with regard to Mr. Arnot, late Assistant Editor* of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, in consequence of the order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council for his removal to the United Kingdom, have been noticed in this paper, from time to time, as they occurred; but in giving an account of the proceedings in the Supreme Court on his being brought up and discharged on a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*—which are of infinite interest both in a legal and constitutional point of view—we think it necessary to preface it with a brief recapitulation of the different previous steps which led to this event. Such a retrospect has been rendered the more necessary, by the errors which have gone abroad; some of them uncontradicted; and where the contrary is the case, the emendation, being disjoined from the misstatement, does not afford complete security that the truth will survive, and prevail over the error against which it was intended to be an antidote. The following is a succinct account of the mode of procedure adopted:

SEPT. 4.—About mid-day, Mr Arnot received an intimation from the magistrates of Calcutta, in a note signed by their clerk, requesting him to call at the Police Office, which he accordingly did immediately. Messrs Alsop, Paton, and Birch having taken their seats on the bench, gave him to understand that they had received certain instructions from the Government respecting him, with which it was their duty to make him acquainted. Mr. Paton then proceeded to read a letter from W. B. Bayley, Esq. the Chief Secretary to the Government, to the magistrates, dated the 3d of September, directing them to call Mr. Arnot before them, and apprise him that Government had adopted the resolution of removing him from India, as mentioned in a letter to Messrs Palmer and Ballard of the same date thereto annexed.

Mr. Paton also read the letter addressed to Messrs. Palmer and Ballard, in which it was stated that the ground of the proposed resolution was the following passage in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of the 30th of August, Page 833.

"Our readers cannot but recollect the subject of the paper for which Mr Buckingham was removed from India. The mention of the event, is essential to our present argument, and we hope, we may speak of it as a matter of history, without offence; as we shall express no opinion on it either one way or another. It is merely not absolutely necessary, we should not even allude to it; but in doing so, we shall not, for a moment, forget the respect due to the established laws and government of the country. The article in question, related to the appointment of Dr Bryce, as Clerk to the Stationary Committee; *and the part of it which is understood to have been so offensive to the Government, is to date, that Mr Buckingham's own [illegible] as [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] of Dr Bryce, [illegible] the [illegible] of the letter, placed [illegible] correct [illegible] to his sender [illegible] Thus, it appears Dr Bryce's [illegible] authority [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] of Mr Buckingham's [illegible] of the [illegible] taken which are in consequence established [illegible] the Press.*" But for him, this society might have continued in the enjoyment of all its form privileges, nor have been deprived of one of its members.—When those who watch with anxious expectation the progress of improvement in this country, and the spread of that Gospel which Dr Bryce is commissioned to preach, consider the effects of this measure,—it will be for them to award him the praise, or censure, which they think he has deserved."

The letter to the magistrates stated, that, holding Mr. Sandys and Mr. Arnot responsible for this article quoted, as Mr Sandys could not be subjected to any direct mark† of the displeasure of the government,

* Mr Arnot was also Assistant Reporter, but the title of Assistant Editor given him, merely signified principal Assistant connected with the paper the sole responsibility of which rested with the Editor. As it is impossible for any one individual to attend to all the details of a daily publication of sixteen quarto pages, it therefore becomes a matter of necessity that the Editor should have Assistants.

* The passage printed in Italics, is that marked by double lines in the official letter of the government to Messrs Palmer and Ballard, as offensive.

† i.e. Mr Sandys, the Editor—being born in India, was not liable to transmission.

suitable to the occasion and the nature of the offence, which would not equally injure the interest of the share-holders in the property, but Mr. Arnot being a native of Great Britain residing in India without license, the Governor General in Council had accordingly resolved that Mr. Arnot should be sent to England. In pursuance of this resolution, the magistrates were directed to inform Mr. Arnot, that if he should voluntarily engage to proceed to England and to embark on board a ship for that purpose, within one month from the date of the letter, and should enter into such security to do so as might appear to the Magistrates sufficient for that purpose, then the Governor-General in Council, would not subject him to the privations and inconveniences which would necessarily follow the enforcement of the process authorized in the CIV. section of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155* for arresting or sending to England persons found in the East Indies without a license; and if he failed to give such securities, then the usual warrant would be prepared and sent to them without delay.

These documents having been read over, Mr. Arnot observed, that this being the first intimation he had received of the intention of the Government to send him to the United Kingdom, he was of course not provided with any securities, nor prepared to say whether or not he should offer any, not knowing what might be the effect of his thus binding himself to leave the country. For instance, if it could be construed into a voluntary departure, he might then be considered as acting dishonourably towards those with whom he had contracted obligations with the view of his permanently residing in India; and rather than incur such a imputation, he would willingly submit to any hardship that might be imposed upon him. He desired, however, to know the amount in which securities would be required, and requested that time might be given him to consult his friends on the subject. The magistrates having deliberated for some time, informed him, that he would be required to bind himself under a penalty of Sicca Rupees 10,000, with two sureties in Sicca Rupees 5,000 each, to leave the country, or to take the alternative of a charter-party passage. On his again requesting to be allowed an opportunity of consulting with his friends, they consented to permit him to depart on his giving his own personal recognizances to return and surrender himself in the course of the afternoon, under a penalty of Sa. Rs 20,000, which he did accordingly. Mr Arnot returned in the evening agreeably to stipulation: but the magistrates having left the office, he was directed to be in attendance at eleven o'clock next morning.

SEPT. 5.—Mr. Arnot, having again appeared this forenoon before Mr. Paton, the only magistrate on duty, stated that he had made a representation to the government on the subject of his transmission, which he hoped would be successful; and he therefore requested that the worthy magistrate would postpone the matter till the result was known. He, at the same time, requested to be furnished with authenticated copies of the documents containing the

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* *Note.* The following is a literal copy of the 104th Section of the Act, on which the proceeding against Mr. Arnot was founded:—

And whereas it may be doubtful whether the Governor General of *Fort William in Bengal*, or other Persons authorized to take, arrest and seize such Persons as may be found within the *East Indies*, and other Limits of the said Company's Charter, without Licence or other lawful Authority for the purpose, have power to remit or send any such Person or Persons to the said United Kingdom, except for the purpose of being prosecuted for a Misdemeanor: And whereas it may be sufficient in many cases to remit and send such Persons to the United Kingdom, without subjecting them to further Punishment; Be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor General, or in his absence from his Government, the Vice President, the Governor of any of the said Company's Presidencies, the Chief Officer of the said Company's Resident at any *British* Settlement in the *East Indies* or Parts aforesaid, the Company's Council at Ships cargoes at the Town and Factory of *Canton*, within the said Town and Factory, and upon the River of *Canton*, or other Part of the Coast of *China*, and such other Person as may be from time to time specially deputed and authorized for that Purpose by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, to *take, arrest, seize, and cause to be taken, arrested and seized*, at any Place or Places within the *East Indies* or Parts aforesaid, and to *remit and send* to the United Kingdom, on board any Ship or Ships of or belonging to or in the Service of the said Company bound to the United Kingdom, all such Persons so being found at any such Place or Places in the *East Indies* or Parts aforesaid, without Licence or other lawful Authority for that Purpose; and the Masters or other Persons having the Command of all such Ships, shall and they are hereby authorized and required to receive, and safely and securely to keep all and every such Person and Persons who shall be sent on Board any Ship or Ships for the Purpose aforesaid, until such Person or Persons shall be landed in some Port or Ports of the United Kingdom: Provided always, that every Person who shall be so *put on board* any such Ship for the Purpose, aforesaid, shall be entitled to be discharged in such Port of the United Kingdom, in which such Ship shall be moored in safety, as such Person shall think fit.

resolution and directions of the government concerning his removal; which, he said, would be necessary previous to his giving the securities required on the preceeding day, as above stated, for his quitting the country; since, without some authentic document to shew the precise nature of the charge against him, for which this order had been passed, he could not ask any of his friends to stand security on his account; as it might be supposed to be something of a very criminal and disgraceful nature; in which case, of course, no one would allow his name to stand along with his in any shape; and without some proof to shew whether the charge was of this nature or not—at present, it could only be estimated from the amount of the punishment. On this representation, Mr. Paton intimated that the copies should be granted, and allowed Mr. Arnot to depart on the same recognizances as before, on condition of again surrendering himself the next day.

Same day.—Mr. Arnot, feeling considerable anxiety to peruse the documents which contained the orders respecting him, returned to the Police Office in the afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining if the copies were yet prepared, as he had been led to expect; and in that case to receive them. At the time of going into the office, there happened to be a full bench of magistrates—(Messrs. Shakespeare, Paton and Birch, we think, were those present) who entered into a new discussion of the subject. Mr. Shakespeare thought Mr. Arnot had no right to make his obtaining a copy of the papers, a preliminary to his granting the securities required for his quitting the country. Mr. Arnot submitted, that it was a reasonable request to be furnished with copies of papers so deeply affecting his interest; and endeavoured to shew, on the grounds already stated, that the possession of such copies must facilitate the procuring of the sureties required, by enabling him to satisfy his friends as to the true nature of his offence. Mr. Shakespeare thought they might take that upon his own word; Mr. Arnot rejoined, that persons knowing the favourable light in which every one regards his own conduct, would not perhaps suppose him destitute of that partiality more than others; and would therefore act unwarrantably were they to rely entirely on his ideas for a correct view of the case. In fine, that his conscience would not permit him to ask any one to stand security for him, until he could adduce some unquestionable proof, such as the above documents afforded, of the nature and amount of his offence. Mr. Shakespeare asking, if Mr. Arnot meant by not giving security, to resist the orders of the government; the latter replied, that he had no idea of any thing like resistance; but as his sudden removal would blast all his prospects—prevent the fulfilment of his engagements depending on his continuance here—and in a word, involve him in immediate ruin—he should do all he could by a representation to the government, to arrest his fate: but if this failed he had no remedy, and was at its disposal. Although, under such circumstances, he could not, voluntarily, become accessary to his own removal from the country—he would, of course, submit to necessity. The magistrates decided that they were not warranted to give Mr. Arnot the copies required, and allowed him to depart on his personal recognizances, as before, on condition that he should appear there again next forenoon. Mr. Arnot being refused copies from the magistrates, addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary to the government, through whose office the papers had passed, requesting to be furnished with official copies.

Sept. 6.—Mr. Arnot having again appeared at the Police Office this forenoon, was informed by Mr. Paton the sitting magistrate, as the result of the representation above mentioned, that the government resolved to admit of no modification of the orders respecting his removal from the country, as notified in their letter of the 31 instant. The worthy magistrate also informed Mr. Arnot, that he was authorised by the Government to furnish him with copies of the documents required by him. On the subject of the sureties Mr. Arnot stated that he was precisely in the same predicament as before. On being refused copies yesterday afternoon at the Police, he had made an application to the Chief Secretary, but he had not yet received them. Mr. Paton allowed Mr. Arnot to depart till the evening, when he promised that official copies of the documents required should be ready for him. Reference being incidentally made to Mr. Arnot's being in the country without a license, Mr. Arnot observed that, from the practice of many years past, no notice being taken whether persons have licenses or not, about which no one seemed to care any thing, and the little security a license affords, provided the government be resolved to remove an individual from the country,—he laid no stress whatever upon the possession of one. However, as towards the close of the Marquess of Hastings' administration some surmised the possibility of different rules being acted upon at some future period, he being desirous to comply with whatever regulations or practices might become current, availed himself of the opportunity of a gentleman of influence proceeding to England, who promised to use his interest to procure him the

formal sanction of the authorities at home for his residence in the country. This he was therefore in hopes of shortly receiving, had his residence here been prolonged.

SAME DAY. Mr. Arnot returned to get the copies which had been promised him in the morning, and was given to understand that the copies intended to be given him were mere transcripts—not in any manner authenticated. This not being what he had expected, he declined receiving them, as they would not answer his purpose. He informed the sitting magistrates, Messrs. Paton and Alsop, that he had prepared another representation to the government which he hoped would be more successful in the [illegible] r, and requested they would p[illegible]pon[illegible] ters until the result should be k[illegible] was then allowed to depart on [illegible] recognizances, as before.

SEPT. 9. Mr. Arnot informed the magistrates, that his second representation to the government of date the 6th inst. had been given in, and in order to allow time for the resolution thereon being known, they allowed him to depart on his former recognizance till Wednesday afternoon (Sept. 10)

SEPT. 10.—Mr. Arnot attended in conformity with his promise, when Mr Paton furnished him with official copies of the documents, signed and sealed by him as a magistrate of Calcutta, and at the same time informed Mr Arnot, that he was authorized to intimate to him that the representations addressed to the government had produced no change in their resolution respecting his immediate removal. He informed the magistrate that no securities had been brought forward for the reasons above stated, *viz* not having been in possession of the copies *just then granted*. Mr. Arnot having received the above intelligence, then asked if he was at liberty to depart? which question being answered by Mr Paton in the affirmative, Mr Arnot left the office without being required to enter into any further recognizances to return. A warrant for Mr. Arnot's apprehension being by that time granted orders were immediately after issued for his being taken into custody.

SEPT. 11.—Mr. Arnot addressed a letter to Mr Paton, asking, whether, being now at last in possession of the documents he had required, securities would be accepted; and received for answer, that the warrant had been issued for his apprehension, and the securities would not be accepted till he was in custody.

SEPT. 12.—This day, about noon, Mr. Arnot was taken into custody at the entrance of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL office, by two serjeants of Police, and conducted before Mr. Paton the magistrate who served him with the warrant of the Governor-General for his apprehension. When asked, whether he was yet ready to give securities to quit the country, Mr. Arnot answered, that being now deprived of his personal liberty, he could not take upon himself the responsibility of such an act. He was then conducted by the officers of Police to the Fort, where he was transferred to the custody of Lieut. Col. Vaughan, the Town-Major of Fort William, who lodged him in the Strong Room, Royal Barracks, where he was confined on the following Warrant:—

THE WARRANT.

The Right Honorable William Pitt Lord Amherst, Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal—to John Vaughan, Esq. Town Major of Fort William in Bengal.

It being duly certified and proved to me the Right Honourable William Pitt Lord Amherst, Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal, that Sandford Arnot, a subject of our Lord, the now King, of and belonging to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, hath been, and resided in Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal in the East Indies, and is now at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, in the East Indies, within the limits of the exclusive trade of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, without the License of the said United Company, and without being otherwise thereunto lawfully authorized, and contrary to the statute, in that case made and provided, and which said Sandford Arnot, having been found in the province of Bengal, in the East Indies aforesaid, without such License or other lawful authority, has been duly arrested and seized, for the purpose of being dealt with according to law, I therefore by virtue of the powers and authorities in that behalf committed to me the said Governor-General by statute in such case made and provided, hereby authorize, charge and require, you, the said John Vaughan, Esq Town Major aforesaid, to receive, and safely to keep and detain in your custody, the body of the said Sandford Arnot, in Fort William in Bengal, aforesaid, until he shall be remitted and sent to England, on board some one of the ships belonging to or in the service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, which shall next after the date hereof be dispatched to the United Kingdom, that the said Sandford Arnot, may be there landed and discharged, at such port or ports of the United Kingdom, where such ships shall be moored in safety, at the termination of the said voyage, as the said Sandford Arnot may think fit, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. In the due execution whereof, all jus-

tices of the peace, constables and others whom may concern, are to be aiding and assisting, and for so doing, this shall be yours and their Warrant. Given under my hand and seal at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the Twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-three.

(Signed) AMHERST. *(wafer & paper seal)*

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL—CROWN-SIDE—IN THE MATTER OF SANDFORD ARNOT.

SEPT. 16—Application was made in Chambers to SIR ANTHONY BULLER for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, ordering that Mr Arnot confined in Fort William, under a warrant of the Right Hon. the Governor General, in the custody of Lieut Col Vaughan, be brought up and disposed of as the Court should direct. SIR ANTHONY BULLER granted the writ, which was served that evening on Lieut. Col. Vaughan, and made returnable on Thursday the 18th at noon. The following is the form of the application made to the Judge on behalf of Mr. Arnot:—

PETITION.

To the Honorable Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, Knight, Senior Judge, and his Companion Justices of the Supreme Court.

The humble Petition of the above-named Sandford Arnot.

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioner was, on the 12th day of the present month of September, while proceeding from this Honourable Court to the office of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, seized in the public street, by two persons, representing themselves to be constables; who forcibly conveyed your Petitioner to the Police office, where he was taken before Charles Paton, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta.

That your Petitioner was, shortly afterwards, taken by the direction and order of the said Charles Paton, Esquire, from the said Police-office into the Fort, at Fort William, where he was delivered into the custody of Lieutenant-Colonel John Vaughan, Town and Fort-Major of Fort William.

That your Petitioner was, by the order of the said Lieutenant-Colonel John Vaughan, conveyed to the Royal Barracks in the said Fort, where he was forcibly, and against his will, placed in confinement, and imprisoned in a room, the windows of which are secured by iron bars: and your Petitioner is not permitted to leave the said room, unless accompanied and attended by a military sentry.

That your Petitioner is still confined as a prisoner in Fort William aforesaid, under custody of, and by the order of, the said Lieutenant Colonel John Vaughan.

That your Petitioner is ignorant of any cause for which he is or can be imprisoned.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays, your Lordships will be pleased to order that His Majesty's Writ of *Habeas Corpus* do issue, directed to the said Lieutenant-Colonel John Vaughan, commanding him to have the body of your Petitioner, together with the cause of detaining your Petitioner, before your Lordships, at your Lordships' Chambers in the Court-House, at Calcutta, on the 18th day of September, instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, to do, and receive and be subjected to what your Lordships shall, then, and there, be pleased to consider of your Petitioner in that behalf—

And your Petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

(Signed) T. TURTON.

An affidavit of an individual who witnessed the arrest and imprisonment in the Fort, was annexed; but as it merely repeats the circumstances stated in the Petition, rather more in detail, it is unnecessary to publish it.

On the above Petition and Affidavit the Hon. Sir Anthony Buller granted the following:—

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Fort William in Bengal—George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To Lieutenant Colonel John Vaughan, Town and Fort Major of Fort William, Greeting. We command you, that you have the body of Sandford Arnot, by whatsoever name he is called now, detaining in your Custody, unlawfully, as it is said, together with the day and cause of taking and detaining, the said Sandford Arnot, before our trusty, and well beloved Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, Kt. Senior Justice, and Sir Anthony Buller, Knight, Puisne Justice of our Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at their Chambers at the Court House at Fort William aforesaid on the eighteenth day of September instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon of that day, to do and receive and be subjected to what our said Justices shall then and there consider of him in this behalf; Witness Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, Knight Senior Justice of Fort William aforesaid, the sixteenth day of September in the fourth year of our Reign and in the year of our Lord Christ One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Three.

T. LEWIN, *Clerk of the Crown.*

HOGG, *Attorney.*

(Signed) A. BULLER

SEPT 18.—The Return was postponed till to morrow at the request of Mr. Poe, the Company's Attorney—which was acceded to on the other side.

RETURN TO THE WRIT,

Made by the Town and Fort Major of Fort William.

I, John Vaughan, Esquire, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, Town and Fort Major of Fort William, do, hereby, most humbly certify, and return to the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, that Sandford Arnot, in the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* hereunto annexed, mentioned, was, on the 6th and 12th days of September, instant, and still is a subject of our Lord the now King of, and belonging to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, residing and being at Calcutta, at Fort William, in the Province of Bengal in the East Indies, within the limits of the exclusive Trade of the said United Company, without the license of the said United Company, and without being otherwise, thereunto, lawfully authorized, and who was not on the said 6th and 12th days of September, instant, or either of these days, or at any time since, nor is now in any manner legally authorized to be, or remain in the East Indies, within the limits of the said Trade of the said United Company.

That on the said sixth day of September, instant, the Right Honourable William Pitt Lord Amherst, Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal, did, by his Warrant, by him duly signed and sealed, authorize, charge, and require, William North and Joseph Laverry, two Constables, in and for the Town of Calcutta, and each of them to seize, take, and arrest, the said Sandford Arnot, wherever he should be found in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and places subordinate to the presidency of Fort William aforesaid, and him safely to keep and detain and to deliver over the body of the said Sandford Arnot if so arrested and taken to me John Vaughan, Town Major of Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, to be by me kept and detained in custody *until he the said Sandford Arnot should be remitted and sent to England on board* some one of the ships belonging to or in the service of the said United Company, *which should next after the date hereof be dispatched to the said United Kingdom; by virtue of which said warrant and* according to the powers and instructions therein contained, the said William North and Joseph Laverry did in Calcutta aforesaid afterwards arrest the body of the said Sandford Arnot, and did on the twelfth day of September, instant, in conformity with the powers and instructions in the said warrant of the said Governor General, in that behalf contained, *deliver over the body of the said Sandford Arnot, so arrested, to me, the said John Vaughan, then being Town and Fort-Major of Fort William aforesaid*, for the purpose in the said warrant of the said Governor General in that behalf stated, and I the said John Vaughan, do hereby further humbly certify and return to the said Justices that the said Right Honorable William Pitt Lord Amherst, Governor General of Fort William aforesaid, BY HIS CERTAIN OTHER WARRANT by him duly signed and sealed, bearing date the twelfth day of September, instant, and directed to me by the name and description of John Vaughan, Esquire, Town Major of Fort William in Bengal, *did authorize, charge and require me the said John Vaughan to receive and safely to keep and detain in my custody, the body of the said Sandford Arnot, in Fort William in Bengal aforesaid*, until he shall be remitted and sent to England *on board some one of the ships belonging to or in the service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, which should next after the date of the said last mentioned warrant be dispatched to the United Kingdom, that the said* Sandford Arnot may be there landed and discharged at such port or ports of the united kingdom where such Ship be moored in safety at the termination of the said voyage, as the said Sandford Arnot may think fit pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, and I do further most humbly certify and return to the Justices of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, that in pursuance of and *in obedience to such last mentioned warrant of the said Governor General*, I the said John Vaughan then and still being the Town Major of and for the Garrison of Fort William aforesaid, in the execution of my said office as Town Major of and for the Garrison of Fort William aforesaid, did as it was lawful for me to do on the said twelfth day of September, instant, *receive and take the body of the said Sandford Arnot, and him the said Sandford Arnot do still* DETAIN AND KEEP IN MY CUSTODY *as in the* execution of my office as Town-Major as aforesaid, and by virtue of and in obedience to the said last mentioned warrant of the said Governor-General to me so as aforesaid, directed and given as it was and is lawful for me to do, and I do further humbly certify that *no ship or ships* belonging to, or in the service of the said united Company *has or have been dispatched from Fort William aforesaid to the United Kingdom, since the date of the said last mentioned warrant of the said Governor General*, dated the 19th day of September in the year of our Lord 1823, and this is the cause of the caption and detention of the said

Sandford Arnot, whose body I have ready before the Justices, of the said Supreme Court, on the day, and at the place in the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, hereunto annexed, mentioned as the said Writ of *Habeas Corpus* I am commanded.

SUPREME COURT.—CHAMBERS.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN AND SIR ANTHONY BULLER.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19TH.—About mid-day Mr. Arnot was brought up from the Fort, in custody of a serjeant, and agreeably to the summons on the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, produced before the Judges. As it had been announced in the newspapers, that the business was to be done *in Chambers*, not in the open Court, a general impression prevailed, that the proceedings would be entirely private, and no person admitted to hear them unless personally concerned. This, however, did not prevent a great concourse of persons being in attendance, who were anxious to hear the result; and when it was afterwards found that the public were not excluded, as had been anticipated, many regretted deeply the erroneous impression which had kept them away from these interesting proceedings.

The Judges having taken their seats in the large hall, appropriated to the Grand Jury, when doing business, the Barristers and Attorneys connected with the case, and some others, took their seats at the table placed about the centre, and the numerous audience of the inhabitants of Calcutta assembled, ranged themselves around in the room in the most convenient situation they could obtain for hearing the proceedings.

And we must now express our regret for not being able to give a more full and perfect account of them, for reasons which are easily explained. Owing to the general impression above mentioned, that the proceedings would be perfectly private, none of the gentlemen who usually report for the Press, came prepared; and consequently having been taken by surprise when the pleadings began, and unprovided with either paper, pencils, or other means, no notes were taken by them. We have, therefore, had to labor under unusual difficulties: but to ensure as perfect an account of the proceedings as possible, recourse has been had to every person present likely to afford any assistance; and from the joint labors of the Reporter of the HURKARU and our own, this Report has been drawn up: which will account for its appearing in two papers, on the same day. In the most material part of the Report—the opinions of the Judges, we have fortunately possessed an advantage which enables us to vouch for their accuracy; the Counsel for Mr. Arnot having, as is usually done, taken down notes of the judgement, with which we were obligingly furnished, and from them, together with the recollection of some of four different auditors, besides those of the Reporters of the papers named, every thing, at all material has been preserved, and we think we may add, very correctly represented. To ensure, if possible, still greater accuracy the judgment of Sir Francis Macnaghten, was submitted to his Lordship with a hope, that he would consent to revise it. But, under the particular circumstances of the case his Lordship declined doing so. On the grounds, however, above stated, we can pledge ourselves for its correctness; although it cannot convey any adequate idea of the glow of feeling, and the force and energy with which it was delivered, to impart, in the reading, that sympathetic delight, with which it was heard.

Mr. TURTON appeared as Counsel for Mr. Arnot, and proceeded to state the grounds on which he would claim his discharge; but, for the reasons above stated, we can only give a mere skeleton of such of his arguments as we can recollect without pretending to preserve strictly the order in which they were urged or to give the words in which they were expressed. The learned Counsel began by intimating, that he had nothing to say as to the power of the government to transmit to England British subjects found in India without a licence, his business being solely with the right of imprisoning such persons, in the intermediate time between the order for their removal and their embarkation. Before entering farther into the question, he would observe that, although he had many objections to the Return made by Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan to the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, yet, as he considered himself to stand upon other and stronger grounds, he would not adduce these objections unless he was driven to it, and therefore, in the meantime, he waved them entirely, reserving, however the right of having recourse to them in case of necessity. He would, in the first instance, confine himself to the question of, whether, the government have a right, by Act of Parliament, to confine an individual whom they are about to send home? He would first state it as a principle fully recognised in English Courts of Justice, that as personal liberty was the natural right of every man, and not to be abridged, except for what the Common Law of the land, has distinctly declared to be a sufficient cause; therefore no British subject could be deprived of his liberty, without the express warrant of an Act of Parliament. A high legal authority (Mr. Justice Blackstone) had (Bl. Com.

I. 135.) stated the grounds on which the subject could be deprived of his liberty; and in the Great Charter itself, (or if he might be allowed to call it so the Greatest Charter of English liberty, it was declared that "no freeman should be taken or imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land." "The GLORY of the English law (said Sir William Blackstone,) consists in *clearly defining* the times, the causes, and the extent,—when, wherefore, and to what degree, the imprisonment of the subject may be lawful." (Bl. Com. III. 134). He lays it down as a rule, that the personal liberty of the subject so jealously guarded, being "a natural inherent right which could not be surrendered or forfeited, unless by the commission of some great and atrocious crime,—ought not to be abridged in any case without the *special* permission of law." Now to apply these principles to the 104th section of the 53d Geo. III. on which the commitment of Mr. Arnot is grounded by the government, we find that it simply gives them the power "to take, seize, arrest, and send on board a ship bound for England." There is no word about imprisonment: there is no warrant—no "special permission"—for his confinement. Therefore, all the confinement the government had a right to inflict, was, that which was necessary while conveying the individual on board the ship: and no more. The learned Counsel had heard, (for things of this kind in such cases as the present, would get abroad sometimes,) that he was to be met on the ground that, although the Act did not distinctly give to the Governor General the power of imprisonment; yet, it was only natural to suppose, it contained within itself the power of its own enforcement; and that this was a power, therefore, necessarily arising from the Act itself, in which such imprisonment, it would be argued, is necessarily implied. But in opposition to such a doctrine, he would maintain, that such a power ought to be clearly and expressly given; otherwise, it cannot be assumed. There was no such power even hinted at in the Act: and no one had a right to suppose and supply what was not to be found there. At the time it was passed, the country was at war with France; consequently, fleets could only sail under convoy, probably twice a year; and from the delay thus occasioned, there could seldom be opportunities of transmitting persons to England, perhaps once in six months. The legislature knowing this, and that if the power of imprisonment were given, individuals might be subjected to a long confinement, did not introduce such a power into the Act; they, therefore, did not intend the persons to be treated with such severity; thinking their removal to England hardship enough, without such an aggravation as suffering five or six months imprisonment.

That such was the view of the legislature in passing this Act is clearly proved by contrasting it with another of a similar nature; the Act respecting foreigners. In this they did contemplate such imprisonment; and the manner in which a foreigner shall be treated, is distinctly pointed out. Now, if the right of intermediate imprisonment was necessarily implied in the power to remove, why did they take the trouble to give it expressly in the case of foreigners? Does the English government, with the advice and assistance of its law officers, pass acts for mere waste paper; stuffing them with superfluous and useless clauses, giving people powers which they must have posessed without them? The following is an extract from the Act referred to:

"And whereas it is expedient that the several Governments in the East Indies should be enabled to prevent subjects of foreign states from residing or sojourning within the British territories there, against the consent of such Governments respectively; Be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor General in Council, and to and for the Governor in Council or Chief Officer for the time being of any presidency, or of any place not being subordinate to any presidency under the Government of the united company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to cause notice in writing to be given to any person, not being a native of any part of the British territories in India or within the limits of the charter of the said united company, other than such natural born subjects of His Majesty's as may from time to time lawfully resort to, or reside in the East Indies, to remove himself or herself from such presidency, or from all or any part of the British territories in the East Indies, as may be deemed expedient within a time to be limited by such notice; and in case any such person shall not obey such notice then it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor General in Council or Governor in Council, or other Chief Officers, as the case may be, of the Place where such person shall be found, to cause such person to be apprehended and brought before the court of civil or criminal judicature in the jurisdiction wherein such place may be subject; and upon proof being made upon oath to the satisfaction of such court by any credible witness swearing to his knowledge or belief, stating the ground of such belief, that such person has been and the subject of a foreign state, and that such notice as aforesaid has been served upon such person, or that personally or by leaving the same at his dwelling house, such person shall prove that he was not a natural born subject of His Majesty, and shall cease to reside in India or within the British territories in Asia within the limits of the charter of the Company, by the making which proof, remunerative, time and expeditiously,

shall be allowed by the said Court, such person shall be remanded by the said Court *into the Custody of the Governor General, Governor or Chief Officer*, who shall, *as soon as may be*, cause such person to be removed *in such manner as his or her rank state and condition in life shall require*, by the first convenient opportunity to the country or place to which he or she shall belong, if he or she shall be willing to go thereto or otherwise to such country or place as the Governor General, Governor or Officer by whose authority he or she shall have been reprehended or shall be detained, shall be of opinion shall be most proper, *regard being had to the convenience of the person to be removed*, and the peace and security of the British Territories in the East Indies, and of the Allies of his majesty and the East India Company, and of any neighbouring princes or states; and in the mean time and until such person can be conveniently and properly removed it shall and may be lawful to RETAIN *him or her in such Custody or under such guard as the Person by whose authority he or she shall have been apprehended or shall be* DETAINED, *shall see fit and necessary*, so as that the person detained may be put to as little inconvenience as shall be consistent with the object of his or her detention, and in case any such person, having removed him or herself in pursuance of any such notice, or having been so removed, shall again wilfully return to any country or place from which he or she shall have had notice to remove without the consent of the Government or chief officer of the place to which he or she shall so return, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, or chief officer of the place where such person shall be found, to cause such person to be apprehended and *detained in safe custody* until he or she shall be discharged out of custody upon such terms and conditions as the Governor General in Council, Governor in Council, or other chief officer at the place where he or she shall be detained, shall deem sufficient for the peace and security of the British territories and of the allies of his Majesty and of the East India Company, and of the neighbouring Princes and states."—55 *Geo III, cap* 84 *Sec* 6.

Was it possible (asked Mr. Turton) to imagine, that the Legislature, having made such careful provision for the confinement of foreigners, with due attention to their comforts, would have been utterly regardless about the treatment of British born subjects? If it had meant the latter to be imprisoned, when found in India without a license, would it have made no provision for their good treatment; Would it not, in some manner, have mitigated or restrained the exercise of the power it granted over them? Or, was the English government, in consenting that its own natural subjects should be deprived of their liberty—to assign no limits to the exercise of this power, out leave them entirely to their fate, without any hope of relief?

Mr. TURTON also argued that Mr. [illegible] could not be imprisoned in the fort, [illegible] the act expressly authorised it; as it was an illegal place of confinement. If the Governor General had the power of committing to a private prison and not to a public prison, the benefit of the 3 § 7. c. 3 (certifying commitments would be lost. He referred to Acts passed against confining people to private houses or dungeons, to which persons might be hurried away, and shut up without an opportunity of communicating with their friends, and as the keepers made no reports of their proceedings to any legal authority, a person might be immured, in this way, without any means of legal redress. He referred to a case decided in England, in which Mr. Fergusson, the present Advocate General at this presidency, had adduced a very able and learned argument to prove, that a person was illegally confined in Cold-bath-fields on the ground that it was not a public prison. The Judges had admitted the validity of the argument, and only decided against him on the particular grounds, that a certain Act of Parliament had rendered this a public prison, otherwise, the person must have been held to be illegally confined.

Returning to the Act on which Mr. Arnot had been committed—he observed, that as it gave extraordinary powers, it must be strictly interpreted,—its meaning not arbitrarily extended It appeared, by its preamble, that tranmission was intended for cases where no other punishment was required, a circumstance which alone suggested its being used leniently, the government were authorised to proceed against individuals here without a license for a misdemeanor, and they might be punished by a fine not exceeding Sicca Rupees 2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two months. But, observed the learned Counsel, as there may be cases when removal to England is enough, without any further punishment, the Government is then authorised to apprehend individuals in this predicament, and send them to England, when no further punishment is deemed necessary—not even *two* months' imprisonment deserved. Could the Act at the same time intend to inflict seven or eight months imprisonment, or more, (for such it might amount to) over and above the banishment to England. On the grounds stated, and others which, if necessary,—might be adduced from the Return, the learned Counsel concluded that Mr. Arnot was entitled to his discharge.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL then stated, that he appeared officially, in support of the Return made to this writ of *Habeas Corpus*. From the first mention of it, he had never entertained any doubt that the government possessed the power to imprison, of it had not this power, the person mu[illegible]

be set at large, at once; and the Governor-General would be left without the means necessary for exercising the authority vested in him by the Act for sending to the United Kingdom, British subjects found here without a license. It would be absurd to suppose, that the legislature meant to give him such a power, without giving also the means necessary for carrying it into effect. The analogy drawn between this case and that of aliens or foreigners, was inapplicable, because aliens were guilty of no offence by being in the country, whereas British subjects residing here, without a license, were declared by the Act of Parliament to be committing a high crime and misdemeanour every day. The government was authorised to arrest and send them to England; and the power of detention, till they could be put on board a ship, was clearly necessary for the exercise of that power. The learned Counsel then referred to a manuscript book, containing accounts of the proceedings in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, extracted and copied (he stated) under the superintendance of a gentleman very competent to the task, (Mr. Macnee, clerk of the papers.) From this he cited a case decided in this Court, when Sir Robert Chambers was Chief Justice (than whom, he thought, an abler Judge had not sat on that Bench. Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Ledlie, (and others whom he named), all men of considerable abilities, were counsel in the case; and although all the arguments on both sides were not given, it appeared to have been fully canvassed, affording the greater security for a mature and just decision. This was the case of Dubin in 1791, when a writ of *Habeas Corpus* was applied for and a Return being made that he had been confined in the Fort by order of the Governor General, the Court decided that it could not release him.

(The book contained a copy of the Return in that case, which Return Sir Francis Macnaghten pronounced to be manifestly bad and not supportable in law. It bore, we believe, that the person was to be kept in prison, unless he entered into security to quit the country.)

The ADVOCATE GENERAL then quoted the 5th Geo. I. cap. 21, which confirmed the 9th and 10th of William III. forbidding people to trade to the East Indies without license under penalty of forfeiting the effects embarked in such trade, and double the value thereof; and it was settled that residence, without licence, should be construed into unlawful trafficking. In none of the Acts till the 53d Geo. III. was there any mention of the individual unlawfully trading or residing being put "on board a ship bound to England." The words did not occur previous to this Act. It gave to the Governor-General, the Governor of any of the Presidencies, the Chief Officer of the Company resident at any British Settlement, the Company's Council of Supercargoes at the Factory of Canton, &c. the power "to take arrest, seize, and cause to be taken, arrested and seized," persons without a license and to remit and send them to the United Kingdom "on board of any ship or ships of or belonging to or in the service of the Company." The power of confining them until they could be sent on board such ship was, the learned Counsel contended necessarily implied. If not, how could the Act be carried into effect? When a person is ordered to be arrested and committed to jail, after the officers have laid hold of him, there must necessarily be some detention before he can be put into the prison. If it be at a great distance, perhaps twenty or thirty miles, they may find it necessary to stop somewhere on the road all night. This is imprisonment, but not unlawful; because necessary for the person being lodged ultimately in the place destined for his confinement. In the present case, such intermediate confinement was obviously necessary for carrying the purpose of the Act into effect. In the custody of his (the Advocate General's) friend Col. Vaughan, a Gentleman distinguished for the unbaint of his manners, he was confident Mr Arnot would receive every indulgence, consistent with his safe detention. The clause of the Act (1048) which the government had gone upon, was that which enabled them to send persons home without adopting any further proceedings against them, and was evidently meant as a comparatively lenient measure. And the manner in which it was put in practice was favorable to the individual; for if they did not lodge him in the Fort, then they must put him on board a ship where he would be less comfortably situated. Now, if the Act conferred no power to detain, what was to be done during the S. W. Monsoon, when none of the Company's Ships were ever dispatched!*

Suppose Mr. Arnot had been put on board of the OGLE CASTLE (lately obliged to put back) must he have remained there till she was again able to put to sea? And if the ship was condemned, what is to become of him? Must he not be lodged somewhere in safe custody. But if he can only be kept on board a ship bound for England, a ship may be bound for England though in Kyd's dock;† must Mr. Arnot go there

* *Note*—This is a mistake of the learned Advocate, for the Company's Ships are dispatched even in the height of the Monsoon: it is not material however; for the argument, if well founded, would cut both ways.

† We should think this is not quite correct, because we understand that a Ship cannot properly be said to be bound for a Port, until she has actually clearheeted Customs for that place.

too, and have his head hammered to pieces (*a laugh*) until the carpenters are able to make her sea-worthy? Would he not be very glad to exchange the smell of pitch and tar, with the noise of workmen, for a quiet lodging in Fort William with Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan? In this view of the case, the learned counsel considered the mode pursued towards Mr. Arnot, not only necessary for his removal but the best for himself. The question was whether Government were bound to put him immediately on board a ship. He thought they were not, by the terms of the Act; which he maintained contemplated intermediate imprisonment. For in the 123d § it expressly mentioned the word *imprisoning*. It said,—

"That if any Suit of Action shall be brought or commenced against the said United Company, or any of their Servants, or any Person or Persons acting by their Authority, for the Recovery of any Costs or Damages for the unlawful taking, arresting, seizing, *imprisoning*, sending or bringing into the United Kingdom of any Person, or Persons found in the *East Indies* or other Parts aforesaid, within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, or as not being authorized to reside or traffic there, &c."

The words "imprisoning, *sending*," he contended, could not apply to the Captain of the vessel; and must therefore refer to the Governor-General or any others acting on the same authority, instrumental in the individual's being *sent* out of the country. He was ready to go as far as Mr. Turton in saying, that there should be no imprisonment unless necessary for Mr. ARNOT's conveyance on board ship; that there should be no superfluous delay on the way: but some detention was obviously necessary, and no attempt had been made to prove that, in this case, more had taken place than was necessary. No ship of the description required, had sailed since his arrest, and he was entitled to be sent by the first. If it had not been the intention of the Act that he should be detained in custody till a ship be prepared for his reception, it would have said, he shall be "taken, arrested, seized, &c" PROVIDED *only* a ship of the proper description be ready to receive him on board and convey him to England. On these grounds the learned Counsel concluded that Mr. Arnot's detention was agreeable to the Act of Parliament, and legal; and that he must therefore be remanded to the Fort in custody of the Town Major.

Such was the tenor of the Advocate General's argument, according to the notes of it taken by Mr. Turton, and the recollection of the persons in Court; but in reporting Mr. Turton's reply, we have unfortunately no assistance whatever but our memory, and the account of it we can give, must be therefore very inadequate to do justice to its merits, and to the side of the argument which he supported. According to the impression on our minds, it was something to the following effect:—

Mr. TURTON.—My learned Friend has told us he never entertained any doubt of the legality of Mr. Arnot's imprisonment. Well, perhaps not. For I have observed, that in starting on a case, he has a wonderful facility in getting rid of his doubts: the moment he embarks in it, he immediately heaves all his doubts overboard, to render his argument the safer. Nay he does not even leave enough of doubts to serve for ballast. He has also been less courteous than he usually is; for he has told me my argument is absurd.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL explained that he did not mean to say that: for his learned friend, as usual, argued very well; but in this case his arguments led to an absurd conclusion.

Mr. TURTON resumed.—It is very easy for my learned friend to say that such a conclusion is absurd, or that the power of imprisonment is necessarily implied in the Act of Parliament. But I go upon the well known principle of the law of England, known to every one who has ever passed the threshold of an English Court of Justice,—that all penal statutes must be construed strictly, and that no man must be deprived of his liberty without *an express* authority from an Act of Parliament. In interpreting the sense of an Act, there must be no stretching of the meaning,—no supplying of supposed omissions, in order to trench on the liberty of the subject, further than is expressly authorized. The Advocate General says, that the power of imprisoning is necessarily implied. But where is the authority for saying so? On what acknowledged principle of law is such a construction put upon the Act? What legal dictum is there in favor of this latitude of interpretation? We have heard of none. He has indeed cited a case decided in this Court in 1791. I do not care what was decided, unless I know the grounds and the principles upon which that judgment was pronounced. Not being made acquainted with these, I must still rest the question on the broad ground of the law of England, according to the principles of which I maintain this imprisonment to be illegal, and not warranted. With all due respect to the authority of precedents, Judges are not infallible; or wherefore the number of new trials we see granted in England? After decision, the Judges see reason to deliberate further on the subject, and the judgments are not unfrequently reversed. Notwithstanding, therefore, the high encomiums passed by my learned friend on Sir R. Chambers, he was by no means infallible. My learned

friend, indeed, always has a very high admiration for those Judges and Lawyers who entertain the same opinions with himself. But I have no doubt that in examining that book (in MSS.) he has found many things to astonish him; and that he could put his finger on many passages, in the propriety of which he is very far from coinciding. I do not know what particular notions Sir R. Chambers may have entertained as to the liberty of the subject, or the power of the government. Sir William Jones, who also sat on the bench was a great *Oriental Scholar*

SIR F. MACNAGHTEN.—And a great stickler for liberty.

MR. TURTON.—Yes my Lord: but apt to be fascinated by talent. Now all the learning and eloquence of the bar might have been in favor of the imprisonment. I do not know what arguments were used on the other side this I know, that the decision was contrary to the law of England, as here established. The Advocate General considers the confinement of my client in the Fort, a *lenient* way of proceeding

ADVOCATE GENERAL. I expressed no opinion at all on the present case, further than that his imprisonment in such a case was legal, and that in granting a power of sending him home without any further prosecution, the Act intended to be comparatively lenient, and that he may be more comfortable in the Fort than on board a ship, until the time that the latter is ready to proceed to sea

MR. TURTON—Well, admitting that in the custody of my learned brother's friend, Col. Vaughan, my client may be more comfortable than on board a ship, nevertheless, as in the case of a person taken up by a bailiff, who may be willing to detain him in his own house instead of taking him to prison, the person in custody may say, "It is true you have a commodious house, with agreeable company and a pleasant prospect, yet I don't choose to remain in it. Take me to my legal prison, for there only will I be confined, however much it may be inferior to your house." So my client may say, "I do not choose to remain in the Fort, I am willing to go on board a ship bound for England, and there only you are authorised to confine me." The intermediate confinement, unwarranted by the Act, is by no means necessary to enable the Government to send persons on board a ship. But even if it were, the Court could not authorise what was not warranted in the Act; since they sit as Judges and not as legislators. If a magistrate were empowered by the statute to fine a person for a certain offence, but it did not go on to say, that in case of the offender failing to pay the fine, he shall be imprisoned until he do so—then the magistrate would not be warranted to inflict imprisonment upon him; and must content himself with awarding the pecuniary penalty, leaving it to be recovered in the best way it can.

The above is as much as we can at present recollect. Mr. Turton thought it unnecessary to take up their Lordships' time, by stating the many fatal objections which lay against the Return, and rested satisfied that on the grounds already stated—on the principles laid down by Sir William Blackstone, and the greatest law authorities, that penal statutes must be construed strictly,—that the personal liberty of the subject must not be abridged, unless there is an express warrant for it from the words of a statute or the common law of the land,—the Court would order Mr Arnot's release

The Judges, after whispering together a few moments, then retired into another room, where they continued upwards of half an hour in consultation. About half past two they returned into the Grand Jury room, and delivered their sentiments as follows:—

SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN began by regretting, that there was little hope of a concurrence of opinions, between him and his colleague in office, on the subject before them. But said his Lordship I think there must be something plain and distinct—something clear and express in the Act of Parliament—something which admits of no other construction, before the subject can be deprived of his liberty. If this principle be not adhered to, and preserved without any reservation or admixture of any thing else whatever, then I know of no security from the laws on which the subject can place reliance. I am well aware that, if the Governor-General acting under the 33d of George 3d, or the 53d, send to England British subjects found here without a licence, we have no right to interfere. He is authorised to do so by Act of Parliament; and whether that be a constitutional or unconstitutional act, with that—sitting here as Judges—we have no concern. Nor have we any thing to do with the discretion or indiscretion, with which he may exercise that authority: nor with his regard to liberty or his regard to tyranny. Therefore, I put this entirely out of the question. But the Act of Parliament, conferring such authority, gives no power of imprisonment The word is not found, nor the idea conveyed in it at all If the word "*detain*" even had been used, it might have afforded some shadow of an argument for this imprisonment, but we do not find even such a word in the act. Therefore the obvious and necessary conclusion is, that the Act has only one object: it gives the power to seize and remit to England, persons found here without a license, but confers no power whatever of

imprisoning them. Many things have been introduced which were not necessary for the argument, as the 104th section of the 53d of George the 3d (on which the warrant of commitment is founded) is alone necessary, and must by itself decide the question. I do not deny that other acts may be referred to for illustration or analogy, but on this the question depends.

It may be said, that if the Government has not a right to imprison, until a ship be ready, then a dangerous man may go abroad and do mischief in the intermediate time. So he may, and supposing the worst case, that he has the means and the desire of doing mischief, I say he may do all the mischief he can, subject always to the control of the laws, and to be punished for every illegal act he may commit; but no person has a right to prevent him by any precautionary measure. Such, I say, was the intention of the legislature in passing the act. For although, sitting here as Judges, we have no right to enquire whether an act be constitutional or unconstitutional; yet we are bound, as British Judges, to put upon it a constitutional rather than an unconstitutional interpretation, and were it liable to two constructions, where the right of the subject is concerned, we are bound to give it an interpretation in favor of liberty.

On this point, I wish to be clearly understood. To say, that we enjoy here the full privileges of the British constitution, is absurd. We enjoy no such thing. The idea of such liberty is absurd—is ridiculous. How can any man in his senses say, I will act as I choose, subject only to the laws, when he knows that he may be told, "You shall do nothing—you have no right to be here at all." To speak of British liberty then, existing here as at home, would be little less than frenzy. But the fewer the privileges we do enjoy—the more numerous and heavy the restraints imposed upon us—the more our liberty is narrowed, the more, I say, does it become incumbent on the Judges to guard, with greater strictness, that portion of liberty which remains to us,—for we have the less to spare.

With regard to the pretended necessity of guarding against the mischief a party may do, before a vessel is ready for his conveyance to England, let us see what the legislature has done in another case very nearly related to this. When a person is residing in the country with a license, it can of course only be recalled on account of his own misconduct. Therefore, in such case, it is to be presumed, that there must be some cause which renders his removal a matter of public expedience. But even then, did the legislature empower the governor-general to seize and immediately imprison this public enemy, to keep him from doing more extensive mischief until he could be conveyed out of the country? No such thing.—He is allowed to roam at large for two months! Then in the other case, if any idle person happen to have come here from England without thinking about the matter or not knowing perhaps that a license was necessary, and thus be caught in the trap and ordered out of the country without, perhaps, having committed any offence, or what is a mere *parliamentary* offence, can it be contended with any shadow of reason, that he is to be imprisoned without any express authority? I say without having committed any offence—not with reference to the peculiar circumstances of this case, which have induced the Government to order Mr. Arcot's removal from the country, for I declare, I know nothing about them, and have nothing to do with them. But the Government by this mode of proceeding, have declined prosecuting him for a misdemeanor, and rested satisfied with his being removed. It is to be presumed, therefore that he has committed no offence which calls for prosecution, and is removed merely for not having a license. In such a case, are we justified in considering him a dangerous man who must be secured right or wrong, legally or illegally? Am I sitting here as a British Judge to put words in an Act of Parliament and supply its supposed deficiencies? And for what? why, to invade the liberties of the subject. Am I to say that such an expression was inadvertently omitted, or such a power was meant to be given, and, on such grounds, agree to this person's being imprisoned without any express authority from the statute? Sitting here as a British Judge (and I hope I am not obliged to lay aside my feelings as a man), and viewing the case, as I hope I do both as an English lawyer and as a gentleman,—I declare that my understanding and my conscience, will not suffer me to send back this person to the cell or prison, or whatever it may be, in the Fort where they have confined him. I hope Judges of this Court will never be swayed in their decisions by any respect of persons, nor if in construing the laws they find two roads-

* With refer[illegible] to the supposed danger of persons ordered [illegible] allowed to go at large in the interval, Mr. Turton [illegible] before their embarkation, Mr. Turton [illegible] in one part of his address to the Judges [illegible] "he was well aware the Government did not apprehend any danger at all [illegible] but that he had been punished for the fault of *another person*." (Meaning the *Editor* of the Paper, he being *solely* responsible as before stated for what appeared [illegible]) This observation of Mr. Turton was omitted in the News paper reports.

pursue that most agreeable or convenient to men in power, merely because they know it to be so. I trust they will never, in any case, truckle to the Government, as, I fear, thos. Judges have done. [As His Lordship pronounced these words in a very emphatic manner, he laid his hand upon the MS. book of cases from which the ADVOCATE GENERAL had quoted that of Mr. Duhan. *] If such ever were the case, it would afford a cloak for every species of oppression. I would infinitely rather see the Court abolished, for it would then be a nuisance rather than a protection to the subject. I declare I should hope, in such a case, to see a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta to join in a petition to Parliament, to recall its charter and put an end to it at once. This Court is supreme, and the moment one particle of this supremacy is forfeited, I trust the Court will be annihilated.

Suppose we were to remand this gentleman again to the Fort. I should like to know how long he is to kept in custody? By this Return, on the extraordinary nature of which I must now remark the Government assumes a power to act as it pleases—to imprison him with any one it likes and by what authority? I know of none. The words "*to detain or imprison*" are not once used in the act, and am I to put a word into the act to construe it by implication? I confess it would be some comfort, some sort of satisfaction, to me to find it stated in this Return, how long he is to be kept in durance, and whether for weeks or months? But the return does not favor us with any information on this subject, it does not say *when* he is to be put on board a ship, or how long he is to remain confined in the Fort. Lord Holt refused to know that the City of London returned Members to Parliament, and on the same grounds, the Judges of this Court have no right to know that a ship will *ever* sail to England, and thus, he may be confined for any indefinite length of time. Good God! is it to be tolerated that a British subject, after being shut up in this manner without any authority, is to be kept all this time, and as long as the government may think proper to keep him, in prison, without bail or mainprize? Can this be done under English laws, for any thing but felony or treason? But the Act which is assumed as the warrant for this, applies equally to Bombay, whence the Company never have a ship bound directly to England. Then are we to put a forced and unwarranted construction upon the Act, by which a British subject for merely being in India without a license is to be condemned to perpetual imprisonment? The idea is monstrous.—But if the Governor-General ever had the power to imprison him, I should say, that he might be bailed; because if they prosecuted him, even at home then he is to be committed, only IF NOT BAILED.

I do not know what feeling this person's release may excite, but if a general feeling of satisfaction or congratulation should prevail at his release I see no reason why the Government should not participate in it.—The Governor-General himself, in my opinion will not be offended at not meeting with unlimited submission to his will, knowing that such blind compliance must necessarily impart weakness and instability to his own power.—Convinced, by the experience of living under a constitutional government, of the eminent advantage of every one being secured in the full enjoyment of his rights, he must rather be pleased at seeing the liberty of the subject protected. I am not intimately acquainted with his Lordship, who has lately arrived amongst us, but I naturally ascribe these sentiments to him as a British nobleman.

My principle is, that, if the words of the Act of Parliament are not clear beyond a doubt in conveying the power to *imprison*, then we ought not, by so stretching its meaning, to curtail the liberty of any man.—We ought, (though I do not speak of this as a constitutional act: I care not whether it is or no—but this I do say)—we are bound to give it a constitutional, rather than an unconstitutional construction. It does not empower the government to imprison, and although it may be said that in the Fort, in the care of such a gentleman as Col. Vaughan, this individual will experience all the indulgence, which that officer can extend to him, and no one who knows him can doubt it; yet, in depriving a man of his liberty, you take away that from him which is necessary for his happiness. It is in vain to talk of the pleasantness of this place, or the other; he is no longer master of himself: and this alone is enough to make him miserable. What more, I ask, can any tyrant do, than make his victims miserable? It is true you

* We are desired to state that with reference to our report of the judgment given by Sir Francis Macnaghten in the case of Mr Arnot, his Lordship did not speak of the decision of this Court in 1791, in the case of Duhan, as at all connected with *the construction of any Act of Parliament*. He declared the RETURN *to the writ* in that case, to be FALSE inasmuch as Duhane had been arrested under *special* authority, which special authority did not appear by the return. He disapproved of the decision, because the return having been bad, the prisoner ought not to have been remanded: and because the Court, in support of its decision, treated the proceeding as if the Council Chamber had been a Court of Record: it was this that he considered to have been contrary to law. *(Calcutta Journal of Sept. 27th)*

may put him on board ship, and keep him there in charge of the captain, but I should think the wooden walls of the vessel a sufficient prison. They could not confine him to his cabin, or keep him in fetters. Nay, I think him entitled, by the terms of the Act which provides for him a good and sufficient vessel—one of the Company's ships—to the best treatment and accommodations. And when the ship reaches England, this gentleman is immediately entitled to his discharge from the vessel at the first place where she is safely moored, and is at liberty to go where he chooses. No conditional term of imprisonment, is to be tacked to the end of the voyage. And is imprisonment less a hardship in the East Indies, than in England? Is it of less consequence to a British subject there? Is the society in this country less consoling to his feelings, or less necessary to his happiness, than in Europe, that we should thus trifle with his liberty? On every principle of law,—of reason and of justice—then, I declare it to be my decided opinion, that Mr. Arnot be discharged.

SIR ANTHONY BULLER then delivered his judgment as nearly as could be collected, to the following effect. He set out by expressing his concurrence in the regret experienced by the Senior Judge, at the difference of opinion that had arisen between them, but he deemed it necessary to state the grounds of his dissent from his colleague that they might not be hereafter misinterpreted. He had, when he first heard of this matter, been of opinion that the government had acted wrong, but after a mature doubt and a reference to the case of Dunne cited by the Advocate-General he had come to the opposite conclusion.* He had some doubt whether the Judges had power in this case, to bail the party, but that was not a question now before the Court. If the government had the power in 1791, they had it his Lordship thought, now. In the Act of the 53rd of Geo. III. there were the words "Company's ship bound to England," which were not in the Act of the 33d, but he did not think that this introduced any loss of privilege, though it might unfortunately have done so. Unfortunately the legislature had not recollected that no such ship might sail for some time after the removal of an individual from the country had been decided on. He thought that the object of the Acts was to give the power of exercising such authority to send home persons, circumstanced as the party in this case was. The governments of India, had the power under former Acts of seizing, taking, and detaining for the purpose of sending to England, British subjects residing here without a license, in order to prosecute them for a misdemeanour; and it was not intended that they had not the power now, for the purpose of conveying to England when the ship was ready, a British subject so circumstanced—for it was admitted that they might arrest and seize him, and carry him on board of her. He, Sir Anthony Buller, thought therefore that this authority necessarily implied the power to detain till the ship was so ready, and that, consequently, Mr. Arnot was not entitled to his discharge.

Mr. TURTON then applied for the decision of the Court, when Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN ordered Mr. Arnot's immediate release.

N. B. We think it necessary to correct a misstatement contained in a letter signed A. published in JOHN BULL and transplanted thence into the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of Sept. 25th, viz. That Mr. Arnot was called upon to put in sureties for his appearance when a Company's ship should be ready to take him to England, and that he refused to put in sureties as demanded. The fact is, as stated in p. 2, that he was called on to bind himself to embark on board a ship bound for England (the being left to find such ship for himself, liable to the risk of none sailing or of the Captain refusing to take him unless on exorbitant terms) and at all hazards under a penalty of 20,000 Rs. to *remove himself* from the country within a month from the 3d of September, the date of the order to give sureties for this purpose, and which he declined doing under the particular circumstances already detailed.

SOME ADDITIONAL ARGUMENTS

ON THE ALLEGED RIGHT OF INTERMEDIATE IMPRISONMENT.

Soon after Mr. Arnot's release a number of Articles (the chief of them signed A.) were inserted in the Calcutta JOHN BULL

* After going over, it appears, all the grounds of the case, the learned Judge coincided entirely with Sir F. Macnaghten in thinking the intermediate imprisonment illegal, and the change of opinion here announced, is not said to have taken place up till the very moment of the matter being discussed in Court, when the Advocate General brought forward the case of Dunne here alluded to, the only new ground adduced, which case however was *not* decided on the Act on which Mr. Arnot was committed—(i. e. the 53d of the King) this being passed upwards of thirty years after.

Newspaper, impugning the decision of the Court. These called forth various replies in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, from which the following very able Letters are selected, as embracing the whole question.

[FROM THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL OF 3D OCT.]

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—If there be any who think, that no benefit can be derived from acquainting the public with the proceedings of our judicature, I shall leave them unmolested in the opinion. It is enough for me, that it cannot be improper to rectify misrepresentation, to expose ignorance, to detect fraud, or to refute falsehood.

I do not intend to make a single observation in support of the decision of that judge (SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN,) by whose order Mr. ARNOT was hurried. Strictures upon the conduct of his majesty's judges, were probable at the same time, and in the same manner, with strictures upon the measures of the government. It is not to be concluded that I approve of restrictions, because, I think, they ought to be, if existing, impartially applied.

To those who are not used to subtle distinctions, it may appear strange, that publications strictly impugning the decision of a judge, in his judicial capacity, should have been permitted—nay more, that they should not have been prohibited, although the writer, who signs himself A. in the JOHN BULL, had announced that he possessed observations, and had them in *reserve* ready for application, when a report of the proceedings in Mr. ARNOT's case should appear. They must have been *ready made*, or the writer could not have had them in *reserve*, and yet, with a knowledge of what he had done, and notice of what he intended to do, he is suffered to proceed, aided in his breach of a government rule by the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE into the columns of which, his letter has been transferred. It might have been supposed, that the *occasion* was, in itself, sufficient to attract attention towards the rule which had been laid down for the conduct of newspapers. One editor had been remitted to England on account of his observations upon a government appointment, and another—as we are told, for adverting to those observations—was about to have the law relative to unlicenced persons put in force against him. Whether or not the editor of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE would have thought himself justified, in republishing the matter alluded to, I shall not conjecture; but I am sure a republication of it would not have been a more direct violation of the rule, than the transfer into his paper of the letter signed A. has been.

I have dwelt upon this topic not at all desiring to deprecate the publication of any observations which A. may have yet *in reserve*. As to him, I would advise that he should, in future, postpone the framing of his observations, until he shall have become acquainted with the statement to which they are to be applied. As to myself, I merely claim the privilege of observing upon that* which has been publicly and *by authority* promulgated. By A.'s mode of proceeding, he will lose as much in the way of *effect*, as he can gain in that of *convenience*. As to the rest, from all I can discover, I am willing to admit, that his observations upon a known and an unknown subject, will in all probability, be alike applicable.

We have in the JOHN BULL of the 14 October, a more correct statement than had hitherto appeared, of the judgment delivered by Sir Anthony Buller in the case of Mr. Arnot. It ends in these words:—"The learned judge was of opinion that the power of *detention* until one of the Company's ships should be dispatched WAS IMPLIED." Leaving collateral considerations for the present aside, this is, in fact, the whole of the question.

It must be recollected, that the proceeding against Mr. Arnot, was had under the authority of the 104th section of statute the 53d of George the 3d, which recites "*that it may be sufficient, in many cases, to remit and send such persons to the United Kingdom, without subjecting them to further punishment*"—I ask, is *imprisonment* no punishment? or by what philology are we to understand that the words "to remit and send to the United Kingdom," mean—"to confine and imprison in Bengal?" If judges, to the words "take, arrest and seize," are to add "detain and incarcerate," will A. have the goodness to inform me why other terms carrying *his* principles to their fullest extent, may not as well be supplied?

* Viz. A.'s Letter was inserted in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, which is published expressly *by authority* of the Government.

A., by way of simplifying his reasoning, condescends to forego his *latinity*; and to put his law and language on a level with common understandings. He tells us, speaking of Mr. Arnot;—"He has in point of fact nothing to do with India, and might just as well claim the right of occupying a well furnished room in the house of the learned advocate (meaning Mr. Turton) as a residence in the capital of the East India Company." Be it so. This instance is most happily directed to a just conclusion. That the learned advocate would in the case put, have a right to send Mr. Arnot out of the "well furnished room," no man can doubt; but we are yet to be taught that he *would have a right to imprison him* IN IT. Let A. in his abundant learning, make that good; and he will then be admitted to have made some progress in his *argument*.

Some of the errors of this writer, may be imputed to an ignorance of the subject upon which he undertakes to instruct us. Some, I should fear, are derived from a more criminal source. There is nothing more clear, than that *penal* statutes are to be *strictly* construed. Statutes are penal which operate upon the *offender*; they are *remedial*, when they operate upon the *offence*; this distinction he will find in Blackstone's Commentaries. As he seems to have had the book in his hand, I wish this part of it had caught his eye, before he began to write, and that he had known the distinction between *remedial* and *penal*.

Much has been introduced into the subject, with which it is totally unconnected:—the lenity with which Mr. Arnot was treated, and the superior advantages which he derived from his imprisonment, are both out of the case. The question is one of *right*; and if other considerations are to be forced upon us, it will be enough to say, that although one government may please to be lenient, another may determine to be severe.

Under this head, I shall notice the assertion which has been made in A.'s first letter, and reiterated in his second; namely, that an offer was made to liberate Mr. Arnot, upon entering into certain securities,*—A., and Mr. Arnot, do not seem to be agreed as to the *terms* of his recognizance; and, indeed, they are at variance as to some important particulars of the proceeding: this did not at all enter into the consideration of the judges before whom Mr. Arnot's case was brought. The circumstance was judicially unknown to them; and even if they had heard of it by rumour, they were bound to disregard it. A. can best tell us why he thought proper to make this a part of his case. It may have been contrived to divert the attention; and it must be productive of perplexity and confusion.

Had the government proceeded upon the 33d of George the 3d, and determined to remit Mr. Arnot to be tried for a misdemeanor, I do not say what might have been the result. As the case stands, I might as well speculate upon what would have been the consequence had he been arrested for treason or felony.

It is intimated by this *constitutional* writer, that Mr. Arnot has no right to complain of a relaxation of rigour; and if the government pleased to forego the power of prosecution, that it is all the better for Mr. Arnot. I say, that Mr. Arnot—with whatever degree of *prudence* he may judge—*has a right* to be treated according to the letter of a *penal* law. Perhaps A. may be astonished to hear, that a man can insist upon being hanged by the neck, until he is dead. The law having awarded this punishment, no power can dictate his acceptance of a more lenient alternative.

In the "more full and correct report of the judgment of Sir A. Buller," as given in the JOHN BULL of the 1st of October, it is stated that, by the 40th section of the 53d of George the 3d, all the former acts continued in force. This cannot be a *mistake*, because the decision in the case of Duhane is spoken of, and it took place in 1791—two years before the 33d of George 3d passed. As to A. he assumes throughout, the *existence* of all acts of parliament, from the 9th and 10th of William. Now it so appears, that in section 129 of the 33d of George the 3d, it is recited, that it may be convenient that such provisions as shall be deemed necessary for securing to the East India Company their exclusive right, &c. *should be reduced into one Act of Parliament*. All necessary provisions are accordingly enacted by that same Act; and by the 146th section of it,—all statutes, so far as they relate to the security of the Company in their exclusive trade,—all statutes respecting persons going, visiting, haunting, being, trading, trafficking, &c. &c. in or to the East Indies, from the 9th and 10th of William to the 26th of George the 3d inclusive are "*repealed and made void*."

The 33d of George the 3d, is the oldest dated statute which we have now to deal with. If therefore A. should favor us with more of his information, he may spare himself the trouble of all black-letter research. He may begin a new *log book*, and take a fresh departure from the 33d of the late king. In the course of his progress, he may possibly obtain some little knowledge of the law as to which, in his arrogance, he has ventured to instruct us.

The absurdities of this writer are boundless; yet, although his want of intellec may be lamentable, we must remembe that stupidity differs from crime; if in deed an attempt to impose ignorance fo

NOTE. *This assertion having appeared in the first Letter, was contradicted; yet it was reiterated in the second after it was publicly known to be false.

knowledge, be not in itself culpable. He is, however, very far transcended by his bottle-holder, the editor of JOHN BULL. He, at once, casts all decency behind him; and in his paper of the 30th of September, asserts, that the 45th section of the 33d of George the 3d, empowers *securing* and *detaining* ILLICIT TRADERS; and this he represents as the *strongest part* of the case.* His assertion is wilful and deliberate, and it is made with the letter of A. before him; in which—wonderful to relate!!!—the section is *truly* set forth. Let him then account to the public for this daring attempt at imposture; it goes beyond all the instances of editorial fraud, which have ever fallen within my knowledge.

If this editor had asserted the TRUTH, he would indeed, have left all that has been argued upon the subject, without one particle of foundation. A person being here unlicensed, shall be deemed and taken to be an ILLICIT TRADER; and if an illicit trader may be SECURED and DETAINED,—of what has Mr. Arnot to complain? If FAIRLY to animadvert upon the conduct of Judges in their judicial capacity be forbidden, are *open* charges against them of having overturned the law and reduced every thing to uncertainty, to be brought upon fabrication and falsehood?

What is the fact? It is this, that the section in question, does *not relate in the remotest degree to* ILLICIT TRADERS; but that it does relate to persons carrying on *illicit* CORRESPONDENCE. To them *solely* and *exclusively*, and to them—which makes the editor's ASSURANCE more glaring—whether they are *licensed* or *unlicensed*. Why A. should have brought it forward, I should—were it not from the evil genius of the man, as manifested in his letters—have been at a loss to comprehend. "*Expressio unius, est exclusio alterius*," is a rule of law as well as of logic; and if I in the same statute find, that there is a power given to *secure* and *detain* a person suspected of carrying on *illicit correspondence*, and no power given to Ireland, and was to have been precipitated, from constable to constable, until he reached his destination in London. This is so very like an indefinite and *ad libitum* right of imprisonment, in *the first instance*, that it is perfectly unnecessary to point out the resemblance.

I venture to say, that the government did not retain this man as its advocate; and that he will not be thanked for his officious meddling. He will endeavour in vain to make us believe, that a government, such as ours, could desire the detention of a man in prison, it being the opinion of the Supreme Court of judicature that he ought to be discharged. Yet, whatever reason the government may have to be offended with this *busy-body*, I trust it will be satisfied by enjoining him future silence. Appearances—I cannot deny it—are greatly against this *volunteer*; and if he really intended to represent the government, as being discontented by the release of a man, who was deemed by proper authority to have been wrongfully imprisoned, the government would then, in vindication of its own honor, be in duty bound to treat the *scribe* as a man who was bent upon mischief,—striving, where he dare not attempt force, to effect his wicked purposes by treachery.

His *argument*—I use the term out of courtesy—*viz.* because the 53d of George the 3d makes a *provision* in case of an action being brought for false imprisonment, that, therefore, false imprisonment must necessarily be lawful, is so *obvious* in itself, that it could not excuse a moment's commentary: and now, heartily tired of A.—his doctrines and his principles,—knowing that they cannot proceed from any *good* motive, and wishing that they may not proceed from the *worst*, I conclude.

October 2, 1823. —— Z.

[FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE SAME DAY.]

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—The argument which A. spins out through columns and pages of the BULL,

"The case of Mr. Justice Johnston is quite as much in point.—The living half of him, was, it seems, torn suddenly from the *residue* of his family. He was not allowed time to check his housekeeper's bills, or to settle his credit at the shambles; he was hurried out of his house in

* The next and most powerful point is the 45th Section of the 33d of Geo. III. which empowers the Governor-General to secure and detain persons only suspected of illicit trading—and all unlicensed persons are considered by the law as trading illicitly. We call particular attention to the whole letter, not having time at present to offer any further remarks on it.—*John Bull, Sept.* 30

time, THEREFORE authority to take, arrest, seize, remit, and send, justifies *actual* imprisonment during an *unlimited* time. He also suggests a comparison between the case of Judge Johnson, who was transmitted from Ireland to England, and that of Mr. Arnot, which I leave to your readers to pursue. Whether A. has been feed by our side, I knew not; but I consider him no mean ally: and particularly thank him for his quotation of section 45 of statute 33d Geo. III. which Mr. TURTON might have quoted for the same purpose that he quoted section 6 of statute 55 Geo. III. cap. 84.

"It would be absurd," the ADVOCATE GENERAL truly observed, "to suppose that

the legislature meant to give the governor-general such a power, without giving also the means necessary for carrying it into effect." Now the power given, is a power to *remove* from India; but a person *imprisoned* is neither removed, nor in progress of removal. "The means necessary for carrying it into effect," are a *ship*, and that the legislature cannot give; it can only give authority to put on board a ship, *if* there is one: and it has chosen to restrict this authority by the description of the ship on board of which alone it is lawful to put him;—not a ship in dock, or stationary, but one having cleared out at the custom-house *bound* to England.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL further observed, that "the analogy drawn between this case and that of aliens or foreigners, was inapplicable; because aliens were guilty of no offence by being in the country, whereas British subjects, residing here without a licence, were declared by the act of parliament to "be committing a high crime and misdemeanour every day." Now when an unlicensed Briton is proceeded against as for misdemeanour, the power of the Governor-General cannot come into question; the matter is then wholly out of his hands, and the legal process, with all its incidents and consequences, are clear. But, on the present occasion, Mr. Arnot was *not* so proceeded against; and when we find that the legislature has given to the Governor-General, a power, in the case of aliens, to *detain in safe custody until* a ship is ready to transport them; and in the case of unlicensed Britons, only to *take and send them on board a ship bound to England*, we find a most applicable analogy, demonstrating in the clearest terms, that the legislature considered it sufficient to *remove* British subjects; but that it might be necessary "for the peace and security of the British territories, and of the allies of his Majesty, and of the East India Company, and of the neighbouring Princes and states," to *detain* aliens *until they could be removed.*

The argument from the 123d section. I did not expect to see in the ADVOCATE GENERAL's speech. It is only worthy of the BULL. In conclusion, the ADVOCATE GENERAL says:—"If it had not been the intention of the Act that he should be detained in custody till a ship be prepared for his reception, it would have said, he shall be taken, arrested, seized, &c. PROVIDED *only* a ship of the proper description be ready to receive him on board, and convey him to England." But, with submission, why should there be a proviso to exclude an impossibility? for it is impossible that a man can be remitted and sent to England *without* a ship bound thither. It would therefore have been absurd to say,—"he shall be remitted and sent to England, provided only there shall be a ship to receive and convey him." Suppose that power were given to the Governor-general to take, arrest, seize, and transmit, or send up into the atmosphere on board a balloon to be prepared for that purpose, all persons found without licences, or whose licences had been anulled,—would the ADVOCATE GENERAL say that a power of indefinite preparatory imprisonment was hereby conferred, and that if it had not been the intention of the Act that the unlicensed persons should be *detained in custody till* a balloon be prepared for his reception, it would have said, he shall be taken, arrested, seized, &c. PROVIDED *only* a balloon of the proper description be ready to receive him and to ascend forthwith? No time is prescribed for the preparation of a balloon, neither is any prescribed for the preparation or arrival of a ship; so that in either case, preparatory imprisonment might be *for life*, though no imprisonment was directed, nor any punishment whatever but the sea voyage, in the one case, and the aerial one, in the other. ——— CAPIAS.

[FROM THE JOURNAL OF OCT. 9TH.]

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—I see A. and his bottle-holder again in the *ring*. A. with his usual good taste and precision, tells us that *penal statutes* ARE to be strictly construed; but that *all penal* statutes are NOT to be strictly construed; "*and there was much more foolery, if I could remember it*." This however is pretty well, and, indeed, if we admit that penal enactments are to be interpreted by the judge's will, despotism has but little more to desire.

The editor gives us to understand, that he has not violated any rule by denying the legality of a judicial proceeding in the Supreme Court: perhaps not; but he has shown us by his publication of the restrictions, that Government and the Court are put upon the same footing. And yet, if is allowable to question the adjudication of a judge, and it is *not* allowable to question an appointment made by the government. I must conclude, Sir, that the one becomes *criminal*, by being stated with *truth*; and the other *innocent*, by being accompanied with *falsehood*.

Now, Sir, hear me upon the point of *etiquette*. If these *gemini* had entitled themselves to be addressed with any thing like deference or respect, they might justly have complained of an abstraction of their dues. If it had been my intention to treat them with either, I should feel myself bound to acknowledge a failure; but I will not answer for the consequences of their self indulgence in bad passions, nor ever admit that the language of honest indignation is unjustified, when applied to deliberate malice.

The editor and his worthy compeer were pleased to animadvert upon the conduct of one of our judges; and I do no deny the

bility of such strictures: yet, if they are contrary to order, we may the more reasonably expect them to be consistent with truth; and if such champions of *authority* turn their weapons against it, I cannot but believe them to be actuated by personal and unworthy considerations.

The right* of this Government to remit and send any person in Mr. Arnot's situation to the United Kingdom, is unquestionable; and upon *this* occasion at least, it never once has been questioned. That those who exercise the right, are, like those who exercise all power, subject to responsibility,—cannot be denied. This principle will, I believe, be found unequivocally declared by Sir Francis Macnaghten, when he ordered the Press Regulations to be registered. It is "*lex sub gravioni lege:*" nor is it true, that Sir Francis ever said,—although he is asserted in the JOHN BULL to have done so,—that Mr. Arnot's ARREST was *illegal*. He did, indeed, expressly declare the contrary, and said, that the arrest was legal for the purpose warranted by law. Nothing but the right of *intermediate* imprisonment came, or could have come, in question.

But I must return to these *congenial* souls,—these *Tyndaridæ* of our times.

If Mr. Arnot had been remanded to prison, in a questionable manner, I should have applauded these men, had their efforts been made in his favor. Weak indeed they must have been, yet they would have come beautified in the loveliness of mercy.

What is this case?—A gentleman who had nothing but education for his patrimony,—nothing but merit for his recommendation,—nothing but industry for his maintenance: qualified by having learned the languages of this country, to make his way towards a competency, he inevitably incurred debt; yet, moderate in his desires, he had before him, what he dwelt upon as a cheering prospect. He is suddenly ordered from the scene of his fancied prosperity; and having forsaken his pursuits in Europe, his fond hopes, his national expectations, the fruits of his labours and of his studies, are blasted and destroyed in a moment. The world, so far as it concerns him, is now a desolate wilderness. In the dismal gloom, he cannot discover a single object upon which his talents, or his toils, may be employed. Surely, this might satiate malignity, and bring "the iron tears down Pluto's cheeks." That two men so obdurate, so implacable, so regardless of rule, decency, and moral sentiment, should be seen coming forward to calumniate a judge, who, for aught we know, acting with the approbation of Government itself, liberated Mr. Arnot from imprisonment,—is utterly unaccountable, and can hardly be explained by the worst principles of evil. Can human nature be so insatiable in cruelty, as not to be contented even with the undoing of a fellow creature? Will the exclusion of hope not satisfy them, if it be not shut out by the bars of a prison? What can glut their vengeance, if the resignation of distress is enviable in their eyes? or must distress be aggravated, for their delight, into the torture of despair?

I do not at all presume to call the conduct of the Government in question. What has been done, may have been proper, or even necessary: but we may pity the sufferer, although we do not dissent from the justice of his fate.

I did charge the editor with having given an assurance to the world, that an act of parliament contained powers which I aver it *does not* contain. I gave his words in a note to my last letter, and I repeat them in the body of this. Here they are:—

"The next and MOST *powerful* point is the *45th section* of the 33d of George, which *empowers* the *Governor-General* to SECURE and DETAIN persons ONLY *suspected* of *illicit trading* and *all wherever persons* are considered by law as *trading illicitly*; we call *particular* attention to the whole letter, &c.&c."

I say he has asserted a *falsehood*.—Although he has represented it as "*the most powerful* point," I say the 45th section does *not* contain *any such* power; I say that *no part* of the act, or of *any other act*, does contain *such a power*; I say that *other* and *different* provisions are made for such cases. Will he now join issue upon the *fact*?

When *facts* come in question, the *correspondent* is somewhat less culpable than the editor. This *thing*—A. "*semihovemque virum, semivirumque bovem*" tells us, more than once, of his *having proved*, that *arrest*, *confinement*, and *imprisonment*, are synonimous in law; and he assures us that the right of *imprisonment* is given. This he affirms, although he neither did prove, or could have proved any thing like it: but such a *head-piece* as his might have deceived him, and left his veracity untainted. O that he could be taught, by experiment, the distinction which his intellect does not enable him to comprehend!!! I wish, when in the process of his chemistry, he is endeavouring to extract an essence from the puddle of his head, which may amalgamate with the natural effusions of a cruel heart, that he could be locked up *undisturbed* and *unmolested* in the laboratory.—He would then know that he might be *confined* and *imprisoned* WITHOUT *arrest*. He might there ruminate at leisure upon his *synonima*:—and I wish him to be left like a *toad*, to "live upon the vapour of a dungeon," until he became emaciated out of the *grossness* of his inhumanity.

I shall take my leave of them for the present in the words of Hamlet—

"You *wretched*, *rash*, INTRUDING fools—farewell."

October 6, 1823. Z

* "Right" and "Power" are often used as synonimous.

OCTOBER 23.

By a recent letter from Nusseerabad we learn, that that station continued as gay as usual. The "HEIR AT LAW" had been performed at the new Theatre with great éclat; the characters of *Dr. Pangloss* and *Lord Duberley*, our Correspondent mentions, as having been particularly well supported. The Artillery, Pioneers, and a Battalion of the 25th Regiment of the Nusseerabad force, had been ordered to be held in readiness to proceed on service, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel LUMLEY, Commandant at Neemuch: the destination of this force was not known.

Judging from the rehearsal of Mr. SCHEIDLENBERGER'S Benefit Concert, which took place on Monday night, our anticipations of the Concert itself proving a most exquisite treat, especially in the instrumental department, are very strong. In the vocal parts the lovers of music will have the gratification of hearing the delightful strains of some fair amateurs, who have with most considerate and amiable kindness, condescended to promise their aid on the occasion. Of Mr. SCHEIDLENBERGER himself we need say nothing. His professional merits have already been rapturously acknowledged, and he has always evinced the utmost readiness to gratify the public with an exhibition of his talents, never, so far as we know, throwing any captious obstacles in the way of those who endeavoured to make musical entertainments a more frequent source of public amusement, and more *morally* as well as physically harmonious. The Concert will take place on Tuesday the 4th proximo.

PLAN OF MR. SCHEIDLENBERGER'S CONCERT.

1ST ACT

1. Grand Symphony, full Orchestra ... *P Aldan*
2. Glee "Non intende il mio contento" ... *G Paesello*
3. Air, with variations, Violoncello, ... *Arnold*
4. Duetto, As it fell upon a Day, ... *Bishop*
5. Rondo, Piano Forte, ... *Dussek*
6. Italien Air, "Perche se Mia," ... *Blangini*
7. Fantasia, Flute, Solo, ... *Tulon*

2D ACT.

1. Overture L'Italiana, in Algeiri ... . *Rossini*
2. Variations, Clarinette, ... *Koklau*
3. Song, Che faro senza il mio bem, ... *Tarchi*
4. Concerto, Piano Forte full Orchestra, .. *Mozart*
5. Chorus, (Chough and brow,) ... ...
6. Concerto, Violin, full Orchestra, ... *Vaccari*
7. Finale, Jean de Paris, ... *Full Orchestra*

We have had complaints from the Mofussil against the Calcutta catalogues, for not containing the *prices* of the several articles advertised by the Shop-keepers. We have also heard the same complaint urged in conversation. It would therefore, we are convinced, be the most accommodating plan for customers to have the prices of all goods specified opposite the articles; and unless we believed it would in the end be the most profitable course for the shop-keepers themselves, we should not venture to suggest the more general adoption of it.

There is something very mean in the moral constitution of a man who can cheat another in the price of a horse A gentleman would scorn to overvalue an article of furniture in a private sale, and yet some men who pass in the world as gentlemen, but whose claim to that honorable title is, we think, very problematical, will not scruple to descend to the chicanery of Jockeyship. One would forgive another with philosophical good humour for foisting a blemished animal upon him;—but for a simple soul who is no very capital rider to have a *vicious* brute wheeddled into his possession by insinuations (*he never warrants*) of good temper, condition and power, is a flagrant injury. This injury even becomes a crime when it endangers human life.

What would be said of an architect who permitted his labourers to climb to the top of a high wall upon an unsound ladder? What would be said for the public contractor who should for the sake of turning a penny construct the scaffolding of a steeple with such bad materials as to endanger the lives of the workmen? What would be said of the ship owners who should send a vessel to sea, knowing her to be not sea worthy? We know that very harsh language would be used towards all these delinquents. We know also that the man who disposes of a ricketty buggy, or any other carriage,—or of old harness, passing each off by the aid of "leather and prunella," as *new* must in the eye of heaven be deeply responsible, should the purchaser (deceived by his account,) buy it supposing new, and afterwards lose a limb or his life by its breaking under him. It is a fact, that old buggies originally built in the bazar have been furbished up, sprucely painted, and advertised for sale in the Calcutta catalogues as *London* built! The respectable auction firms of this city, we are sure, would never allow of such a deception, were they aware of it; when such a transaction occurs however, they are themselves as much imposed upon by the artifice of designing persons, as the individual who may be injured by a purchase is.

These remarks have been elicited by an accident which occurred lately in consequence of a *made-up* bazar buggy being passed off as a London-built and efficient one.

The accident, through the mercy of Providence, was not fatal, but it was *severe*. Let us suppose that the worst had occurred that could happen—that the person had been cruelly cut off in the prime of life, and a whole family thrown into the deepest distress—and all for what? For the sake of a paltry sum of money! The mind shrinks from such a possibility with mingled horror and indignation.

(From our Correspondent DRAMATIS AMICUS.*)*

The performances last evening at the Dum-Dum Theatre were the very interesting Melo-Drama of "THE PEASANT BOY," with the farcical and entertaining afterpiece of "AMOROSO, or the King of Little Britain." Of the general merits of the performers on this stage, no doubt can be entertained, and their exertions last evening have not a little added to the claims they formerly had on the regard and admiration of all lovers of the Drama. The *Peasant Boy*, although got up in an unprecedented short time, was performed with spirit, and attracted the unbounded applause of a tolerably full house: Time will not allow me to furnish you with a very long critique on the performance. Every character was supported with credit, and the play went off with the greatest eclat. The part of *Ambrose*, an old veteran, who from wounds and the loss of a limb, had retired from active service to his native village, was super-excellent; the fine, honorable, manly, active spirit of the noble Soldier elicited bursts of applause from all parts of the house, his devotion to military form and etiquette, the activity of his mind spurning the restraint which his wounds imposed upon him, and his delight at recounting scenes of former danger and fatigue, were acted to the life. The *Baron Montaldi* was represented in the first style; the furious bursts of hate and rage against his noble relative, whose life he attempts to possess himself of the Ducal Coronet, were excellent; indeed throughout he acquitted himself much to the approbation of the audience. *Fabian* was performed to the life and attracted bursts of applause and laughter; the character was in the hands of an actor who shines particularly in such parts, and 'tis pity such cannot always be found for him. The *Peasant Boy* was good, and on the whole I do not recollect to have seen any performance so deservedly and universally applauded,—and I shall be glad to hear that it is intended for repetition, (which it will well bear) for the benefit of those who from divers causes were unable to attend.——AMOROSO was performed with the greatest credit. The King was inimitable, and the first scene was altogether so comic as well nigh to convulse the audience with laughter: indeed so farcical and ridiculous is the piece, and so excellently was it acted, that from the rise to the fall of the curtain the amusement and delight of the audience was most manifest by the continued unceasing peals of laughter. From what I saw last evening, I have little hesitation in saying that the Dum Dum Corps Dramatique is rapidly and surprisingly improving, and I think bids fair to re-attain that super-excellence which it once possessed, particularly in the Melo Dramatic line.

The truth of the adage, that what is every body's business is no body's business, it would appear, receives daily illustration in the metropolis of British India. There are a hundred things requisite to be done for the amelioration and comfort of society, but they are left undone. Every one complains, but no one acts. It is on all hand agreed, that abuses exist among the different classes of native servants, which urgently require correction. With domestic menials it is not our intention here to meddle; they are of the two evils of in and out of door plagues, the least. We would rather point the attention of our readers to those hordes of adventurers who live upon the public—such as Ticca Palankeen Bearers, Coolies, Manjees, Boatmen, and so forth.

Of Ticca Bearers the complaints are numerous and loud. It is well known, that to extort more than they are entitled to, these people frequently will, in some inconvenient place, drop the palankeen, and refuse to proceed a step farther, unless their fare be encreased. It is also equally notorious that they will not stir a foot unless paid in advance. Now, though people submit to the latter condition, it is one that jars upon the feelings of an honorable man. It tells him plainly that his word is not worth even a Rupee. This, however, is a venial inconvenience compared to the other; but as both may and can be removed altogether, they ought not to be allowed to exist. Whenever a case has been brought before the Magistrates, where impropriety of conduct has been proved, it is but just to say, that the complainant has found all the redress that he possibly could expect from that quarter. Indeed it is, we believe, now generally acknowledged, that there is on the part of our

Magistrates, a degree of public spirit and zeal in repressing abuses, as well as of urbanity and patience in their investigation, which is highly praiseworthy. Still we fear that a reform of the evils that are attached to the present system is quite beyond the power of the Magistrates without a thorough change in the system itself. A casual instance of misconduct may meet with punishment, but the impression as regards example—of such a casual instance, is extremely limited; and for every case of impropriety or misdemeanor brought before a Magistrate, hundreds are never heard of—because there exists a reluctance on the part of members of the community to the bringing them forward. This is very much to be regretted, especially as the cause of it is grounded in apathy or selfishness. A person who suffers from the insolence or rascality of a servant, usually pockets the affront—or else deeming the trouble of bringing the offender to legal punishment too great, lets the matter drop quietly—or, worse than all, irritated he very improperly loses all command of himself, and takes the law into his own hands. Every member of society ought to consider it his bounden duty to make an appeal in such cases to the proper quarter. While on this subject, we must not forget, that if Bearers and such like too frequently sin—they are also sinned against. We doubt not but they have been ill used; nay, sometimes defrauded by men, who disgrace the European character. To this must be attributed, we fear, that disagreeable over-waryness of theirs, which makes them insist on receiving their hire before performing their labour. The *argumentum baculinum* is not always the most convincing. In reforming the native servants it has lamentably failed. Indeed, we believe and hope that recourse is had to it now much less frequently than formerly. Though much may be urged in exculpation of a man irritated by flagrant insolence or roguery, yet ought all *striking* arguments to be reprobated, and ever marked even with more than reprobation, as undoubtedly they must be when made matter of public or legal reference.

The next class of men that ought to be sharply looked after, are the Manjees.—These are divided into two parties—the Ghaut Manjees and the Boat Manjees. The *Ghaut* Manjee is an amphibious kind of animal or Marine Sircar. He is the go-between of the Boat Manjee, the ministerial agent or ambassador betwixt the person requiring the boat and the master of it, both of whom he uniformly cheats.

A budgerow is either the property of an individual, or of a company. If it is the property of one person, the individual perhaps is Manjee of it. If it belongs to a company the manjee, is a hired servant. In both cases, the Ghaut Manjee is we believe, generally the contracting party. Accordingly he closes a bargain with the European, in which of course he takes good care of the main chance. The latter concluding, that after making a handsome advance, every thing is properly *en train*, quits the presidency. When perhaps about two hundred miles distant from Calcutta, he is surprised at being petitioned by the Manjee for a further advance. Further advance, he exclaims, why did you not receive two hundred Rupees in Calcutta? No, replies the Boat Manjee, I only received one hundred Rupees from the Ghaut Manjee. What can the *Griffin* do? The rogue of a Ghaut Manjee is out of his reach, he must therefore shell out. Thus there is a regular system of roguery. The Ghaut Manjee cheats the Boat Manjee,—the Boat Manjee fleeces the poor hard toiling Dandees,—and the Dandees often endeavour to make amends to themselves by running away! We would recommend, then, to all persons requiring boats, to have nothing at all to say to those useless and impudent knaves the Ghaut Manjees. They should rather at once make their bargain with the Boat Manjees. We would further suggest the propriety of their finding out, if possible, whether the poor Dandees have received any advance of wages—and if they have not, such advance ought to be insisted on. If we once recognise the principle of advancing wages, and lay ourselves thus under contribution to the Manjees, we should also see the same principle recognised by the Manjees towards the Dandees. There exists not severer labor than that which is entailed upon the Dandees. The pittance, then, which is their due for their hard toil, ought to be secured to them beyond all doubt.

Coolies very frequently give trouble by demanding an overcharge. In London a person cannot be imposed upon by a Porter or a Chairman. He knows to an hour of time, or a foot of distance, how much is due to either. Why might not the same wholesome certainty and established rule exist here?

Without a public Registry Office, where the names and numbers of all proprietors of boats, and of ticca palankeens and hackeries should be kept, a thorough reform cannot be expected. We mention the *proprietors* of these vehicles, since they in their property, and in default of that in their persons, should be made answerable for the misconduct of their servants. We remember that some remarks we once made rea-

necting Calcutta domestic servants were in the pages of a cotemporary very liberally attributed to some private pique. We declare, in all our observations we are solely guided by anxiety for the public weal. With Manjees, Hackery Drivers, and Ticca Palankeen Bearers for instance, we never now come in contact. When we did, we found no cause to complain. Such of these men as it has been our fate to deal with, we have found as active, civil and tractable, as we could reasonably expect, or even desire. We know many, however, who have experienced a very contrary treatment; and it is for their sake, and those who may be liable to similar inconvenience, that we have entered on the subject.

The following original ancedote of SHERIDAN has been forwarded to us by a friend:—

"SHERIDAN, when a young man, was dining at a party where grace was said by the master of the house. He remarked to the gentleman, who sat next him, that he thought it a good old custom, and one he should adopt when he became a sober family man. But, said his friend, why delay what you acknowledged to be good and proper? Oh, replied the other, till then I intend to be *Scape-grace*."

SUPREME COURT,—OCT. 22, 1823.

To-day, being the first day of Term, the Hon'ble the Judges took their seats on the bench at the usual hour, and the session being opened in form, the following Gentlemen were called of the Grand and Petty Juries.

GRAND JURY.

Foreman, C. SWEEDLAND, *Esq.*

Hon. C. R. Lindsay,	John Hunter, Esq.
Andrew Stirling, Esq	William P. Palmer, Esq.
Augustus C Floret, Esq.	Roderick Robison, Esq
Nathaniel Alexander, Esq	Edward P. Schalch, Esq.
Philip Y. Lindsay, Esq.	John Smith, Esq.
Robert Saunders, Esq.	William Sutton, Esq.
Alexander Colvin, Esq.	John O. Beckett, Esq.
James Calder, Esq.	Edward Barnett, Esq.
John Bagshaw, Esq.	S. Laprimaudave, Esq.
Joseph Dorin, Esq	Penniston Lambe, Esq.
Thos. R. Davidson, Esq.	David Morrison, Esq.
Willis Earle, Esq.	Robert Brown, Esq.
Hugh Forbes, Esq.	Thomas Vibart, Esq.
Simon Frazer, Esq.	Thomas P. Biscoe, Esq.
Mathew Gisborne, Esq	Charles Mackenzie, Esq.
James Cullen, Esq.	William A. Chalmers, Esq
Francis T. Hall, Esq.	Thomas A. Shaw, Esq.
Jonah John Hogg, Esq.	

PETTY JURY.

James Dowling,	John P. Edmonds,
Colin Campbell,	John Greenwell Elliot,
Francis Agar,	John Gardner,
James Anderson,	Valentine Gottlieb,
John Bernard,	James Hunter,
William Currie,	John Mackay,
Robert Croll,	Thomas Stanley,
James Cooke,	Samuel Williams,
James Cock,	Julius Lindner,
Richard Fred. Crow,	Harry Inglis Lee,
Thomas Dekes,	John Park,
Alexander Fraser,	James Randle,
J. Johnstone Pitzaptrick,	John White,
T. Caldwell Fitzgerald,	Robert Boon,
Charles James Fox,	Fred Milnre,
James Fleming,	Thomas Grigg,
John Hastie,	George Ackland,
Duncan M. Liddle,	Anthony Dorrett,
James Alex. McArthur,	William Fox,
David Stag,	John Miller,
Charles Sevestre,	Christopher Waller,
Michael Slader,	John Gregor,
William Brown,	Robt Middleton,
James Davenport,	Stephen Clare.

The Grand Jury having been sworn, they were addressed by the Hon'ble Sir A. BULLER in the following words:

I am happy to have it in my power to congratulate you on the very small number of cases, which appear in the present Calender. At the last Sessions the numbers were also small, and although I am fully aware that other causes besides the decrease of crime may account for the decrease of commitments, yet I cannot help hoping from that connected with other circumstances, that in point of fact the number of offences latterly have been diminished. About two or three years since, the practice of gaming among the lower classes was carried to a very great height, and public places of resort openly held for that purpose,—particularly by the Chinese part of the population. This naturally led to thefts of every description, but that practice, I understand, has been to a great degree put down by the activity of the Police, and by the additional powers which were given to the magistrates by a regulation passed for that purpose in 1820. The increase also which was made to the Police Establishment, and the more respectable footing upon which the Thannadars have been placed by the addition made to their salaries, have, I trust, tended to prevent the commission of crime with the same frequency as formerly. It must be remembered, however, that no watchfulness on the part of the Police will be sufficient unless there is some corresponding care on the part of the inhabitants also. Among the few cases which will be brought before you, three or four are on charges of forgery, and I cannot help feeling that that crime has

been carried to a much greater extent than it otherwise would have been from the little caution which appears to me to be used in paying and discounting bills by the mercantile houses of this place, and one successful fraud of this nature in particular leads always to the commission of many more. I make this observation not only in consequence of the informations now returned by the Magistrates, but of former trials in this Court in which it has appeared that bills have been paid when little similarity has existed between the real and forged signatures, and when the persons whose names have been forged have been either the partners of established houses, or Europeans well known in this place. In one of the cases in the present calender, three successive forgeries are charged to have been committed of three negociable instruments in the short space of six weeks. In each of the cases Messrs Lamb and Co are the alleged drawers Messrs. Palmer and Co. the acceptors, and a clerk, I think, of Messrs Lamb and Co.'s the Endorser, all parties living within a short space of the Commercial Bank with whom the two first bills were actually discounted, notwithstanding the names of the drawers, acceptors and endorser are all stated to be forged, and though they are irregular in their form as they purport to be promissory notes of Messrs Lamb and Co. though drawn upon and accepted by Messrs Palmer and Co.

In one case indeed, the informations on which I have only had an opportunity of reading this morning, I am sorry to observe that a much more methodized plan of forgery has been contemplated than I remember to have seen attempted since I have been in this country. This plan I been matured considerately, copper plates engraven to represent the notes of the Hindostan, and I believe, the Bengal Bank, silver stamps for the fabrication of water marks, and other implements used by experienced forgers have been seized, and steps have been taken for imitating not only the notes of these two Banks, but also the Company's paper, and some notes have been found in a finished state. I trust however the fraud has been detected before any great evil has originated from it. I am not aware in what measure it is intended to indict the prisoners, but should they be indicted for the forgery, I would remark that crime consists in making a false instrument with intent to defraud. That intent is generally proved by the uttering and passing it off, but that intent may be proved by other evidence and the offence may be complete though no publication has taken place, and consequently no injury has been sustained nor immediately attempted to be effected by offering to pass it off.

With respect to the crimes with which the other Prisoners are charged, it does not occur to me that any legal points will arise out of the usual course, and I shall therefore not trouble you with any observations on them.

MADRAS,—OCTOBER 9.

The Honorable The Governor reached Cuddapah on the 3d instant, and was to leave that place on the 5th. The Camp we understand proceeds to Gurrumcondah, returns by the Pendnai-droog Pass, and is expected to reach Madras about the 25th of the month.

A very powerful and oppressive heat for the season prevailed of late at the Presidency, mitigated for two or three days by an early Sea breeze, the Sun however continued very powerful and the Thermometer high.

The homeward bound Ship *Ann and Amelia*, Captain Short, is hourly expected from Calcutta on the way to England.

The Shipping arrivals since our last, exclusive of the *Ganges and Investigator* (mentioned in former reports,) have been H. M. Sloop *Satellite*, Captain Currie, and H. M. S. *Alligator*, Captain Alexander. The departures the H. C. Ship *Marquess of Wellington* and the Ship *Indian Oak*, both for Calcutta—H. C. C. *Investigator*, for Bombay—the *Morning Star* for Negapatam, Ceylon and the Malabar Coast—with the *Duke of Lancaster Lady Campbell and Grenada*, all for Calcutta.

Passenger by the Marquess of Wellington — Parker, Esq.

By the Indian Oak—140 Troops, 5 Women and 3 Children.

By the Duke of Lancaster.—Lieut. H. C. Albert, H. C. S. and M. Miller, Civil Service.

After the foregoing was sent to the Press, His Majesty's Ship *Liffey*, bearing the Pendant of Commodore Grant, C. B. arrived in the Roads from Trincomalee.—The *Liffey* anchored under the customary Salute.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

OCT.

21. H. C. Ship *Marquis of Wellington*, J. Blanshard, from England 29th May, Cape of Good Hope, and Madras 5th Oct.
— Ship *Hommet*, Fuggardeer, from Malabar 23d Sept.
22. H. C. Ship *Rockingham*, Charles Beach from London 19th June.

PASSENGERS:

Per H. C. Ship Marquis of Wellington, Captain John Blanshard.

From London: Mrs Taylor, Mrs. Lockett, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Mary Preston: Misses H. Hawkins, A. Smith, Julia Dickey, Sarah Dickey, Eliza Chase, A Trotter, Esq and J Trotter, Esq Civil Service, Mr R McIsaac, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. B. Waddington, Attorney at Law, —Messrs J. S Brown, Edward Dickey, Henry Hunter, Edward Meade, Thomas Collyar, Cadets,—Masters John Locke t, J. Brown, R. Gould

From the Cape of Good Hope:—Mrs Salmon, Miss Mary Salmon, Miss Potts, Master W Salmon, W. O Salmon, Esq. Civil Service.

From Madras:—Mrs Macan, H. Parker, Esq. and Captain Macan.

Per Ship Rockingham, Capt Charles Beach.

From London:- Misses D'Oyly, Wiggins, Hewett, Burrup, Peard, and Susan Peard Lieut Tucket, H M 11th Light Dragoons, Ensign Plowden, H. C Service, Messrs D'Oyly and Clarke, Free Merchant, Mr. Hewett, Free Mariner; Messrs Smith and Greenway, returning to India.

Extract from the Report of the Ship Rockingham

"August 3, spoke the Brig *Flora*, of Guernsey 7 days from Rio de Janeiro all well, in Lat. 13 30 S., Long 33 20 W, who informed us that Lord Cochrane's Squadron had sailed two days from Rio before him for Bahia, to blockade the port

"August 4 saw four Ships and two Brigs to leeward of us, in Lat. 16 0' Long. 34. 00 standing to the Northward, supposed to be Lord Cochrane's Squadron"

OCTOBER 27.

For the Shipping arrivals, we refer our readers to the list in a subsequent column. Among these we observe H M S. Lilly, Commodore GRANT.

The Theatre will certainly open on Friday evening next with the grand Tragedy of VIRGINIUS the part of the Roman Father being in the hands of the powerful amateur who made such a deep impression in the character of *Lucius Junius Brutus*. The other characters of the piece are, we believe, cast with great strength.

Although an exception lately occurred to the rule, the night of performance at the Chowringhee Theatre will always hereafter be on a Friday. On this point we write by authority, as also upon one on which we heartily congratulate the public—viz that it is hoped, and intended, if possible, to have a play during the cold season on each alternate Friday. If the zeal and influence of our respected Manager can effect this, we know it will be done, and in both we have the utmost confidence, since his devotedness to the good cause of the Dramatic Muse has already saved her from totally sinking in Calcutta.

From our esteemed Correspondent at Nusseerabad, we learn that there was a likelihood of there being something active to do for our troops on that frontier this cold weather, as a force had been ordered and was in readiness to move Colonel LUMLEY commands it It consists of three Battalions of Native Infantry, the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, Horse Artillery, and the Horse Field Battery from Nusseerabad with a battering train.

Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY, to the regret of the whole station, was about to [illegible] Nusseerabad, where, independent of his great talents,—his polite sociable and fascinating demeanour, had created in the bosoms of all a most merited sentiment of respect and attachment.

A friend kindly informed us yesterday evening, that by the *Anne* (arrival reported yesterday), which left Rangoon on the 28th ultimo, letters had been received from that place, in which no allusion whatever is made to the Burmese movement, which has caused so much speculation here. Matters at Rangoon and Ava were going on in the old smooth way, and no suspicion whatever of a rupture entertained. This is extremely satisfactory intelligence, as it relieves our apprehensions respecting the British inhabitants at Rangoon, and serves to show that the movement was accidental, and depended upon circumstances of a more limited nature than was at first supposed. We learn that two vessels, the *Rangoon Packet*, and the *Mary* Capt. CRISP, had got on shore about 30 or 40 miles to the Westward of Rangoon River, all hands of both ships saved.

The *Malabar* was to leave Rangoon in about 10 or 15 days after the *Anne* [illegible] her we shall probably hear of [illegible] news from Ava.

We have ascertained the particulars of a case of fraud, attended with somewhat peculiar circumstances. To the active and able Magistrate who sifted the affair and secured the offenders, the greatest credit is due for the happy presence of mind which made him hit upon a successful expedient to excite one of the offenders to a confession, which led to the recovery of the property stolen

The details of the case are these Capt. RODGERS, of the Madras army, having arrived in the River, reduced to the utmost extremity by long sickness, his friend Mr PATON (the Magistrate) on the 21st ultimo, sent a boat with supplies to meet him, under the charge of *Modar Bux*, who was instructed to bring up the sick gentleman with as little delay as possible to Mr PATON's mansion in town.—This *Modar Bux* it must be remembered, was a confidential servant of Mr PATON's for several years On the evening of the 22d September poor Captain RODGERS died On the evening of the 23d, *Modar Bux* returned to town accompanied by the deceased's two Madras servants *Modar Bux* then stated to that Captain RODGERS had expired on the evening of the 21st off Fultah, and in the act of writing a letter. The property of the deceased, he added, was onboard the boats He then delivered the keys (which he said had been entrusted to him for the purpose, to Mr PATON After performing the last melancholy duties to the remains of his deceased friend, Mr PATON opened his writing desk in the presence of his two friends, Mr. J MACKENZIE and Mr K. MACKENZIE. They found in the writing desk the paper, which Modar Bux had alluded to as being in the hands of Captain RODGERS at the moment of his death. It was a codicil to his will, in which with characteristic kindness he had bequeathed to each of his servants the sum of one hundred and fifty rupees,—for their unwearied attentions to him during his illness. The purport of this document was made known to the Madras men, but Mr. PATON stated at the same time, that, as the WILL was in the possession of Lieut ROBERTSON at Vizagapatam, he could not pay any bequests until he had the sanction of Mr ROBERTSON's authority for so doing. He requested of them, therefore, to wait until he should receive a reply from that gentleman to his letter, containing the intelligence of his friend's death, &c. Two or three days afterwards, the Madras servants, with apparently great anxiety of manner, came to Mr. PATON, complaining that the climate disagreed with them They further confessed that they had a more supernatural cause for their uneasiness, as the apparition of their deceased master had appeared to them in the night. The last declaration they for several mornings repeated, stating that they were nightly haunted by the apparition of their dead master. They even said that he spoke. The apparition, they reported was wont to stand at their bed side, and in a mild voice to give orders, and make requests, such as "bring me water,"—"give me my clothes,"—rise, rise, get up" &c

About nine days ago, *Modar Bux* presented himself before his master Mr. PATON, saying that he had been married about five years ago to a young girl at Cawnpore, and that she and his friends were repeatedly writing him to pay them a visit He accordingly begged of Mr. PATON to give him his discharge that he might return home. This the latter, making allowances for the pressing urgency of the man's domestic circumstances, readily granted, giving him at the same time a certificate of good conduct while in his service.

On the 21st instant, Mr. PATON received a reply from Lieut. ROBERTSON, stating that in addition to the sums and property contained in the inventory of Capt. RODGERS' effects, there was a sum of nine hundred Rs in gold not accounted for, and which there was little doubt the deceased's servant had embezzled. This information, connected with the [illegible] of the apparition, immediately struck Mr PATON with the idea of foul play on the part of the Madras [illegible] He accordingly sent a message, [illegible] to speak with them, only one of them could be found at the moment [illegible] readily and suspecting nothing came to Mr. PATON, who spoke to him very courteously By the way, observed Mr P, I have discovered the cause of the indisposition you complain of, as well as the reason of your being disturbed by the apparition of your deceased master. The man listened with intense interest. Continued Mr. PATON,—I also have been similarly disturbed, *for your deceased master's apparition came to me last night* The fear of the man was now apparent in his countenance. Yes, continued Mr PATON, the apparition came to me, and said that he would haunt you and your fellow servant for ever *unless you restored the nine hundred rupees in gold of which you robbed him!* Extremely terrified with what he heard, and agitated by the conviction that he stood in the presence of an enchanter, the poor man entreated forgiveness, and said that he would *confess all*, and recover the stolen property. He accordingly made an instant and true confession to this effect That their master had ever to himself and his fellow servant been such a kind master, that they never would have dreamed of defrauding him had they not been tempted by MODAR BUX After I

Captain RODGERS's death, Mr. Modar Bux, it seems, enquired if there was any loose cash. The Madrassees replied, that there was a bag containing nine hundred Rupees in gold. This, Modar Bux immediately took charge of, bargaining that the prize should be divided between all three at the first convenient opportunity. Mr. PATON acting upon the involuntary confession, so adroitly elicited from the Madras man, issued immediate orders for the apprehension of the other Madrassee, and the uxorious gentleman Mr Modar Bux. Suffice it that all three are in jail here for the offence, and that the whole of the stolen property has been recovered, excepting about fifty Rupees, which Mr. Modar Bux had found means of expending before he was seized, and seized in the nick of time too, just as he was about to take a long trip, like a kind, attentive, and dutiful husband, as he appears to be. He seems an accomplished rogue this Modar Bux; for he had designed to bilk his two more simple Madras coadjutors out of their share of the booty—nay, supposing that they durst not complain he plumply told them they should not share with him the golden prize They however threatened to peach, and on the very day in which the *confession* was made, the division bargained for, had, we believe, taken place.

Several reflexions naturally arise out of this case. Among the most obvious is the lamentable want of innate principle which appears too prevalent in this country After an acquaintanceship of a few hours, a domestic of respectable character boldly proposes to men whom he had never seen till then, to rob a kind and beneficent master They with very little (if any) hesitation, and forgetting the ties of gratitude, yield to the temptation of a designing villain. This could hardly have happened any where else In other parts of the world a person would pause, and consider and reconsider, and sound, and hint, before making a proposal so grossly dishonest to men who were perfect strangers to him, and of whose concurrence in such a plot he could not be sure. Here, however, the man acted upon *experience*—upon his knowledge of human nature around him.

We have also in this case another instance among the thousands already on record of the power of *conscience*, and its ability as an engine in judicial investigation, when adroitly, shrewdly and happily managed as by the worthy magistrate alluded to already. "Conscience" indeed "makes cowards of us all." To the thoughtless and the vicious, can there be a more convincing argument of an hereafter, and of a state of retributive joy and sorrow? Man alone of all living creatures, appears to have a judge within himself, which, independent of his own volition, sternly calls him to account, and condemns him to the most unbearable tortures that humanity can suffer—by delivering him over to the terrors and delusions of his own guilty imagination.

The dismissal of that highly respected and worthy person Mr. ERSKINE, from the situations he held under the authority of the Recorder's Court of Bombay, appears to have caused an extraordinary sensation there, as may be guessed from the following paragraph taken from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 8th instant, received yesterday —

THE RECORDER'S COURT.

We were unavoidably prevented yesterday from attending the Court till nearly the close of the proceedings, which were of a very interesting nature.

A memorial signed by all the Barristers practising in the Recorder's Court having been presented to the Hon'ble the Recorder, (which we expect to be able to lay before our readers in next week's paper) the following, as well as we could collect, was the purport of the Court's judgment:—"The Court after considering the Memorial have determined that the Barristers who have signed it, be suspended or removed from their situation as Barristers in this Court for the space of six months, and that in the mean while the Attornies be permitted to practice as Barristers in the Court."

Additional Subscriptions received at the Commercial Bank on account of Mr. and Mrs. MOORE and family.—

Capt. H. Weston, 2d Nusseree Battalion,....	50	0	0
Burdwan Subscription on ------	50	0	0
Captain J. Trelawny,.....	8	0	0
Sa Rs	108	0	0
Previously subscribed	1255	5	2
Total Sa. Rs.....	1365	5	2

Commercial Bank,
24th Oct. 1823.

Whatever is *new* is interesting, even if there be nothing else to recommend it—but when a new thing possesses other claims to recommendation besides novelty, the interest is increased.

We have been very obligingly favored with an account of the discovery of a new Island in the Southern Ocean, which we trust will prove agreeable to all our readers. Subjoined are the documents which certify the event. The merit of this discovery rests

with Captain HUNTER of the *Donna Carmelita*, which ship only arrived here a few days ago.

The discoverers went through the ceremony of taking possession in the name of H. M. GEORGE IV. of England, by turning up a clod of earth, hoisting the British flag, and naming the new land HUNTER'S ISLAND. The inhabitants apparently had never before seen an European, and they could hardly be convinced but the clothes of the *Donna Carmelita's* people were not natural integuments of their bodies.

It appears that an interchange of garments is reckoned the highest mark of respect among the natives of Hunter's Island. We have seen and handled the cloth presented by the King to Captain HUNTER. It is about six feet long and three broad, form oblong square. It appears to be made of hemp, or some vegetable fibre resembling it. It is not dyed. It is closely woven and ends in a fringe all round. The labour of weaving such a garment merely with the hand and without the aid of a loom thread over thread, must have been extremely great, particularly considering the patience necessary fo such a task. It is remarkable that on comparing this cloth with a bit of the manufactured stuff which enveloped an Egyptian mummy, they appeared to be exactly the same. Without further prelude we now present our readers with the documents referred to, being an extract from the Log book of the *Donna Carmelita*, and the statement of the Chief Officer of the same vessel.

Extract from the Dona Carmelita's Log Book.

July 20.—Fine clear weather, carrying all possible sail. At 11 30 P. M. saw the land, bearing S. W. by W., distance 6 miles, up courses and shortened sail to the top-sails and stood towards it at day light, fresh breezes, the land discovered, proved to be an island.

At 8 A. M. close in under the lee of it, observed a number of fishing canoes to leeward, which were plying for the shore with all possible dispatch, bore down and intercepted one of them, and with a good deal of persuation got one of the people to come on board, when I presented him with a hatchet and piece of white cloth, which pleased him much, as he showed it to all the canoes that were about the Ship, and after that we did not want visitors. About this time a Chief came on board, and on my making signs that we wanted refreshments, he sent all the canoes on shore, and staid on board himself with a few others.

At 11. 30. close in shore, arm'd and mann'd the Cutter, and dispatched her on shore in charge of the 1st Officer and our friend the Chief, keeping another on board as a hostage.

At 1 P. M. the canoes returned from shore, to the number of thirty, laden with hogs, yam, plantains and other fruits, and traded with the greatest honesty for iron hoops, nails, and pieces of white cloth, &c.

They seemed to be very expert swimmers, as they often got their canoes overturned, but it never incommoded them in the least, for they soon put them to rights.

They are about the colour of Malays, but have more of the European features. The island from the Ship appeared most beautiful, and it seemed to be well cultivated and inhabited. The canoes were very handsome, not unlike the Ceylon canoes, and ornamented with shells.

At 4 P. M. the Cutter returned from the shore, having on board 12 hogs, a great quantity of yam and tropical fruit of different kinds. The Chief Officer related the following particulars.

Chief Officer's Report concerning the Isle of Onassuse, or Hunter's Island.

At 1 P. M. got close in shore, the Native desired us to pull in, when we observed a great concourse of people assembled on a bluff point of land. The surf being pretty high, landed opposite the people. The Native in the cutter pointed out the King (Funatoonah); the King with his attendants came round and seated himself close to the boat, the Native desired me to walk towards the King. I thought it best to go unarmed, as it would make them have more confidence in us; most of them were armed with war clubs, with short round heads, some with spears from 24 to 40 feet long, afterwards I saw some much longer. A great number of women, numbers of whom carried two spears, I judged for the use of the men. I was desired to sit down close to His Majesty, after making my obedience, I made him a present of a white shirt, putting it on him; I likewise gave the same to his brother, they seemed highly pleased, and in return, made a present of a hog, a basket of yams and bananas and cocoanuts. After sitting some time surrounded by men and women, I made him a present of a lookind glass, which seemed to surprise them greatly; it went from the King to the Queen, and from her all round, every one taking a look at it, and then touching the crown of their heads with it;—that ceremony they performed with every little thing given them. He took a shell from his neck and gave it me. I then made signs if there was any water to

be had, they said *Houtow*, and pointed amongst the hills. I showed them a small cask, the King immediately gave orders to two of the Natives to go and fill it. I expressed a wish to go and see the watering place, the King got up and desired me to follow with our friend the Native—I took the Carpenter and four men armed, in case of an accident—the King had gone by a shorter route over the hill; however I soon found it was not the watering place they were taking us to, as we found ourselves on the beach not far from the boat in a kind of cove, with a smooth beach, when we saw his Majesty seated with all his attendants, and I was requested to sit down opposite him on the ground, which I accordingly did, the beach was marked out in apartments by rows of stones, the upper part of this spot having a little grove of cocoanut trees, and a great quantity of large Calavances. I tasted some, they were very good—they seemed to be on their guard, as all round the place were bundles of spears of a great length, but tied together, as indicating their peaceable intentions The women were ordered on one side, but only for a short time, when, they all crouded round us—they were particular in looking at our shoes and buttons, but were very civil. After sitting some time, I presented the King a sheet, tying it round his body, in return he presented me with his covering from the same place, likewise with another hog, and some yams, &c. as before. I then gave him a small penknife, he seemed highly pleased, and sent immediately away for more hogs and fruit, desiring us to wait until they brought them, at the same time, as far I could understand, wished to go on board the Ship, and to take the present for the Captain—at this time the small cask came down, carried by two men, we found, instead of water, it was milk from the cocoanuts, which made me think they had not a great plenty of water—the water the natives drank was very good. Shortly after the King's mother came down, an elderly woman, about 50 years—the King himself seemed about 30—his Queen about 20, stout, and good looking; and was the only one that had part of her bosom covered She was a fine stout woman, and a fine figure—her teeth perfectly even, and very clean—all the women and men had their little fingers cut off by the second joint on the left hand; and the women had their cheek bones perforated, and the blood smeared round about an inch—I suppose a mark of beauty Some of the women were tattooed, with a red colour instead of black, within especially in their arms, mostly in circles, about an inch round; they were uncommonly civil, and did not seem at all bashful—some of them very pretty girls. The signal being made from the ship for us, I expressed a wish to go on board, but the King wished me much to stop, until the things came down from the country; but thinking the Captain was wishing to make sail, and finding no water, at least not in sufficient quantity to dispatch it quickly, thought it best to go off The King expressed a wish to go, but I wished him to take canoes off to bring him, which he would not do, as he was ashore, however it getting late and the ship a good distance off, I got into the boat, after leaving a Ram and a Yew to the King, by Capt Hunter's orders, for the benefit of future navigators; having made signs as well as I could for them, not to kill them—pulled some grass, and gave it to them, to shew how they lived. The native we brought from the ship and the two others, came in the boat we shoved off, and meeting several canoes returning from the ship—one of them informed us that the native we had left on board, had gone ashore—the native to our boat seemed very sorry and immediately embraced and kissed me, as he likewise did the Carpenter, in a friendly manner, and seemed very sorry at parting; he jumped overboard and swam to a canoe, he seemed a very good man, and interested himself very much about us on shore We brought a number of their arms, which we got for trifles. The King could not go in a canoe; they did not seem to have seen any fire arms before—one of the natives that came on shore with us had a sword made a present to him by Captain Hunter. Iron hoops, knives, or iron of any kind, was the best articles of trade—there was only one man that was different from the others, his body was smeared with some yellow substance; he was one of the King's train. The ladies were all naked, only a small covering round their body, and that not particularly well fitted. The men mostly wore a kind of mat round their body, with leaves of trees wove into them, made like a Highlander's kilt. The Island was entirely composed of Lava, in some places almost a metal, being so short a time on shore could not get up into the country to look for any thing the Island produced, but by the appearance of it it must be fruitful and very populous, as we could see numbers of the natives all along the Island, on the beach the most numerous were the women, they were mostly ornamented with shells, their hair cut short, some with some kind of substance, resembling flour paste, on the tops of the hair it had a curious appearance with their dark faces. It lies in the Lat. of 15° 31′ S. and Long. 176° 11′ E. by ☉ and ☾ brought up by Chronometer for 4 days previous.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the India Gazette.]

My dear A.

Another chasm is made in the circle of our acquaintance. Poor Alexis is no more! His servant this morning, on entering his apartment, and hearing no response to his repeated calls, approached close to the couch and to his unutterable dismay found his master a corpse —A letter, that seemed to have been bathed in tears, was grasped in the unconscious hand, and the fair memorial of an early, unrequited, and unfortunate affection, seemed to sigh on the bosom of him, who had too long, too truly loved the fair original, but whose spirit had now left its tenement of wo

How many incidents of the heart, and dramas of passion, have crowded into the brief span of his existence Child of sensibility, disciple of pleasure how chequered is the record of thy days! An enthusiast from the cradle world presented no transcript of the beau ideal, to which all his aspirations were fervently directed: disappointment and weariness beset his path, and the visionary, recoiling from the premature approach of misanthropy, sought to supply the void in the heart, by substituting the hollow delights of reality He headlong he pursued every form of pleasure that challenged sensation — pleasure, perhaps sensual at first, but, diverting him from the grave duties society, demoralizing in its unrestrained indulgence, and in the sequel miserable.

Idol of his young and sinless sensibility, the incarnation of every dawning and hollow a longing, could now ne'er in life be his. To mother world alone did he look, to realise the beatitude of unscorned homage to this star of destiny, whose light in this sphere might shine no more for him; and, tho' the term of his insulated pilgrimage here, he rashly resolved unscrupulously to cull the sweets that bloom to intoxicate the senses. Guileless himself, he forgave the fascination that led thro' evanescent transport to prolonged bitterness. Generous and beneficent, obeying every virtuous impulse, he connected no idea of crime with a course of life, culpable as an example, tho' it involved no motive that seemed not innocent on his part and compromised only his own health and talents, for which a perverse judgment persuaded him he was not accountable to society.

His health lately had become greatly impaired; and in company, where he used to be buoyant and energetic, he was languid and abstracted, weary, silent and joyless. His face had become the type of settled dejection. And yet all betokened the relics of a lofty spirit, and a splendid imagination. The high smooth brow, the pale cheek, and the dark full eye, fixed attention, and proclaimed the presence of no ordinary mind.—When he rose in company, challenged by some cordial tribute of regard, you will recollect the silence that prevailed, and the looks of expectation directed to his melancholy aspect: his utterance was slow and hollow, scarcely audible at any distance, and broken at times by some inarticulate sounds, as if he had not language to compass his laboring emotions, or in diffidence shrunk from their expression. Gradually he raised his downcast look, gathering confidence from the kind regards of the friends he surveyed and his voice, swelling from its murmuring tone, opened into distinct and sonorous harmony. Then the feelings sprung fresh and perfect from the heart, came almost visible and embodied from his tongue, and lightened from his eye, thrilling the bosoms full, and in every imagination kindling associations of overwhelming delight Emotions that had been dormant for years, awaken d as if by magic from their trance, and responded to his impressive eloquence, as if it had been their own express and appropriate creation. At last the halo that had illumined his aspect faded away, the coruscations that gleamed from his dilated dark disappeared, the ashes of the grave upon his lip and the perturbations of his impassioned eloquence subsided into what was like a low and moving echo, as he resumed his seat and cold exterior, when the pathetic imagery that had charmed us melted away as a vision

In the retrospect of his life, there are some episodes, unknown I believe to you. Intimate with him from infancy, his confidante throughout every vicissitude, would I could say never his abettor in aberration,—if you acknowledge aught of the sympathy I entertain, I may send you some sketches of the friend whom we both deplore.

Yours

Calcutta, Oct. 24, 1823. C. D.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Mr Editor,

Observing with much satisfaction the interest you take in the well doing of our Chowringhee Drury, I as a humble well-wisher of the same, beg you to call the attention of the Managers of the Theatre, to the wish which very generally prevails, for the public being again gratified with the representation of *Monsieur Tonson*.

The accomplished Amateur, who personated *Monsieur Morbleu* with so much success, may, no doubt, be persuaded to gratify his admirers once more in that character and to give assurance, notwithstanding all we may hear to the contrary, that *Monsieur Tonson* is not dea-a-a-d.

Your Friend
JAYEUSE.

Calcutta; Oct. 25, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

DEAR EDITOR,

The following is an Epigram I have somewhere met with, grounded probably on our Saviour's answer to the Sadducees: that, in heaven there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage.

Plurimus in Cœlis amor est, connubia nulla,
Conjugia in terris plurima, nullus amor

Of this the following is a rhyming, but very humble attempt at a translation:

In heaven all love is,
But of marriage none is;
On earth all marriage is,
But of love there none is

Contrast, Mr. Editor this anti-matrimonial Epigram with the following beautiful simile or rather sentiment of the noble, the all-accomplished Sir Philip Sidney, he who was styled in his day "the secret wish of many a female heart"—

"Have you ever seen pure rose-water kept in a crystal glass? How fine it looks, how sweet it smells, while the beautiful urn imprisons it! Break the glass, and let the water take its own course: doth it not embrace dust, and lose all its former sweetness and fairness? Truly so are we, if we have not the stay rather than the restraint of marriage."

A YOUNG BACHELOR.

26th October, 1823.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCT.

24. Ship *Duke of Lancaster*, John Davies, from Liverpool 12th June, and Madras 5th October.
25. H. M. Ship *Liffey*, Commodore Grant, C. B., from Madras 11th October.
— H. M. Ship *Alligator*, Capt. Geo. Alexander, C. B., from ditto ditto.
26. Ship *Lady Campbell*, George Betham, from England 28th February, and Madras 8th October.
— Ship *Indian Oak*, J. Reid, from Madras 4th October, and Masulipatam 8th ditto.
— Ship *Ann*, R. H. Gibson, from Rangoon 28th September.
— French Brig *La Suzanne*, P. Nerac, from Bordeaux, Malabar Coast, and Madras 9th October.

The *Orient* coming in.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP DUKE OF LANCASTER, CAPTAIN JOHN DAVIES.

From Liverpool:—Mrs. Morton, Misses Rebecca Morton, Susan Morton, Elizabeth Morton, Frank Morton, Maria Morton; Capt. Rochford, H M 14th Regiment, Rev. Samuel Morton, and Rev. Thomas Christian, Missionaries.

From Madras.—Mr. Miller, Danish Civil Servant

PER SHIP LADY CAMPBELL.

From England:—Mrs. Stehelin, Miss Satterthwaite, Lieutenant Stehelin and Dr. Mowatt, 13th Light Infantry Mr. Thomas Fergusson.

From Madras:—Mrs. Osbourne, Mr. Geo. Osbourne, Merchant, Mr. W. J Duncan, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Butyal, Free Mariner.

PER SHIP INDIAN OAK, CAPTAIN JOHN REID.

From Penang:—Lieutenant Somerville, Bengal Army; Mr. Brady, Mariner; Caroline and Sophia Snaddon, Children.

DEPARTURES.

OCT.

23. H. C. Ship *Ernaad*, D. Jones, and *Research*, J. Crauford, to Chittagong.
- H. C. Pilot Vessels *Flora*, Benjamin Bails, and *Sophia*, John Chew, to Chittagong
- H. C. Buoy Vessel *Planet*, J. Bonnet, to ditto.
- Ship *Eliza*, G. Cuthbertson, to Penang, Singapore, and Batavia.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP STENTOR, CAPTAIN HARRIS.

For England:—Lieutenant John Campbell, 13th Regiment Bengal N I.

PER SHIP ERNEST, CAPTAIN MACKEY

To Port Louis:— Monsieur Emlen, Merchant to Mauritius.

PER SHIP FLORA, CAPTAIN SHERIFF.

To Penang:—Captain Gordon Wallace, Captain Lomas, H. C. Military Service.

PER SHIP ELIZA, CAPTAIN GEORGE CUTHBERTSON.

For Penang, Malacca, Singapore and China:—Lieutenant Chester, H. C. Service, and Lieutenant Urmston, His M. ditto, Military, Mr Cuthbertson, Deputy Master Attending Penang.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

London, Norfolk, and *Elizabeth.*

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations on the 25th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—H. C. Ship *Thomas Grenville*, and *Roberts*, *Glenelg*, and *Ogle Castle.*

KEDGIREE.

Passed down—*Lady East* and *Felicitas.* *Elizabeth*, on her way to town.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—H. C. ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales* and *Minerva*, and *L'Armide*, (F.) H. M. ships *Liffey* and *Alligator.*

REMARKS.

The Arab Ship *Futty Romaun* (formerly the *Auspicious*, of Calcutta) inward bound, from Muscat and the Malabar Coast on the 20th instant, grounded upon Hog River Sand, where she has bilged (being very old,) and is considered as irrecoverably lost. Great part of her cargo had been saved.

Extract from the Report of the Ship *Ann*, Captain R. H. Gibson, from Rangoon the 28th Sept.

"The brig *Rangoon Packet*, Capt. Thompson, lost off the Coast of Rangoon, near the John and Margaret Shoal, on the 1st Sept. The ship *Mary*, Captain Crisp, was also lost on the above Shoal, on the 17th September--crews saved.

"Captain Thompson, late commander of the *Rangoon Packet*, Messrs E. B. Hughes and Thomas Cartwright, Officers, and twenty of the crew, (Portuguese), late of the *Mary* have arrived on the *Ann.*"

The ship *Indian Oak* spoke the *Royal George* in the straits of Malacca. Mr and Mrs Spankie, Major Browne, &c. were all well.

On the 21st instant, off the Sand-heads, the *Ann* spoke the *Orient*, inward bound.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 17TH OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 148 of 1823.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the incorporation from the 1st Proximo, of the Office and Duties of the Garrison Store Keeper with those of the Army Commissariat, to which they immediately belong.—Neither the designation of Garrison Store Keeper, nor the Salary drawn by that Officer, is to undergo any change, for the present, by this arrangement —He is however placed under the direct Superintendance and Control of the Commissary General, to be available for all Commissariat Duties at the Presidency, and his Accounts are to be rendered, as prescribed for the Department, to the Joint Secretary of the Military Board.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 17TH OCTOBER, 1823.

No 149 of 1823—A Copy of the Proceedings of Committees on European Invalids of the Hon'ble Company's Service, is to be invariably transmitted, direct, to the Town Major, Fort William, from the different Stations, &c. of the Army where such Committees assemble, by the Staff Officers of the Station or Division, as the case may be.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 17TH OCTOBER, 1823.

No 150 of 1823.—The undermentioned Cornet, Ensigns and Assistant Surgeons, are to rank from the date expressed opposite to their names respectively.

Cavalry.

Cornet John Christie, . .	4th Jan. 1823.

Infantry.

Ensign Thomas Dickson,	13th April, 1823
" John Villiers Forbes,	18th ditto, ditto
" William Anderson, .	21st ditto, ditto
" Edward Duvall, ...	1st May, ditto
" William Little,.. ...	10th ditto, ditto
" Thomas Box,..	10th ditto, ditto
" Chas. Ed Remagle,..	16th ditto, ditto
" Samuel Athill Lyons,	17th ditto, ditto
" Frederick Sysonby, (deceased,)	19th ditto, ditto

" Charles Boulton,.	23rd ditto, ditto
" William Riddell,.	28th ditto, ditto
" Andrew Barclay,.	6th June, ditto
" Hamilton Vetch,,.	15th ditto, ditto
" George Halhed,.....	20th ditto, ditto
" George Salter,.....	20th ditto, ditto
" George Urquhart,....	29th ditto, ditto
" Charles Baseley,....	10th July, ditto
" Alexander Barclay,.	10th ditto, ditto
" William Lisle Hall..,	11th ditto, ditto
" Alexander Tweedale,	11th ditto, ditto
" John Symes Gifford,..	11th ditto, ditto
" Charles Graham,....	11th ditto, ditto
" Ewen C. Macquerson,	11th ditto, ditto
" Charles Jordeu.....	11th ditto, ditto
" Georg Bruce Michell,	11th ditto, ditto
" John Grore Sharpe,..	11th ditto, ditto
" Richard Woodward,.	11th ditto, ditto
" John M. Farnworth,..	11th ditto, ditto
" Charles George Ross,	11th ditto, ditto
" William Saurin,....	11th ditto, ditto
" J. H Hampton . . .	11th ditto, ditto
" J. Howard Wakefield	11th ditto, ditto
" J. Wm Virtue Stephen,.	11th ditto, ditto
" Wm Baring Gould,..	11th ditto, ditto
" Jas. C Crawford Gray	11th ditto ditto
" Geo. Ed. Westmacott	11th ditto, ditto
" Wm. Drum. Kennedy,	11th ditto, ditto

Medical Department.

Assist Surg. Arthur Wyatt	6th Dec. 1823
" " George Paxton,....	5th Jan. 1823
" " John Colvin, (not admitted)	17th ditto ditto
" " John Halkerston,	21st ditto, ditto
" " J. Poat Reynolds,	18th Feb. ditto
" " W. Stevenson, (not admitted)..	18th ditto, ditto
" " David Thomson,	19th ditto, ditto
" " William Bell,.....	19th ditto, ditto
" " J. Adair Lawrie,	12th Mar. ditto
" " Henry Harris,....	14th ditto, ditto
" " Clarke Abel, M D.	15th ditto, ditto

The Governor General in Council is pleased to promote Mr. Edward Watt, Cadet of Cavalry, to the rank of Cornet, from the 1d January, 1823, agreeably to his standing in the List of the Honorable Court of Directors, published in General Orders of the 27th ultimo.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 17TH OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 151 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Assignment of Rank.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign James Hannay, to be Lieutenant, from the 11th September, 1823, vice Conway deceased.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon William Sutherland Stiven, to be Surgeon, vice Johnston promoted, with rank from the 19th August, 1823, vice Gibson deceased.

Surgeon George Lambe, to rank from the 25th July, 1823, vice Johnston promoted.

Surgeon Stiven is to retain charge of the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Cuttack, in his advanced rank, in conformity with the Resolution of Government in the Judicial Department, under date the 30th July last, placing the Medical duties of that Civil Station under the charge of a full Surgeon.

Mr. Richard Shaw is admitted to the Service on this Establishment, as an Assistant Surgeon, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival in Fort William, 11th October, 1823.

Captain John Dun, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, in the course of the ensuing Season.

The extension of the leave of absence obtained by Captain Henry Sinnock, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 31st May, 1822, on account of his health, is further prolsnged to the 30th ultimo.

Major D V. Kerin, Commanding the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, has obtained in the Judicial Department under date the 2d instant, a further extension of Six Months leave of absence from his Station on account of his health.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 17TH OCT. 1823.

No. 152 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Transfer and Promotions:—

Lieutenant General Sir Robert Blair, K C B. is transferred to the Senior List, vice Hussey deceased.

Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Udny Yule, C. B. to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of a Regiment, vice Blair,

Major Henry Hodgson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Yule.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Charles Ryan, to be Major.
Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Ivie Campbell, to be Captain of a Company
Ensign William Innes, to be Lieutenant.
} In succession to Hodgson, promoted.

The date of Transfer and Rank of the abovementioned Officers will be settled hereafter.

Regiment of Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant Richard Horsford, to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 27th September, 1823, in succession to Carr deceased.

The following Promotions are likewise made by His Lordship in Council, to complete the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, to the extent authorized by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

Asst. Surg. Horace Hayman Wilson
" Rice Davies Knight.
" James Ranken, M. D.
" Adam Napier,
" Ewen Macdonald,
" Benjamin Hardtman,
" John Lamb,
" Patrick Halket,
" George Govan, M. D.
" Edward Phillips,
" John Eckford,
" J Paterson, M. D
" Edward Muston,
} be Surgeons } at 27th September 23.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec to Gov. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 18th OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 153 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Assistant Surgeon Henry Harris, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Backergunge, vice Assistant Surgeon Harrison, appointed to Rajeshahye.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 18TH OCT. 1823.

No. 154 of 1823.—Captain A. Oliver, Deputy Pay-Master at Benares, has four months leave of absence with permission to visit the Presidency preparatory to making an application to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Brevet-Captain Snodgrass, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate until further orders, for Captain Oliver as Deputy Pay-Master at Benares.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 18TH OCT. 1823.

No. 155 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:—

Assistant Surgeon William Graham, M. D. to perform the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Chittagong, vice McRae deceased.

The following Appointments made by His Lordship, are published for general information:—

Assistant Surgeon H. Cavell, second Assistant Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, to be First Assistant, vice Graham, and Assistant Surgeon James Innes, to be Second Assistant Garrison Surgeon, vice Cavell.

Lieutenant Crole, of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, and Cornet Archbold, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Aides-de-Camp on the Establishment of the Governor General's Staff, the former from the present date, and the latter from the 1st August last.

Furruckabad being no longer the Head-Quarters of a Revenue Board, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve, with reference to General Orders dated 14th July, 1815, that the Medical duties of that Civil Station shall in future be performed by an Assistant Surgeon.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Whitney Taylor, to the Civil Station of Furruckabad, vice Surgeon Johnston promoted.

WM. CASEMENT *Lieut. Col.*
Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 18th OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 156 of 1823.—Under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council cancels the General Orders issued by Government under dates the 16th September, 1817, and 27th, February, 1819, relative to Assistant Surgeons in Medical Charge of His Majesty's Regiments, drawing the Regimental Allowances of full Surgeon.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col*
Sec to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 22D OCT. 1823.

No. 157 of 1823.—The Batta and other Allowances for September, 1823, and Pay for October, 1823, of the Troops at the Presidency and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Thursday the 13th Proximo.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 24TH OCT. 1823.

No. 158 of 1823.—It is to be considered as a standing Order henceforward, that all parties detached from Provincial Battalion as Escorts, &c. are to be relieved at the first Station at which they may arrive, where there are Provincial Troops.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM ; 24TH OCT. 1823.

No. 159 of 1823.—The undermentioned Gentlemen, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors; the Cadets are promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment

Artillery.

Mr Francis Burton Boileau. Date of arrival in Fort William, 20th October, 1823.

Infantry

Mr Robert Mackellar Hunter, Do. 20th do

Mr Henry Alpe Ditto, ditto

Mr William Wren Blyth, Ditto, ditto.

Mr Henry Octavus Frederick. Do 21st do.

Medical Department.

Mr James William Grant. Do 21st do.

Mr. Robert McIsaac Ditto, ditto

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors —

Lieutenant Colonel Gervaise Pennington, of the Regiment of Artillery. Date of arrival in Fort William, 8th October, 1823

Captain Edward Hall, of Artillery, ditto 21st ditto.

Captain John Craigie of the 24th Native Infantry. Ditto, 21st ditto

Lieutenant John Macan of the 26th ditto Ditto, 21st ditto.

Lieutenant Owen Phillips of the 28th ditto. Ditto, 21st ditto.

Captain John Craigie of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to assume the duties of Secretary to the Military Board, to which situation he stands appointed in General Orders of the 21st February last

The temporary appointments in that Department of Captains T. Maddock, Rich and Nicholson, which were made under dates the 14th and 21st March last, are to cease from this day.

Captain John Hay of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his private affairs.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Political Department under date the 26th ultimo, to appoint Captain W. B. Salmon of the 18th Regt N I to the temporary Command of the Escort of the Resident at Lucknow, during the absence of Captain Richard Home, on Sick leave from his station.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mily Dept

FORT WILLIAM ; 24TH OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 160 of 1823.—Major Valentine Baker, C. B. of the Madras Cavalry [illegible] stands nominated by the Honorable [illegible] Court of Directors to the [illegible] General of India, having [illegible] arrival in Fort William, he will [illegible] of the Department from [illegible]

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*

Sec. to Govt Mily Dept

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 8th Oct 1823.

1 Captain Pratt, employed on the Recruiting Service and appointed to Officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General at Cawnpore from the 1st Proximo, will march towards that Station with the Recruits he has raised, so as to arrive there in the end of the current Month, and will make over to the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment, on the 1st Proximo, after Muster, the number of Men he may have raised

2 Captain Watson, now employed on the Recruiting Service at Cawnpore, is to be relieved from that duty on the 15th Instant, on which date he will transfer all the Men he has enlisted to the Officer in Command of the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment.

3 Captain Innes Gordon, employed on the Recruiting Service at Buxar, will march his Levy down to Dinapore so as to arrive there on the 1st Proximo, where he will receive further instructions for their disposal.

4. Captain Webber will, on the 15th Instant, transfer to the 1st Battalion 33d Regiment the Men who were mustered on the 1st Instant, and, on the 1st Proximo, transfer the Men raised during the present Month, when he will be relieved from the Recruiting Service

Major Smith's appointment of Lieutenant Candy to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment from the 1st Instant, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement

Hospital Apprentice Pennington, appointed to the Cawnpore Division of Artillery, is struck off the Establishment, being absent without leave.

Lieutenant R. Campbell is posted to the 1st and Lieutenant J Bartleman to the 2d Battalion of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant Bartleman will do duty at Juanpore until the arrival of his Corps within the Benares Division in progress of the ensuing Relief

Serjeant Johannes Volmer, of the 7th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town-Major's List, and appointed a Laboratory Man in the Arsenal of Fort William to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st or (Skinner's) Regiment of Local Cavalry,—Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, from 25th October, to 15th November, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

2d Battalion 13th Regiment,—Surgeon Brown, from 15th September, to 1st November, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 9th October, 1823.

Bombardier Carroll, of the 3d Battalion of Artillery, is promoted to the rank of Serjeant, and appointed Bazar Serjeant at Neemuch, vice Hughes transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Lieutenant Colonel Lumley's appointment on the 24th September, of Quarter Master Serjeant Cranshaw, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Bazar Serjeant, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement, until Serjeant Carroll's arrival.

Ensign C. J. F. Burnett is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign James Craigie is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 7th, and Ensign Hardwick from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment.

Ensign Tierney, of the 1st Battalion 30th, is directed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment at Cawnpore until the Battalion to which he is posted arrives at Banda when he will proceed and join it.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 22d Regiment,—Lieutenant and Adjutant Home, from 15th October, to 15th April, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

European Regiment,—Major Wood, (doing duty 1st Battalion 31st Native Infantry,) from 16th October, to 15th February, 1824, to visit the Presidency, previously to making application for Furlough.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 10th Oct. 1823.

The European Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, of the Honourable Company's Service, who had been invalided by the Annual Medical Committees of the present Season, are to be struck off the Rolls of their Corps on the 31st Instant, and to have their accounts settled up to that date; and those from the Upper Provinces are to be sent towards the Presidency, in the manner detailed below.

2. The names of the Men who are reported fit for Garrison duty will be published hereafter in General Orders; and the Officers proceeding in charge of the Invalids will leave them at Chunar.

3. Every Invalid is to be furnished with the prescribed Certificate of Pay and Clothing, and likewise with a Certificate that he has not received his Quilt for this Season, when such may be the case. Every Invalid whose conduct has been such as to merit a Certificate of good Character, is likewise to be furnished with the same, the Honorable Court of Directors having declared their resolution, that no Man will be admitted to Lord Clive's Pension unless he produce a Certificate of good conduct.

4 The Invalids from Meerut are to be sent to Cawnpore, by water, under the charge of a careful Non Commissioned Officer.

5 The Invalids from Cawnpore, joined by those from Meerut, are to be placed under the charge of Captain Holbrow, of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, and will embark at such time as Major-General Thomas may appoint. At Allahabad Captain Holbrow will take charge of the Invalids belonging to that Garrison, and proceed with the whole towards the Presidency, delivering over the Men destined for Chunar, as he passes that Garrison, to the Officer Commanding the European Invalids, and receiving the Men destined for the Presidency, from Chunar, and the Stations below Chunar, as he passes them.

6 The Invalids from Agra are to be immediately sent to Allahabad by water, tha they may there join those coming down the Ganges.

7 The Invalids from the N. W. Frontier, the Western Division, Nagpoor, and Saugor, will be sent by the following routes to Chunar and the Presidency. The Invalids from Kurnaul and Nusseerabad are to be sent to Agra, (the former by water) and the united party to proceed by water under the steady Non-Commissioned Officer to Chunar.

8 The Invalids from Mhow are to march to Saugor, and those from Nagpoor to Jubbulpore. These parties to be sent under the charge of an Officer, or a steady Non-Commissioned Officer, as Colonels Adams and Fagan may think necessary. The Major General Commanding the Saugor Division will give orders for the whole, joined by the Invalids from Saugor, proceeding together under the Command of an Officer to Chunar.

9. Such European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Honorable Company's Service as may have declined to renew their Contract of Service, are to be sent to the Presidency, from Stations respectively, along with the Invalids of the Season. The Officers in charge of Invalids are accordingly directed to send timely notice to the Officers Commanding the different Stations, as they proceed, announcing the probable date of their arrival.

10. Officer's Commanding Stations from which Time-expired Men and Individuals are sent, will report their departure to Head-Quarters by dawk, and will also transmit on the 1st Proximo, to the Deputy Adjutant General at the Presidency, a Return of the number of Men, and likewise of Women and Children, for whom it will be necessary to provide a passage to Europe.

11. The Officers [illegible] in charge of the Invalids will keep up their progress, and send the usual Present States Weekly, to Head-Quarters, and after passing Chunar, they will transmit duplicates, Weekly, to the Deputy Adjutant General at the Presidency.

Lieutenant L. T. Smith, of Engineers, is directed to relieve Lieutenant Irvine from the duties of Garrison Engineer at Allahabad, when the latter will proceed to assume charge of the Office of Barrack Master to the 7th or Cawnpore Division, to which he has been appointed in General Orders of the 19th ultimo.

Major General Dalzell's nomination, on the 21st ultimo, of Major Becher to be President, and Captain McKee to be a Member of the Annual Arsenal Committee, in the room of Majors Higgins and Newton relieved from that duty, is confirmed.

Lieutenants A. C. Scott, T. Lysaght, and F. Beaty, lately removed to the European Regiment, are directed to join the Detachment now at Dinapore.

Lieutenant G. Irvine of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment, Lieutenant J. Maclean of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, and Ensign Bennett of the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment, are directed to do duty with the Detachment of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, proceeding to Shahjehanpore.—Ensigns Corfield of the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment, and Keiller of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment, are to remain and do duty with the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment at Pertabgurh, until circumstances will admit of their being conveniently relieved by other Officers, when Major General Thomas will give orders for their proceeding to join the Corps to which they are posted.

Lieut. Thomas Smith, of the 2d Battalion 34th Regiment, is directed to remain, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment until the Wing to which he is attached reaches its destination, when he will proceed to Benares and join the Battalion to which he is posted.

Sub-Conductor Halley, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is directed to proceed to Futtygurh, and do duty in the Gun Carriage Agency there, in the room of Conductor Wivel deceased, until further orders.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 13th Oct. 1823.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Nagpore on the 12th September, 1823, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is President. Private George Renwick of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge, on which he had been convicted before a Regimental Court Martial held at the same Station on the 30th August last, and from which he had been allowed to appeal to a General Court Martial.

Charge.—"Private George Renwick, Light Company, Confined by me on Complaint of Pay Serjeant Westcott of that Company for breaking open his box and taking therefrom the sum of Ninety-two Rupees (Nagpore) or thereabouts, on the Evening of the 28th Instant."

(Signed) J. AURIOL, *Captain.*
Light Company.

Nagpore, 29th August, 1823.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.—

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having duly weighed the Evidence for the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his Defence, is of opinion that he is Guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge, and also that his appeal is frivolous and without foundation, and therefore Sentences him to receive Six hundred and Twenty (620) Lashes on his bare back, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may deem proper."

Approved and Confirmed
(Signed) EDWD. PAGET,
General Commander in Chief in India.

The foregoing Sentence is to be carried into effect at such time and place, and in such proportion, as the Officer Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force may think it.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 13th Oct. 1823.

Officers are posted to Battalions, as follows:

Lieutenant B. Boswell, of the 1st Native Infantry, to the 2d Battalion of the regiment.

Lieutenant C. B. Hall to the 1st, and Lieutenant G. D. Johnstone to the 2d Battalion of the 20th Regiment.

Major W. C. Baddeley to the 2d, and Major G. D. Heathcote, Captain W. Hough, and Lieutenant A. T. Loiyd to the 1st Battalion of the 24th Regiment.

The Officers who were placed in charge of the Drafts for the several Battalions of the 33d and 34th Regiments, as they assembled at the Stations fixed for the formation of those Corps, are authorized to draw an Allowance of Forty Rupees a Month for Stationery, and Forty Rupees a Month for a Writer, to prepare the different Papers required for the Battalion, from the date of their taking charge of the first party of Drafts that arrived. These extra Allowances are to cease upon the appointment of an Acting Adjutant, after which the Officers in Command of the Battalions will draw only the established Allowance for Stationery allowed by the Regulations of the Service.

Corporal Nicholas Doyle, of the Corps of Sappers, is appointed an Overseer on the Doab Canal, and directed to place himself under the orders of Captain R. Smith, the Superintendent.

Captain Cave Browne's appointment, on the 2d Instant, of Lieutenant (Bt. Captain) Bourdieu to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 22d Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Home, is confirmed.

Major-General Thomas's Division Order of the 8th Instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Forsyth to proceed to Banda and take Medical charge of the Station, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alldin's District Order of the 20th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Knight to continue in Medical charge of the 21 Nusseree Battalion until relieved by Assistant Surgeon Johnstone, is confirmed.

The Recruits raised by Captain W. Wilson for General Service, are to be made over after Muster on the 1st Proximo, to the 2d Battalion 34th, and from that date his separate duty of Recruiting Officer will cease.

Lieutenant G. C. Smyth, of the 3d Light Cavalry, is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Regiment from the 1st Instant, vice Benett deceased, subject to the condition prescribed in General Orders of the 17th February last.

Surgeon W. L. Grant is posted to the 2d Battalion of Artillery, vice Reilly who has been permitted by Government to accept the situation of Surgeon to the King of Oude.

The leave of absence for four Months granted to Lieutenant Isaac in General Orders of the 4th ultimo, on Medical Certificate, is to commence from the 15th Instant, in place of the 15th September as therein specified.

Quarter Master Serjeant Hilt, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment is directed to remain at Cawnpore and do duty with the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 9th Regiment. Lieutenant Farmer, from 20th November to 20th December in extension, on urgent private affairs, to remain at the Presidency.

Medical Staff.—Superintending Surgeon Reddie, (Cawnpore Division,) from 25th October to 25th March, [illegible] the River, and eventually to the P[illegible], on Medical Certificate.

ERRATA.

In Surgeon Lamond's leave of absence, published in General Orders of the 27th ultimo, for "10th ditto," read "10th Oct." from which date the leave is to commence.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. General of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ORDERS IS ISSUED BY HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 7th Oct. 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 2899. Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Campbell at present attached to the 59th Regiment, is directed to proceed to Ghazeepore and do duty with the 87th Regiment, until further orders.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 13th Oct. 1823.

No. 2900. GENERAL ORDERS.

Quarter Master Paul, [illegible] Regiment, has permission to repair to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, and to be absent on that account for 2 Months, from the 1st November next, on or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it, and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to proceed to Europe.

Major General Dalzell's Division Orders of the 20th and 26th September last, granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Magill, 38th Regiment, for two months, from the 24th of the same month, with permission to proceed to Chinsurah, or the Sand Heads for the benefit of his Health, and to Captain [illegible] 13th Regiment, for six weeks, from the 9th September, with permission to visit the neighbourhood of Serampore on Medical Certificate, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

11th Dragoons,—Captain Mylne, from 10th October to 24th November, to Scharunpore, for the benefit of his health.

44th Regt.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Woollard, from 3d October to 2d March, 1824, to proceed on the River for the benefit of his health

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 14th Oct. 1823.

No. 3,001 GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

41st Foot.

Captain James Lewis Hill, to be Major without purchase, vice MacCoy deceased. — Date to be adjusted hereafter.

Lieutenant B. N Bluett, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Hill promoted —Do

Ensign John George Bedingfeld, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Bluett promoted.—Do.

44th Foot.

Lieutenant James Paton, from the 57th Regiment, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Nixon deceased

46th Foot

Ensign George Vaile from the 79th Regiment to be Ensign, vice Drew promoted.

67th Foot.

Ensign John C Drew, from the 46th Regiment to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Paton removed to the 44th Regiment

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief

THOS. McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 15th Oct 1823.

No 3,002. GENERAL ORDER.

The appointment of Lieutenant E Kenny, 89th Foot, to be Adjutant, is to bear date the 26th June, 1823

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

OCTOBER 30.

To-day's Shipping Report announced the arrival of the *Ganges*, Capt JOHN CUMMERING from Spithead 20th June, and Madras 15th October.

PASSENGENS.

From London: —Mrs. Everena Hovenden; Miss Sophie Hovenden, Miss F Dana; Miss Catharine Macan, Rev Walter Hovenden, Captain E. B. Pryce, Bengal Infantry; Mr. George Rt. Paul, Writer Mr. Randall Blood, Free Merchant, Mr Dana.

The *Kingston*, (Bowen) was to sail from Madras for Calcutta on the 15th October.

No one who was present at it can forget the manifold charms that made an evening's party at Chowringhee so delightful on Monday last. Happiness appeared to have waved her golden wand over the gay assemblage of beauty, fashion, and worth; and the votaries of innocent festivity too intent on the present, thought little of the morrow, and counted not the flight of rosy hours that glided into the past amidst ravishing sounds of music.

The feelings associated with the occasion were of no ordinary kind, for the claims to the most gratifying remembrance were of no ordinary character There are but few who with an amiable disinterestedness study to bring society together under the most agreeable auspices When we behold a few of the fair members of the community occasionally making their mansions the temples of general hilarity and social pleasure, who is there that does not yield the tribute of his grateful acknowledgement where it is due? In the instance alluded to, there was blended with the enjoyment of the scene a sentiment of regret, since it was understood to be last that we have a chance of beholding for an indefinitely long period under the same roof and the same amiable influence.

About 9 o'clock the company began to assemble at the elegant rendezvous, and the apartments were soon crowded. The number present could not amount to less than three hundred There were three quadrille sets regularly kept up during the evening, and there was some waltzing also For those who chose to promenade, the great and little terrace were laid out *a la pavillon*, and many groups might be seen wandering through these secluded haunts invited by their apparent coolness and quietness. All seemed pleased, no less with the charms of the entertainment itself, than with the unremitting and fascinating

attentions of the Hostess. About half past twelve o'clock the majority of the company sat down to an elegant supper in the dining room below stairs, though many of the votaries of Terpsichore chose rather to delay that refection than to stop in the midst of their graceful pastime. In a word, on Monday night the 27th instant, Mrs. TROWER was AT HOME.

Surely no science has such high claims to general encouragement, support and respect, as that which has for its object the cure of dangerous maladies, the soothing of human suffering, and the prolongation of [illegible]. This truism will be indolently granted by all, and yet how few deem matters connected with that noble science, worthy of study? "The proper study of mankind is man," but though this sentiment flows trippingly from the tongue, it rarely has any very deep impression in the mind. Accordingly there is no science, the *principles* of which mankind in general are so ignorant of as the medical. The healing art boasts less *amateurs* than any other. Perhaps this is rather a consummation devoutly to be wished for than otherwise, but it shews that the art itself has less attractions to the generality of people than most others. We cannot comprehend the cause of this, unless it be grounded in some vague horror connected with a hypothetical contemplation of the most repulsive branch of the tree of knowledge—*Anatomy*. Even Anatomy, however, has of late years attained a most extensive degree of popularity, and it is worthy of remark, that this department of physical science has gone hand in hand with the fine arts of drawing, painting, and sculpture, and that to truly appreciate the excellencies and beauties of the latter, some knowledge of the former is absolutely necessary.

If there be among our readers some Medical and Surgical *Amateurs*, who in urgent cases and in the absence of others and prescribe for themselves and others, we would impress upon them the necessity of acquiring some insight into the structure of the human body even from books. This will at least inspire blindly bold Empirics with some degree of whole some timidity, at the same time that it will enable the amateur to anticipate and to account for the effects which the causes he happens to administer may and do produce.

These desultory remarks are not particularly relevant to the object we had in view when we took up the pen to make our observations, but if they serve to attract the attention of lay as well as of professional readers to the subject, which it is our wish to press particularly upon their consideration, they cannot but have served an useful purpose. That subject is, MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY. There can be no doubt but many of the most formidable diseases which gradually sap or instantaneously destroy life, are induced by certain local causes, of a very obvious or of a very subtile nature. He who can throw any light upon these, or satisfactorily explain their principles of action, and the sphere of their power, will be conferring a great blessing upon his fellow creatures. In introducing the subject to our readers, we are impelled by the hope that many of them may be enabled to answer several of the queries relative to it, which are subjoined. To write an essay, or compose a treatise, to most people appears a laborious task, yet to answer simple questions regarding matters of fact, is in the power of every person who has ears to hear, or eyes to see. Without more comment we submit the paper containing the queries under reference to our readers. It may be proper to state, that it reached us through a gentleman in town, who had it from a person connected with the India House, and who appears to take great interest in Dr. LEMPRIERE's undertaking, as who will not that duly appreciates the importance of the subject?

Carisbrook, Isle of Wight,
1st March, 1823.

DR LEMPRIERE having it in contemplation to publish an account of the Medical Topography, and Diseases of Tropical Countries, including the East and West Indies and the British Settlements in Africa and South America, with precautions to be taken on the passage out, and the best means of guarding against sickness in those climates, he will consider himself particularly obliged to —— —— for any information he may favour him with, on the following subjects:—

1. The face of the Country of ——, explaining the relative situation of its Mountains, Rivers, Woods, and Plains?
2. The distance of the Sea-coast and Towns from the nearest Mountains?
3. Are the plains *extensive, well cleared* and *inclosed*,—how, and with what, cultivated,—the nature of their soil and subsoil,—do swamps, lagoons, and wet ground prevail, or does the water lay long after the rains,—and are the means adopted for draining the country, where water becomes stagnant?
4. The temperature of the plains and sea-coast by Thermometer in the shade at noon and at night at different periods of the year,—is the Atmosphere subject to sudden changes and variations within the 24 hours,—are the Nights chilly,—and the prevailing Winds?

5. Do offensive smells arise after the first fall of the rains, such as is observed on passing *Lagoons, or like Cabbage or putrid Water,—and are Fogs prevalent?
6. The quality of the water in general and means of supply?
7. The rainy and dry seasons?
8. The sickly and healthy seasons?
9. The prevailing diseases of the Plains and Sea-coasts?
10. Are the Rivers deep and rapid, or shallow and sluggish in their course, have they ooze or dead vegetable or animal Matter on their banks,—and do they approach the Towns?
11. The distance of the Mountains from the Towns, and their degrees of elevation—are they covered with wood, and in that case, with what kind of Trees,—their temperature at varied elevations by Thermometer in the shade at different periods of the year,—are they subject to daily showers, or to the regular seasons as in the Plains, and to sudden variations in the Atmosphere,—are the inhabitants of the higher Mountains exempt from the diseases of the plains and sea-coast,—their prevailing diseases?
12. Description, situation and population of the Towns with their soil and subsoil,—are they close to the sea,—have they contiguous to them any swamps, lagoons, or stagnant water, or animal and vegetable decompositions either in the streets or in their vicinity,—the materials and construction of their houses,—the formation of the streets and means of ventilation,—are the streets kept clean, and have they sewers to carry off the filth,—The *temperature* of the Towns,—the quality and supply of water,—the occupations and general habits of the inhabitants,—are they temperate, and cleanly in their houses and persons?
13. Are the black inhabitants or persons of colour subject to any diseases of the white inhabitants, and if not, then prevailing diseases?
14. The most favorable season for the arrival of *Europeans*?

So far as the circulation of this paper extends, Dr LEMPRIERE's questions have a chance of receiving answers. We would fain hope, that were the Medical Board to transmit circulars to the Medical Officers of this establishment, soliciting replies to Dr. LEMPRIERE's queries, that much valuable matter might be elicited. The enquiry, however, should not be confined to medical men. Every man of sense and observant habits has it in his power to give replies to many or all of them, and perhaps were Government to call the attention of some of their Civil Servants at Mofussil stations to Dr LEMPRIERE's paper, the result would amply reward the trouble.

* Jheels, Lakes, or spaces of water with vegetation therein.

Auguring from the brilliant manner in which the first Calcutta Assembly of the season passed off last night at the Town Hall, we anticipate for those that are yet to come the most cheering encouragement and patronage. The fashionables were wonderfully punctual. Many arrived at nine o'clock, and by half past nine the rooms were much crouded. At the same the Right Hon'ble the GOVERNOR GENERAL, the Lady AMHERST, and the Hon'ble Miss AMHERST, arrived at the portal. They were received by the Stewards, who, assisted by His Lordship's Staff, ushered the noble party into the Ball-room, while the Band of H. M. 13th Light Infantry played "GOD SAVE THE KING." The Stewards led the noble party to the seats prepared for them in a splendid state pavillion at the Orchestra end of the room. His Lordship, the Lady AMHERST and Miss AMHERST then sat down beneath the canopy, as did Mrs. HEBER by her Ladyship's side. We also observed Lady MACNAGHTEN present.

The ball was then opened with a Country Dance by the Hon'ble Miss AMHERST, who was led off by Mr. BARSTOW. Quadrille dancing was opened by Miss TROWER. The attendance was numerous to a degree beyond our most sanguine expectations. Between the dances his Lordship walked about, conversing very affably with several individuals. Among his Lordship's party we observed Commodore GRANT of H. M. Ship *Liffey*. Although the heat of the rooms became soon very oppressive, dancing was kept up with undiminished spirit until the hour of supper, which was twelve o'clock. His Lordship and family left the rooms a little before the announcement of supper. The supper and wines appeared to give general satisfaction, and dancing was afterwards resumed, and kept up to a period for which we cannot vouch, not having been present so long.

It was a great relief to the company, that the rooms were not chalked. Punkahs were much missed in the supper room. Serving up shell fish to a large supper, we think a custom more honored in the breach than the observance. We are among those who wish that a standing supper could be provided in the side rooms, or one of the corridors above. Going down stairs to a formal supper in a marble hall, is attended with a certain going down of the animal spirits, highly inimical to the excitement of dancing; besides which many go away. Might

not the Stewards induce Messrs. GUNTER and HOOPER to try the experiment? The more determined Bon Vivants might have their own supper below, in addition to the desultory tid bits they might have amused themselves with above.

Unless we knew that a pretty general wish existed for the adoption of this plan we should not be found advocating it.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

SONNET.—CHILDHOOD.

Oh! there are gle[illegible] spots on the path of Time,
The youthful [illegible] pa sing gaily by,
Views with [illegible] and careless eye,
'Till doomed at lei[illegible] with sickening toil to climb
Misfortune's [illegible] rugged steep sublime,
Illumined [illegible] ory's moonlight sky,
He mar[illegible] [illegible] valley he,
Clad in the g[illegible] [illegible] of the clime!

Scenes of my childhood! now beloved in vain
Groves where the wanderer never can return!
Alas! now soon the sad and weary learn,
Urged o'er the Future's desolate domain,
That in the dreariness of Life's sojourn,
Fate will not hearken to the voice of Pain!

D. L. R—[illegible]—N.

Bhaugulpore, October 1823.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

SAPPHO.

There was a fearful meaning in the breeze
Which lifful played upon the Ionian seas
That lave white Leucate's shore—the souls of those
Who from the dizzy height had gained repose,
Skimmed pensive on the surface of the main
Like the soft sighs that breathe a lover's pain!

There stood a maiden on the lofty brow
Of the dread cliff and eyed the waves below
Mad in their rage—O she was young and fair
As the first blush of morn, yet sad despair
Unconscious spoke thro' many a tender sigh
And faintly glimmer'd in her heav'nly eye!
She gazed upon the deep tumultuous sea,
Yet in her look was soft complacency—
Just so some Seraph, by Divine command
Sent from on high to turn with gentle hand
A race rebellious and to calm their land,
Beholds beneath him all in tumult loud,
And contemplates to mix among the crowd!

"Adieu!" she cried, "ye syren smiles of hope
So dearly fostered as my only care,
No more will ye deceive my anguish'd heart
And heav'nly charms no more find homage there

Yet grant fair Cypria—'tis a last request—
When the sad tale will reach my Phaon's ear
Of my untimely doom—O may his eye
Too late alas! be moistened with a tear!"

She said—and was no more—the startled wave
Closed o'er the beauteous maid and formed her grave!

J. W.

October 30, 1823.

(FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.)

A CHARACTER, DRAWN FROM THE LIFE.

Mark that slim youth, with forehead pale and high,
Hair negligently wild, and mild blue eye—
Careless of dress, but not as those who deem
That rags and filth the man of parts beseem,
But proudly conscious that his merits stand,
Above assistance from the tailor's hand—
In converse cold, yet courteous, sever'd wide,
From each extreme of forwardness or pride.
His smile, whene'er his brow is clear'd from care,
Is such as Scripture tells us Angels wear,
When joy prevails throughout exulting Heav'n,
At the glad tidings of a soul forgiv'n.
The man, who views the sad and pensive men,
Which oft he wears in Fashion's liveliest scene,
When lost in thought, he stands with downcast eye,
Nor heeds the idle crowds that pass him by
Would scarcely deem that this could be the same,
Whom youngsters love, and rev'rend seniors blame.
The blithest reveller in festive hall,
First in the field, and latest at the ball—
Whose morning's paleness must too oft confess,

The length and deepness of the nights excess;
Whose days mispent can tell as sad a tale,
Of Prudence scorn'd, and Virtue's broken pale.
Yet they who see him thus, and thence suppose,
His mind resign'd to pleasures base as those,
Mistake effect for cause, and widely err,
In such rash estimate of character.
They cannot see the asp remorse entwin'd,
In loathsome coils around his fetter'd mind,
Whose venom circling in each tainted vein
Benumbs his heart, and eats into his brain—
They cannot feel the agonies that chase,
Sleep from his pillow, life blood from his face:
Nor hear, tho' thunder-like to him the tone,
The voice that quells his spirit when alone—
To deaden pangs like these, and stop the ear,
Against the only sounds he deigns to fear,
Full oft he stoops the wild debauch to seek,
The chosen leader of each hair-brain'd freak—
Nor asks for reason and the flow of soul,
If loud the laughter, and if deep the bowl—
But yet in scenes like these, midst sots and fools,
Ambition still his master passion rules,
Tho' lost to reason to *her* call awake,
He points the path for minor evils to take,
Still keeps the sway that noble spirits hold,
O'er minds more feeble, and o'er hearts less bold
Yet,—'midst the clamour of the senseless throng,
The gamester's frenzy, and the drunkard's song;
"The still, small voice" of conscience will intrude,
Distinct as tho' it spoke in solitude.
Tells him of youth and talents misapplied,
Of fiery passions fed and nurs'd by pride:
Points out the snares that thicken round his way,
The joys of sense that smile but to betray,
Warns him to shun the Syren pleasure's lure,
Whose sweets are fleeting, but whose poisons sure;
And bids him turn his steps, whilst yet he may,
Where honor guides, and virtue points the way
Such is Mercutio,—friends in earlier times,
We sought together India's burning climes
Hallow'd by years, our friendship stronger grew,
And ev'ry thought of each, the other knew.
I've watch'd in silence by his sickly bed,
Wip'd his damp brow, and propp'd his aching head.
Have shar'd alike in all his hopes and fears,
Joy'd in his smiles, and sadden'd at his tears.
And read his thoughts, ere yet his lip has mov'd,
To breathe his wishes to the heart he lov'd.
He loves me well, but his is not the creed
To pay with honied words affection's meed
His feelings keen, but buried deep from sight,
Like modest virtues shun the glare of light
Silent, not torpid, yet with care suppress'd,
To burn more purely in his kindling breast.
So, ere Rome's glories faded to their wane,
The Altar glow'd in Vesta's hallowed Fane.
By virgin Priestess fed, the hallow'd flame,
Renew'd for ever, and yet still the same;
Burn'd brightly on, where no unheens'd eye,
No foot profane might dare to stray or pry.
So Ganges, great in conscious majesty,
Rolls his broad waves in silence to the sea,
Whilst the small stream, from scantier sources fed,
Foams, frets, and bubbles o'er its pebbly bed.

R. D M.

The spirited sample of genuine poetry with which we have been favored by R. D. M, leads us to entreat that he would as often as may be convenient for him, put it in our power to adorn our columns with his highly acceptable offerings.—EDITOR.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE]

Solution of the Conundrum of "INDIANUS," which appeared in the India Gazette of the 23d Instant

An old Oak is like a naughty child, because it is *knotty* too!

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.

28. Ship *Orient*, Captain White, from England 28th May.

— Ship *Grenada*, Captain Alexander Anderson, from London 27th April, Teneriffe 27th May, and Madras 10th Oct.

29. Ship *Palmira*, Captain John Lamb, from London 1st May, Madeira 7th June, and Cape of Good Hope 22d Aug.

PASSENGERS.

PER H. C. C. SHIP ORIENT.

From London:—Mrs. Clark Abel; Misses J[illegible], S. Kennedy, E. Berney, Jane Adams, and E. D. Adams; Messrs. W. O.

Adams, Alexander Derridon, and Francis Derridon, returning to Bengal; Mr. Wm. Hawkins, free Mariner, and Mr. A. Shaw, Volunteer, Pilot service.

From the Cape of Good Hope:—Thomas Brown, Esq. and S. M. Boulderson, Esq. Civil Service; and Captain C. Beach, N. I.

Lieut. David Sherriff, Bengal N. I. and Mrs. Sherriff, were left behind at the Cape of Good Hope on account of Mr. Sherriff's bad state of health.

Ensign E. T. Smith, H. M. 47th Foot, was missed from his Cabin, on the 7th instant, and is supposed to have fallen over board during the night.

PER SHIP PALMIRA.

From London:—Mrs. Blagrave; Mrs. Wilkinson; Mrs. Lamb; Misses E. McMorine, Blagrave, C. Blagrave, and Cortis; Lieut. Colonel McMorine, and Lieut. Marshall, Bengal Infantry; Mr. Blagrave, Civil Service; Reverend Mr. Wilkinson, Bengal Establishment; Messrs. Ainslie, Wood, and Kennedy, Free Merchants.

Mrs. Forbes; Mrs. Bradfield; Mrs. Boys; Miss Brown; Captain Forbes, and Lieut. Bradfield, Madras Infantry; and Reverend Mr. Jas. Boys, Madras Establishment. They proceeded to Madras in the *Kingston*, Capt. Bowen, on the 8th October.

Captain Gardner, Bengal Infantry, joined the *Palmira* from the *Kingston*, for Calcutta.

On the 15th current, in Lat. 13. 49. N. Long. 87. 20. East, spoke the Ship *Morley*, from Calcutta, for London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.

28, Ship *Ann Robertson*, Capt. W. Clark, for Bombay.

— Brig *Ceylon*, Captain J. Francis, for Colombo.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, Oct. 4, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*.....	34	0	*a*	35	0
Non-Remittable, *Do*.....	11	8	*a*	12	8
Saturday, Oct. 11, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*.....	0	0	*a*	0	0
Non-Remittable, *Do*.....	0	0	*a*	0	0
Saturday, Oct. 18, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*.....	35	0	*a*	35	8
Non-Remittable, *Do*.....	11	8	*a*	12	0
Saturday, Oct. 25, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*.....	35	0	*a*	35	8
Non-Remittable, *Do*.....	11	8	*a*	12	0

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

AUGUST.

At Dum-Dum, on the 26th August, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, J. W. Ingram, Esq. 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to Maria Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Major Scott, of the same Regiment.

On the 28th August, Mr. J. Perkins, Dancing and Music Master, to Miss Ann Brictteké, of Kidderpore School.

SEPTEMBER.

On the 4th September, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, L. L. D. by Special License, Captain Gardener, of the *Free Trader*, Pilot, to Mrs. Lavinia Evilena Hitchcock.

At Mhow, on the 15th September, Mr. S. Nelson, officiating Sub-Conductor, to Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. Robertson, Conductor of Ordnance.

At Patna, on the 22d September last, by the Reverend Father Julius Caesar, Mr. John L'Blanc, to Mrs. Mary Rose David, widow of the late Mr. Anthony David.

At Serampore, on the 26th September, at the house of His Excellency the Governor Krefting, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson, Chaplain to His Excellency the Governor General, Captain Walter Snow, of His Majesty's Service, to Sophia Frederica, eldest daughter of the late N. Robelholm, Esq. of the Danish Civil Service.

At Calcutta, on the 27th Sept. Mr. Charles Serraon, to Mrs. Charlotte Harrison, Widow of the late Captain Edward Harrison.

OCTOBER.

On the 4th October, Mr. Joseph Edward Roch, to Miss Anna Maria D'Cruz.

On the 13th October, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. G. William Crawfurd, Mr. John Matthews, to Miss Mary Ann Roberts.

At Chinsurah, on the 15th October, by the Reverend Mr Henderson, Lieutenant Wright, of the 12th Native Infantry, to Mrs. Gordon, relict of the late Captain Gordon, and daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. Overbeck, Governor of Chinsurah.

On the 15th October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Charles Prince Sealy, Esq. to Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Bartlett, Esq.

On the 18th October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. Thomas Clarke, of the H. C. Marine, to Miss Louisa Morgan.

At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, J. J. Goodlad, Esq. of Commercolly, to Mrs. Harriot Wogan, widow of the late Lieutenant Wogan, of His Majesty's 60th Regiment of Foot.

BIRTHS.

AUGUST.

At Lucknow, on the 16th August, the lady of J. M. Sinclair, Esq. Engineer to H. M. the King of Oude, of a son.

On the 27th August, the wife of Mr. D. Kenderdine, of the H. C.'s Marine, of a son.

On the 29th August, the lady of R. Alexander, Esq. of a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.

On the 1st September, Mrs. George Rowland, of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 2d September, the lady of F. T. Hall, Esq, of a daughter.

On the same day, the lady of W. H. Abbot, Esq. of a daughter.

At Chilneah Factory, Purneah, on the 9th September, Mrs. Charles Jadawine, of a Son.

On the 15th Instant, at Elysium Row, the Lady of R. T. W. Betts, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Poonah, on Monday, the 15th September, the lady of Captain A. Wogan Browne, Inspector of Forts, Deccan, of a daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 21st of September, the lady of James MacDowell, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 22d September, Mrs. E. A. Gomiss, wife of Mr. J. M. Gomis, of a daughter.

At Futtyghur, on the morning of the 23d September, the Lady of J. Clark, Esq. Merchant, of a Daughter.

At Patna, on the 23d September, the Lady of Captain Metcalfe Stanwix Hogg, of a Daughter.

At Midnapare, on the 25th September, Mrs. E. Miranda, of a daughter.

At Colabah, on the 25th September, the lady of Captain Rotton, H. M. 20th Regt. of a daughter.

At Digah, near Dinapore, on the 25th September, Mrs. A. Willson, of a Daughter.

At Berreilly on the 25th September, Mrs. Denniss, of a Daughter.

On board the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Minerva*, at sea, on the 27th September, the lady of Major John Craigie, of a son.

On the 30th September, the wife of Mr T. B. Bennett, H. C. Marine, of a daughter

OCTOBER.

At Burdwan, on the 1st October, the lady of Captain J. Aubert, of a daughter.

At Kidderpore, on Wednesday, the 1st October, Mrs. Shearman, of a son.

On the 2d October, Mrs. H. Martindell, of a Son.

At the Presidency, the Lady of George Money, Esq. Barrister at Law, of a Son.

On the 5th October, Mrs. John Thomas Bayley, of a daughter.

On the 5th October, at the house of R. Walpole, Esq. Allipore, the lady of Henry Oakeley, Esq. of a Child, still born.

At the Botanical Garden, on Monday, the 6th October, the Lady of N. Wallich, Esq. of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 7th October, the lady of Lieutenat-Colonel James Nicol, Adjutant General of the Army, of a daughter.

On the 11th October, Mrs C. Cornelius, junr. of a Son.

On Monday, the 13th October, the wife of Mr. Joseph Vander Beek, of a son and heir.

On the 14th October, Mrs. James Mackintosh, of a Son.

On the 15th October, the lady of George Money, Esq. Honorable Company's Standing Counsel, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 17th October, the lady of Captain J. H. White, 1st Cavalry, of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 18th October, the lady of Captain William Kennedy, 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, of a daughter.

On Sunday, the 19th October, the wife of J. W. Higgins, of the Honorable Company's Pilot Service, of a daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 20th October, the lady of Lieutenant John Silly Hele, of Artillery, of a daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 21st October, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Alfred Richards, Commanding 2d Battalion 23d Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 23d October, the Lady of F. Paschoud, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 25th October, the lady of Lieutenant Exshaw, 20th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

On the evening of Saturday, the 25th October, the lady of Charles Knowles Robison, Esq. was safely delivered of a son.

On the evening of the 26th October, Mrs. Joseph Leal, of a Son.

On the 28th October, the Lady of John Bagshaw, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

MAY.

On his way to England from Bombay, on the 20th May last, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Robison, C. B. of His Majesty's 24th Foot.

AUGUST.

At Lucknow, on the 16th August, Miss Sarah Charlotte Saunders, the daughter of John and Mary Ann Saunders, of the cholera, aged one year, eight months, and fifteen days: who survived fourteen hours after she was attacked by this dreadful disorder.

At Lucknow, on the 17th of August, of the cholera, Miss Mary Ann Arson, daughter of the late F. Arson, Armourer, and of the present M. A. Saunders, aged seven years, nine months and two days: who survived only ten hours after the fatal disease had seized upon her infant frame.

These tender victims, of that terrible scourge of the human race, were attended by the late Doctor Gibson, who, as he lived beloved, died deeply lamented, by all who knew him, either in the walk of his profession, or in the intercourse of private society. In him the poor and needy ever found a ready, a skilful, and a humane attendant—and great is the loss therefore they have sustained in the death of this truly good man. He is gone, however to receive the reward which awaits the virtuous in a happier world, for

"Blessed is he that provideth for the sick and the needy".

SEPTEMBER.

At Seebpore, on the 4th September, Captain W. Brown, aged 49 years.

On the 5th September, Lieut. George Walter of Engineers, aged 22 years.

On the 6th September, Thomas Heckford, Esq. aged 25 years.

On the 7th September, Mr. Francis Willoughby, son of Colonel Willoughby of Patna, aged 28 years.

Died fervently regretted, on the 8th September, at Berhampore, Mrs. Urmston, wife of Lieutenant Urmston, of the 38th Foot, aged 24 years,—after an illness of only ten days.

On the River, on the 11th September, Brevet Captain J. E. Conway, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 18th ultimo, at Culpee, Lieutenant-Colonel N. Cumberlege, of the 1st Regt. N. I. During a service of 40 years few men were more highly esteemed in society, and respected by their friends and brother officers.

At Dinapore, on the 28th September, Mr. John Leopold, of the Warrant Medical Staff, deeply and sincerely regretted

At Rajpoor, on the 28th of September, Lieutenant Carr, of Artillery.

At Cutwa, on the 29th September, Jane, the infant daughter of William Lambert, Esq. aged 5 months and 3 days, sincerely lamented.

At Nusseerabad, on the 29th September, Lieutenant Bennett, Quarter-Master, 3d Light Cavalry.

In Garden Reach, on Tuesday, the 30th September, Mr Blake, late Chief Officer of the Brig *Caroline*, belonging to Messrs. Breen and Co This fine young man was unfortunately drowned by falling out of a boat along side his vessel.

At Dr. Marshman's, at Serampore, in his 36th year, after an illness of nearly three months, Henry Allen Williams, Esq. Commercial Resident at Jungypore, in whom the strictest rectitude of mind united with genuine benevolence, in demonstrating the reality of his faith in Christ to serve whom and promote his cause in India, formed the highest wish of his soul Having lost Mrs. Williams about eighteen months since, who literally formed his all below, his grief, though chastened by submission to the Divine will, rendered every thing in life tasteless, but the discharge of his duty, and secretly undermined a fine constitution. On his annual visit to Serampore, in the end of July last he tho' only in a light fever, solemnly declared, that according to his long nourished desire, he was now come to be united in death with the late partner of his life The fever soon gave way to medicine, but nothing could alter his feelings of mind While remaining to recover his strength, an abscess formed in his back, on the fourteenth day, after opening which he expired, resting on the Saviour in a state of perfect calmness and peace, having apparently no wish on earth left unsatisfied.

OCTOBER

At Burrisaul, on the 7th October, Assistant Surgeon John MacRay, Extra Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

At Kurnal, on the 9th October, Lieut P. Middleton, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 12th October, the infant Son of Mr. C Cornelius, junior.

In Cainsura, on the 12th October, at the House of her Aunt, Miss Thereza Ferrao. Daughter of Francis Ferrao, Esq of Penang, aged 14 years, 10 months and 19 days,

At Meerut, on the 13th October, Louisa Henrietta, Daughter of Captain W. P Cooke, Deputy Judge Advocate General Meerut Division, aged one year & 20 days.

On Wednesday, the 15th October, Mrs. H Alexander, after a short but painful illness which she bore with fortitude and Christian resignation. Her last words were "I am about to join Christ our Redeemer, who is God over all blessed for ever."—she sweetly and almost immediately breathed out her soul into the arms of her dear and affectionate Redeemer. Her many virtues and amiable qualities will ever remain deeply engraven upon the memory of her numerous friends, and acquaintance and relations, aged 50 years.

At Entally, on Wednesday, the 15th October, at the house of Mr. J. M. Gomiss, Mr. William Pigou, aged 35 years, leaving a disconsolate widow to bemoan his irreparable loss.

At Sultanpore, Benares, on the 16th October, after upwards of five months' severe suffering, Walter Herbert, fourth son of Major G H. Gall, 8th Light Cavalry; aged 20 months and 9 days.

On Friday, the 17th October, the infant son of M C Radcliffe, Esq.

At Coligunge Factory, in the district of Jessore, on Sunday, the 19th October, at the house of her father, Mr Alexander Carlow, of bilious fever, Miss Frances Jane Carlow, aged 16 years.

On the 21st October, Mr. Samuel Sweeting, Branch Pilot of the H. C. Marine, aged 39 years and 3 months.

On the 21st October, Mr Richard Scott, late Groom to E. Barnett, Esq. aged 23 years.

At Chowringhee, on Tuesday, the 21st October, the infant son of the Honorable Mr. Fendall.

At Chandernagore, on the 23d October Carel Imbert, Esq. late resident of the Netherland possessions at Calcapore

At Berhampore, on the 23d October, Captain W Read, of His Majesty's 38th Foot

At Chandernagore, on the 24th October, at the early age of 20, of child birth, the lady of E G Dubus, Esq leaving four infant children, a disconsolate husband, and a wide circle of friends who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, to lament her untimely end

At Mosambique, in the 19th year of his life, Mathew Lackersteen, Esq. This enterprising young man proceeded to that place as Super-Cargo of the Ship *Matilda*, belonging to Messrs. Lackersteen and Co, and by the unfortunate wreck of that vessel, being exposed to the severities of the climate, was attacked with an illness which proved fatal to his naturally delicate constitution.

Thus breathed his last this most deserving character; a testimony of whose goodness, led to the expectation of all that constitutes a respected member of Society, had it pleased God to spare him! A distant land encloses his remains, but his virtues were many, and they will live long in the remembrance of those who knew him, and who now confide on the merits of a blessed Redeemer for his eternal bliss. This alone may console his afflicted father, family and friends for their loss—and the writer of these lines, who had the best opportunities of enjoying his familiarity and appreciating his worth, in the fullness of his feelings, offers this sincere tribute to a highly valued friend, whose memory Time can never efface from his heart.

OCTOBER 1823.—*Thirty-one Days.*

PHASES OF THE MOON.	D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon, ...	4	2	35	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter, ...	12	8	1	Morning.
○ Full Moon, ...	20	4	5	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter, ...	27	1	38	Morning.
⊙ Enters ♏ Scorpio, ...	24	11	18	Morning.

HIN. MON.		ENG.		*Sundays, and other Remarkable Days.*	SUN RISES		SUN SETS		M'S AGE	HIGH WATER CALCUTTA. MOR.		EVEN.	
	M. D.	D. M.	D. W.		H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M	H.	M.
AUSSIN, 1230.	16	1	Wd	Remigius	6	5	5	55	27	—	45	1	9
	17	2	Th.		6	6	5	54	28	1	34	1	58
	18	3	Fr.		6	7	5	53	29	2	23	2	47
	19	4	Sat.						1	2	48	3	12
	20	5	*Sun.*	19th Sun. aft. Trinity	6	8	5	52	2	3	12	3	36
	21	6	Md.	Faith					3	4	2	4	26
	22	7	Tue.		6	9	5	51	4	4	54	5	18
	23	8	Wd.						5	5	46	6	10
	24	9	Th.	St. Denys	6	10	5	50	6	6	39	7	3
	25	10	Fr.	[Camperdown 1797	6	11	5	49	7	7	30	7	54
	26	11	Sat.	Lord Duncan's vy. off	6	12	5	48	8	8	20	8	44
	27	12	*Sun*	20th Sun. aft. Trinity					9	9	7	9	31
	28	13	Md.	Trans. of King Ed. the	6	13	5	47	10	9	58	10	17
	29	14	Tue.	[Confessor					11	10	37	11	1
	30	15	Wd.	[at Zutphen, 1586	6	14	5	46	12	11	20	11	44
		16	Th.	Death of Sr. Ph. Sidney					13	—	2	—	26
KARTICK, 1230	2	17	Fr.	Etheldred	6	15	5	45	14	—	46	1	10
	3	18	Sat.	St. Luke. [Agra taken '03	6	16	5	44	15	1	32	1	56
	4	19	*Sun.*	21st Sunday aft. Trinity.	6	17	5	43	16	2	21	2	45
	5	20	Md.		6	18	5	42	17	3	12	3	36
	6	21	Tue.	Lord Nelson's vy. and	6	19	5	41	18	4	9	4	33
	7	22	Wd.	[death off Trafalgar 1805	6	20	5	40	19	5	9	5	33
	8	23	Th.	[Rohilkund. 1794					20	6	10	6	34
	9	24	Fr.	Battle of Buttoorah,	6	21	5	39	21	7	11	7	35
	10	25	Sat.	Crispin					22	8	9	8	33
	11	26	*Sun.*	22d Sun. aft. Trinity	6	22	5	38	23	9	5	9	29
	12	27	Md.		6	23	5	37	24	9	56	10	20
	13	28	Tue.	St. Simon and St Jude					25	10	46	11	10
	14	29	Wd.		6	24	5	36	26	11	33	11	57
	15	30	Th.						27	—	21	—	45
	16	31	Fr.						28	1	8	1	32

[illegible] Theatrical.

[illegible] NOVEMBER, 1823. [illegible]

CALCUTTA.

NOVEMBER 3.

We are glad to see that a Requisition, most respectably signed, has been made to the Sheriff of Calcutta, requesting that a meeting of the public should be convened by him at the Town Hall on Wednesday 5th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of "promoting the general discussion of the feasibility of establishing a communication with Great Britain by means of Steam Navigation."

We trust that the meeting will be fully attended, and that the object the gentleman who has undergone so much trouble to prove the feasibility of establishing a steam navigation between India and England may, through the aid of the meeting in question, be crowned with the success it appears to deserve. Should this be the case, the name of Mr. Johnson will be remembered with the most grateful sentiments by the Indian exile and the friends of the exile in Britain. Should the result not be so favorable, even then the projector will be remembered with respect as one who gave the most unequivocal proofs of mental energy, and unflinching sincerity in the cause of improvement and usefulness. To make an attempt tho' an unsuccessful one in such a cause is noble. What must it be then to succeed!

For ourselves, be we right or be we wrong, we have no doubt at all of the practicability of the thing. As we said before, the great stumbling block is the Quarantine Code: let that be modified, and the road will be comparatively smooth for the speculation.

It appears, we are led to understand, that there has been some difference again with the Chinese Government, attended with an interruption to trade and a demand on their part of two Englishmen, as sacrifices to the manes of the slain killed some time ago in the affray with the Tenasserim people.

Editorial criticism on Theatricals in our present number is unnecessary, since a Correspondent has kindly relieved us from that task. All we need observe, therefore, is, that the Tragedy of VIRGINIUS formed the bill of fare on Friday last, at the Chowringhee Theatre, and that it passed off with splendid success.

The Amateur who had the part of *Appius*, sustained that highly arduous and difficult character with great talent and [illegible] finished reputation. He was very [illegible] in the latter scenes, particularly in the terrific one, where in a state of mental derangement he confronts and finally destroys the tyrant *Appius*. His attitude when covered glaring in a state of insane abstraction over the lifeless victim of his just vengeance, was remarkably grand. Indeed his action in all he undertakes is every graceful and striking. We entirely agree with our Correspondent in his remarks on *Dentatus*. It was indeed as classical and sterling a representation of the old *Roman* as the fancy can embody.

Our Correspondent has left us nothing to say respecting *Appius* and the other characters. We cannot however pass over the admirable performance of the representative of *Virginia* in silence. She never looked more interesting, and never acted better. We rejoice in having an opportunity for saying so, since of late our praise of her had become somewhat "faint." We must also add, that the Amateur who represented *Icilius* was much more successful in that character than in the comic one he had lately. In the scene where he claimed *Virginia* in the forum as his wife, he received warm and well merited applause, as he did in that scene where he rescued *Dentatus* from the fury of the mob.

The Prompter unhappily was much required. Indeed, as we were close to the stage, we could observe that the Amateur who acted *Virginius* had repeated cause to be provoked at the lapses of others, and that he even *prompted* them. One who is himself never wanting in this respect ought as much as possible to be spared such a mortification, that which nothing tends more to chill an actor's energies. We would fain hope that we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing him on our boards again in *Othello*, and that our Proteus will take *Iago*.

The stage boxes require green shade to be elevated about a foot in front of them, for the purpose of protecting the eyes of those who sit in them from the unsupportable glare of the foot lights. The house on Friday we were glad to see crowded almost to overflowing. For a more enlarged and more critical review of the performance, we refer our readers to the letter of CANDIDUS MORUSSILIRUS in a preceding column.

A most atrocious case of Suttee occurred at Poonah, of which an account, taken from a contemporary of Bombay, will be found in a subsequent column.

Additional Subscriptions received at the Commercial Bank on account of Mr. and Mrs. Moore and family.

J. F., Invalid Establishment.....Sa. Rs.	8	0	0
From Messrs. Colvins and Co. on account of the following persons, viz.			
G. Cooper,.....	32	0	0
J. T. Kennedy,.....	10	0	0
J. L. Kennedy,.....	10	0	0
A. Lermit,.....	10	0	0
J. W. Yule,.....	10	0	0
G. C. Cooper,.....	5	0	0
Sicca Rupees	85	0	0
Previously subscribed.....	1363	5	2
Total Sa. Rs...	1448	5	2

Commercial Bank,
1st November, 1823.

From the second number of an unpretending little Periodical, published here monthly, and entitled "The Unitarian Repository and Christian Miscellany," we select the following remarks upon the Doorgah Poojah festival, as well worthy the consideration of our readers, in whom they can hardly fail to excite serious reflexions.

Doorga Poojah.—The past month has witnessed the Anniversary of the Festival in honour of the Hindu goddess Doorga which, we learn, has been numerously attended, as on former occasions, by Christians of various ranks, of both sexes, and of every age. We advert to this subject, which we are not aware has hitherto been publicly noticed, with the most painful feelings, and with an earnest desire not to be misunderstood. Notwithstanding the puerility and absurdity of idolatry, and the gross immoralities almost invariably connected with the performance of its rites, we fully admit that its votaries have just as good a right to celebrate the honours of Doorga as Christians have to engage in the public worship of the one Living and True God. But surely it is not too much to expect that the latter should abstain from giving countenance to the worship of the former, by a regular or frequent attendance at an annual festival, at which the grossest and most revolting obscenities are unblushingly practised, and which is held in express honour of what Christians must, in all consistency, consider as possessing no claim whatever to the attributes or worship of Deity. We have not seen to point out the various evils by which this practice is attended, or to refute the different excuses by which some will attempt to palliate it. We state the plain unvarnished fact that it operates to the encouragement of idolatry and vice, and that it is considered by the natives themselves as a virtual approval of their worship; and we think that this alone should induce every sincere Christian and every lover of his species henceforth to withdraw his presence from these midnight orgies. It is true that even if this were done the idolatrous worship would still be continued probably for a considerable time; but there would no longer be thrown around it that halo of splendour which dazzles the eyes of the vulgar, and by which even the more enlightened shelter themselves from their own contempt. The growing knowledge of this age and people is already making the fabric of superstition totter to its base. Leave it therefore to the operation of this cause and it will soon crumble to pieces; but the operation of this cause cannot fail to be materially impeded by the continued countenance of Christians to a system of religion and a mode of worship which they profess to consider hurtful as well as erroneous, not only as giving to dumb idols that worship which is due to the Divine Being alone, but injurious also to the best interests of human society.

To corroborate the views given above we add that the members of a wealthy and respectable Hindoo family known to us, who, however urged by the convictions of their minds, are at present prevented by circumstances from discontinuing the usual routine of idolatrous worship, would long before now have entirely given up the Doorga Festival but for the hints and solicitations of their European friends who thus, unwittingly we doubt not, counteracted their laudable endeavours gradually to free themselves from the trammels of a debasing superstition. We have also been informed on good authority that a distinguished and intelligent native, on the occasion of the Festival of the present year, declared that as he is in the habit of expressing his contempt of the Hindoo gods and goddesses, in the presence of his European friends during three hundred and sixty-four days of the year, he would not be so inconsistent as to invite them to a festival in honour of one of them, on the three hundred and sixty-fifth day. We leave these facts, without any further comment, to make their due impression upon those who are Christians in name and profession, and especially upon all who are so from conviction and by practice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE THEATRE.

TRAGEDY OF VIRGINIUS.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir—The Oases in the dreary desert of an Indian life are so thinly scattered, and are separated from each other by tracts of herbless desolation so wide and gloomy, that the eye, unaccustomed to such scenes of splendour, is dazzled and bewildered, when, after a long pilgrimage thro' the region of trackless sands, groves and springs, such as the poetical fancy of the ancients pictured around the fabulous temple of Ammon, are presented to its view. I am a wild Mofussilite, and months and years have rolled by since in the heyday of youthful blood and spirits, with all my English feelings fresh and unadulterated, I was accustomed to look forward to a representation upon the boards of Chowringhee with a degree of delightful anticipation but little removed from enthusiasm. I entered the Theatre last night, with feelings more subdued, and impatience less uncontrolled, but with none of that morose spirit which is too often supposed to animate the followers of what Mr Southey calls "the ungentle craft" of criticism. When I left Calcutta the star of th youthful Amateur, whose talents are now so unhesitatingly acknowledged, and so fully appreciated, had not yet risen above the Dramatic horizon. He was then either unconscious of his own powers, or that timidity, which is so frequently a characteristic of real genius, restrained him from undergoing the fiery ordeal, which is to be sustained by all, whose claims to ability are to be tried and adjudged by the "fickle reek of popular breath." He has, at length, nobly dared; he has girded himself for the race, and his success has been splendid and undisputed. He treads the stage with the step of a veteran: his voice, which I knew of yore to be "musical and sadly sweet," has not lost any of its flexible powers of intonation, and possesses all that deepness and fulness which ought to distinguish a member of

"The commonwealth of Kings, the men of Rome!"

The character of Virginius is a difficult one—it is no easy task for the actor to unite, without mingling, the affection of the fond and doating father, with the stern spirit of the Roman soldier, who considers the Republic as his parent, in whose eyes slavery is worse than death, and slavery under a domestic tyrant, the most intolerable of all. Our Centurion of yesterday never forgot the necessary distinction. He mourned over the corpse of the murdered Dentatus as a Roman; he embraced his only daughter with the affection "too big for words," of a broken-hearted parent. It is often an invidious task to point out particular excellencies, since it may appear to infer inequality or defects in scenes less notified—but *every thing* cannot be the *best*. The eagle whose flight is the most exalted whose home is above the clouds, must soar more nearly to the sun at one time than at another, and what actor can be so great, so elevated by the scene in which he moves above the petty world around him in the calm eloquence of Patriotism, as in the bursts of uncontrolled and impassioned feelings? The scene in the forum, when the Roman parent preferred the death of his child to her dishonour, the prison-meeting with the fallen and conscience-stricken Appius, and the noble close of the gallant Soldier's agony when with his daughter's urn in his arms he falls prostrate under a load of sorrow, towered gloriously above less distinguished passages.

"Velut inter ignes
Luna Minores."

I do not, however, intend to detract from the merit of Virginius, in the scene where he parts with his daughter to bestow her upon Icilius.

"A woman's tear-drop melts, a man's half sears,
Like molten lead"

But if the tears of the young and the enthusiastic—if that mark of sorrow, the truest and the holiest, with which Homer, the Poet of human nature, has not feared to blank the bold countenance of the undaunted Achilles, grates upon our feelings even when it flows down the beardless cheek, "Oh what omen dark and high" affects us, when it is wrung by the extremity of paternal agony from the eye of the stern and high minded son of Rome.

My subject has not failed me; but I am fearful of intruding upon your columns at too great a length, and the exertions of others in the Play of last night were too successful to be passed over in silence. Dentatus, the veteran of our stage as well as of Rome, was a splendid representative of the "men of iron," who "shook the world," and carried their name and their victories, from the shores of our native country, to the banks of the Tigris. His bold, blunt speech, his gallant bearing in the presence of the usurping Decemvir, and the evident impatience with which he submitted to his tyrannical sway, marked his just perception of the character which he had undertaken. This is feeble praise: but the powers of language are limited, and the flow of words will not come

when your correspondent "does call for them." The character of Dentatus, however boldly drawn, is but secondary; and I cannot but feel regret that the author has withdrawn him, at so early a period, from the Stage. My abstract admiration for the piece is not, however, very unbounded. Like all our modern Tragedies, the poor Otway was starved, it does not soar upon very flagging wings. But all that could be done in the support of an author, by those who personate the creatures of his imagination, was done last night. The "bold, bad man," the ambitious Decemvir, found a most excellent representative. The horror with which he meets his frightful fate from the hands of the maniac, was truly and naturally depicted. The power of the amateur who represented Appius over his features cannot be sufficiently admired. They change, with every varying passion that agitates his mind, with a degree of truth and adherence to nature which stamp him at once as a man capable of appreciating the niceties of individual character. The Icilius of last night is an actor of promise, and we doubt not but that he will, as the Americans say, "progress rapidly." The return of the young Soldier from the Camp, and his rapid entrée into the forum, was energetic and spirited. I look upon it as the "Auspicium melioris ævi." I suspect that Tragedy is the walk assigned him by nature.

"Sit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum."

The young débutant of yesterday will, I hope, persevere in the good way. We have need of talented recruits, and tho' the part of Lucius is confined, and does not afford any extensive scope for developement, yet figure, voice, and a happy degree of confidence, will justify a favourable anticipation of the future.

"Place aux Dames."—The want of gallantry shewn by the list of the Dramatis Personæ, has communicated the infection to me, and I have to ask pardon of the fair representative of Virginia for the total want of decorum I have manifested in my neglect of her and her claims. [illegible], as I said before, but a Gothlike Mohammedan; and have almost forgotten, so long has been my abode in the jungles, the rights of the sex. But to the point,—her conception of the character of Virginia, altho' correct throughout, seemed to me to be particularly excellent in the sad final scene of her existence, when sensible of the horrid gulph that yawned before, but happily unconscious of the merciless intention of her father, she hung upon his bosom in all the agony of desperation. Here all was elegantly sublime—the sane the spotted dagger in her parent's hand, but shrunk not from the stroke. This was as it should be.

I have omitted much that I would have inserted, and I cannot refrain from adding a few words in the hope of remedying some of my deficiencies. I am afraid that I have not expressed, in sufficiently glowing language, my high admiration of the manner in which the father of our Stage personified Dentatus. I have seen him in many of his best characters; in many that afforded a much more extensive field for the display of his talents, but I never knew him enter more thoroughly into the spirit of the character which he represented, or succeed more completely in impressing a strong sense of the wonderful range of his powers.

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe—"

I must return once more to the hero of the piece. His insanity was awful, and the rapid incoherence of his speech corresponded well with the wild expression of his countenance. But it is not of this that I would speak at present. I would wish, had not my remarks been already too much spun out, to indulge myself by alluding to the vainly attempted coolness with which he received the news of the disgrace that had befallen his family at Rome, and the bitterness of spirit with which he delivered his sarcasms. I must close this part of my subject, or I shall scribble on for ever. One more paragraph, and I have done—let it make bold to notice, with all due diffidence, a few improprieties in what are, I believe, called the "properties" of the Play. Imprimis—I disapprove of a Roman servant, (necessarily a slave) being habited in the "Toga," which I believe was a distinguishing badge of free Roman citizens; nor do I think that Dentatus should have worn a cuirass in the forum. When Cicero, (and that even was a stage trick to forward a particular purpose,) appeared there, wearing defensive armour, it was considered as a sign that his life was endangered by the daggers of conspirators. It was perhaps thought necessary to distinguish the veteran soldier of the Republic by some peculiar emblem of his profession—but the Romans of that day were all soldiers, altho', as far as my limited knowledge extends, they never wore any part of their warlike garb within the walls of the Eternal City much less in the place appropriated to the peaceable assemblies of the people. There was a slight anachronism in introducing the Eagle as a standard in the camp of the Decemvirs. The Eagle, I imagine, was never used, as a symbol of Roman Majesty until the time of Marius. I speak without book, and consequently am open to

correction; but if I have degenerated into dogmatism, or any thing approaching to "laying down the law," I shall deserve a severe chastisement.

CANDIDUS MOFUSSILITUS.

Saturday, November 1st, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

MY DEAR EDITOR,

Will you, who have such frequent communication with the public, endeavour to ascertain why the small coin of the Empire is so little in vogue.—It would sort well with the convenience of men of slender incomes to see the fractional parts of a Rupee in some other form than shells or copper, which his fingers cannot itch to touch, tho' they may be touching.—Every trifle is in price a Rupee—in short a Rupee is the smallest sum proposed for a Gentleman to "*shell out.*" If however it should so happen that less than a Rupee is required, the remaining part is brought to him in such a conspicuous way, and dirty suspicious appearance—that he cannot possibly condescend to receive, but with a theatrical doubtful wave of the hand, and half uttered something, it is ordered out of his presence—or at all events his servant makes the hint good. Can you ascertain why half and quarter Rupees are allowed to retain the virgin appearance of being fresh from the Mint—why so few of these very useful pieces are to be met with in the bazar—and why something extra is generally demanded for them, when given in exchange for Rupees. I am about to undertake a long journey as you know, and I cannot afford to scatter good heavy rupees upon the road, amongst dawk bearers, ferry-men and other numerous claimants.

At this moment there lies on my table, with one of your old Gazettes thrown over it, a mass of copper coin—it lies there a dirty tempation to my servants to practice dishonesty. It is the accumulation of returns of change from the Post Office, which my Hurkaru has orders to deposit, as I have told you under the old Gazette, which is so far useful.—Were small silver coin, in general use, this temptation would not lie in the way of honesty—and many would find their purses heavier at the end of the year, than they do now.—I do not at all allude to those who despise the idea of looking to any thing but a Sircar's or Khansuman's account—men who choose to prolong their stay far from their native home and in an uncongenial climate, rather than look narrowly after that which alone has drawn them from their country are past caring for.

Your's half asleep, but with an eye to the main chance,

PENNYWISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—A solution to the following Problems will much oblige

Your most obedient servant,

H. M.

Regimental School, Dum Dum, Oct. 31st, 1823.

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1. Given x the first cost of a horse, 56 x the gain, and x the rate per cent. to determine x by a regular equation.

2. To describe the greatest triangle possible in a given semi-circle.

3. The rules laid down for finding the area of a Trapazium, by our learned Bonycastle and other Mensurators, is to multiply half the Diagonal by the sum of the two Perpendiculars I say, that rule is not universally true, and to point out the case in which it is not.

4 In surveying a circular field, I could take no central distance; in consequence of a slough in the interior, I stood at the periphery and measured a distance of 12 chains 15 links perpendicular to an imaginary line, from where I stood to a tree in the centre of the field, which distance I found to be a tangent to 45 degrees of the same circle. I want to know the number of acres in two pole chains.

5. Two Merchants, A. and B. enter into company. A put in a certain stock for 7 months, B. put in a certain stock for 5 months, they both trade together, until they gain 840£. A. took for his stock and gain 1120 £. B. took for his stock and gain 480£. I demand each man's stock and each man gain separately, independantly of Algebra with its investigation.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

FABLE.

1.

You have heard, I dare say, of the dog of high rank,
Who by vanity puff'd up and spleen:
Must needs, one fine Sunday, by way of a prank,
Take a journey to see and be seen.

2

It chanced in a lane that was not over wide,
That our traveller met with a waggon;
And pride prompted his Highness to take the wall side,
As something thereafter to brag on.

Neither puppy nor waggon would give way
an inch,
(A warning from this let each man take!)
Till the dog, most courageously scorning to
flinch,
Got a squeeze, and came out like a pan-
cake.

MORAL.

Oh! all ye proud, with passions strong,
Who scorn to yield or give—
The moral of this little song,
Remember while ye live—
Let each some little point concede,
In kind conciliation;
So may, ye hope in hour of need,
To 'scape humiliation.

GAYVILLE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Oct.
30. Ship *Ganges*, Captain John Comberlege, from Spithead 20th June, and Madras 15th Oct.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Derreah Bragy, arrived off Bebee Ros's Ghaut 30th Oct.
Ann, arrived off Smith's Ghaut 31st ditto.
Suzunnee, (F.) arrived off Police Ghaut ditto.
Omapoorney, arrived off Salt Gollahs ditto.
Duke of Lancaster, arrived off Police Ghaut 1st Nov.
Indian Oak, arrived off Salt Golahs ditto.

DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

29. Brig *Helen*, Captain J. Howatson, for Cornuga.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Lady of the Lake*, Capt. T. Bridges, for Cornuga, in two or three days.
Bark Dolphin, Capt. G. East, for Penang, Singapore and Batavia, ditto.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS

At the following Stations, on the 1st Nov.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville*, *Robarts* and *Glenelg*.
Remains—*Lady Campbell* and *Orient*, inward bound.
Passed up—*Palmira*.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

H. M. ships *Liffey* and *Alligator*, H. C. Ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales* and *Minerva*, and *L'Armide*, (F.)

SAUGOR.

Remains—*Anna Robertson*, outward bound

A SUTTEE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Should you deem the following account of a Suttee, that took place here the other day, worthy of a place in your Paper, you will oblige a Subscriber and perhaps benefit the cause of humanity by so doing.

The victim chosen for this cruel and ungodly exhibition was the widow of a Bramin who died in the South Concan some days prior to this ceremony. On approaching the fatal spot she was was preceded by two led horses handsomely capavisoned, and attended by ten or twelve Bramins and about the same number of women, with music, drums, &c.

Few spectators accompanied the procession, considering the scene of action was on the immediate neighbourhood of the city—near to the old Palace.

At first sight of the woman I was surprised with the idea, in common with others, that she was more or less intoxicated; but before the various ceremonies were gone through, which on such occasions precede the act of burning, those doubts had given place to a perfect conviction that she was in her sober senses and fully aware of the dreadful act she was about to perform. Of this I am the more satisfied from the question having been frequently put to her by the European Gentlemen present, "whether it was her wish to be burnt," to which she always returned the same answer "that she knew what she was doing, and that it was her own pleasure to burn." Having offered the more harmless sacrifice of incense on a small fire from which the pile that was to consume her body was afterwards to be lighted, and having parted with all her golden ornaments to those in attendance, she deliberately and without shedding a single tear, took a last leave of all she held dear on earth, ascended the pile and there laid herself down with the ashes of her deceased husband tied round her neck. The entrance was then closed with dry straw and the whole pile surrounded with the same light material, and immediately set fire to by the officiating Priests.

I had placed myself directly opposite the entrance to the pile and could distinctly see the unfortunate victim struggling to escape. This did not pass unobserved by the attending Bramins, who instantly began to knock down the canopy, which, containing nearly as much wood as the pile itself, could have effectually secured their victim in the fire had it fallen on her, all this while no one excepting the officiating Bramins interfered

but when the sufferer did make her escape from the flames and on running towards the river either fell or threw herself at the feet of Mr. T. that Gentleman assisted by Mr. S. immediately carried or rather dragged her into the water, in which the latter Gentleman suffered by incautiously laying hold of her burning garments.

An attempt was now made by the officiating Priests to carry back their victim to the blazing pile, which was resisted by the Gentlemen present and one of their number was dispatched to acquaint the Magistrate of her escape and learn his pleasure regarding her. But before the messengers could return with an answer from the Civil Authority, the Bramins had persuaded the unfortunate woman once more to approach the pile. And as she declared, on being questioned by those present, that it was her own wish to re-ascend the pile, they stood aloof, fearful of giving offence to the prejudices of the Native population on the one hand, or to the Civil Authorities on the other. She declined however for some time to ascend the Pile, when three of the attending Priests lifted her up on their arms and threw her on the fire, which at this time was burning with great fury.

From this dreadful situation the miserable wretch instantly attempted for the second time to make her escape, but the merciless Priests were at hand to prevent this if possible, by throwing large pieces of wood at their victim of putting a speedy termination to her sufferings. But it was impossible for any man of the smallest pretention to feeling to stand by and witness such cruelty, and therefore the Gentlemen present again interfered, when the victim speedily made her escape a second time from the fire and ran directly into the river without any assistance whatever.

The unfortunate woman had no sooner entered the river than she was followed by three of the officiating Bramins, who were told to desist from all further persuasion, as nothing farther would be permitted until the arrival of the Magistrate.

Not doubting their compliance with this so very reasonable request, they were allowed to remain with the woman in the water; but no sooner had the Europeans turned their backs, anxiously looking out for the arrival of authority to put a stop to such cruel and diabolical proceedings, than the same three men, who had thrown her on the pile, attempted to drown the suffering wretch by forcibly throwing her down and holding her under water. From this attempt she was speedily rescued by Mr. A. and Mr. M. who supported her in the water till the arrival of the long looked for deliverance.

The Collector himself soon followed, and to the great joy of a few of the by-standers he immediately ordered the principal performers in this tragical scene into confinement, and the chief actor or rather sufferer to be carried to the hospital.

I regret to add the woman died about noon the following day, forsaken by all her own relations as an outcast, unworthy creature. The fall of the other performers I will not anticipate.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
F. I.

Poona, 4th October, 1823.

The arrival of the H C. Cruizer *Aurora* from Bassidor, we regret to say, has brought accounts of the deaths of three individuals, whose names, in compliance with a friendly suggestion, not less than with our own feelings, we shall defer publishing till a future time.

A friend has obliged us with the following news from Tabrees:—

The Cholera re-appeared at Tabrees 20th July, the attacks very severe, but not very fatal. The peace between the Turks and Persians was signed at Arzeroom 27th July, proclaimed at Tabrees with great rejoicing.

We understand, thro' the medium of a Correspondent, that a recent discovery has been made in Chemistry, by which Gas is by compression converted into a fluid. Great hopes are entertained that by means of this discovery Steam Vessels may be worked without coals.

Our readers will find the proceedings of the Recorder's Court detailed in to-day's paper. We understand the subject of the Memorial, from which part of the proceedings arose, is likely to become matter of Parliamentary investigation.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 16TH OCTOBER, 1823.

Mr. H. Batson, Third Member of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 161 of 1823.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service on this Establishment as Cadets of Engineers

Cavalry and Infantry, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign and Cornet respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment,

Engineers.

Mr. Joseph Trindal. Date of arrival in Fort William 21st October, 1323,

Cavalry,

Mr. Thomas David Colyear. Do. 23d do.

Infantry,

Mr. Henry Hunter, Do. 22d Do,
Mr. Edward Meade. Do. 23d Do,
Mr. Edward John Dickey, Do. Do,

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors :—

Lieutenant William Nairn Forbes, of Engineers, Date of arrival in Fort William, 21st October, 1823.

Ensign James Chicheley Plowden, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, Date of arrival in Fort William, 23d October, 1823.

Surgeon Thomas Smith is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for Twelve Months.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 162 of 1823—Surgeon George Skipton is appointed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, Garrison Surgeon at Allahabad, in the room of Surgeon Mansell, removed.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH OCTOBER, 1823.

No. 163 of 1823—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion :—

3d Regiment Light Cavalry,

Cornet Joseph William Edwin Biscoe, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st October, 1823, vice Benett, deceased.

Mr. William Francis Grant is admitted to the Service on this Establishment as a Cadet of Infantry, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival in Fort William 21st October, 1823.

Captain Frederick Sackville, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival in Fort William 7th October, 1823.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 31ST OCTOBER, 1823.

No 164 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment :—

22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Alexander Webster, to be Lieutenant from the 9th October, 1823, vice Middleton, deceased,

Captain Thomas Watson, of the Honourable Company's European Regiment, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, to supply a vacancy caused by the promotion of Captain Weston to a Regimental Majority.

The appointment of Lieutenant A. Irvine, of Engineers, in General Orders of the 19th ultimo, to be a District Barrack Master is cancelled at the solicitation of that Officer.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough,

Captain William McKie, of the 30th Regt, Native Infantry, on account of his private affairs.

Brevet Captain George Jenkins, of the 82d Regiment Native Infantry, on account of his health.

Captain Edward Day, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for twelve months.

The Furlough to Europe on account of private affairs, obtained by Capt. G. W. A. Lloyd, of the 33d Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 5th ultimo, is cancelled at the request of that Officer, subject to the provision of General Orders of the 15th September, 1821, and 28th February, 1823.

Ensign Martin West, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted at his own request to resign the Service of the Honorable Company.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Judicial Department under date the 23d Instant, to comply with the application of Surgeon George King, attached to the Civil Station of Patna, for two Months leave of absence from the 10th Proximo, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency on his private affairs.

Memorandum.

The appointment of Lieut. Crole, of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, to be an Aid-de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor General, as published in General Orders of the 18th instant, is to have effect from the 1st of August last, instead of the date therein specified.

The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 31st OCTOBER, 1823.

No 165 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct Assistant Surgeon J. R. Martin, attached to His Lordship's Body Guard, to proceed on the Government Yacht to Masulipatam, and place himself under the orders of Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bar. Resident at Hydrabad.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 15th Oct. 1823.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Agra on Friday the 6th day of June, 1823, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Ramsay, Bart. 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is President, John Higginson, Conductor of Ordnance, attached to the Agra Magazine, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st. "For repeated neglect of duty and disobedience of orders in having refused to attend at the Magazine Office on the Morning of the 7th April, 1823, though previously warned for duty, and repeatedly sent for by Mr. Joyce, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

2d. "For making a disturbance in Garrison on or about the Night of the 6th of April, 1823, being conduct unbecoming the Character of a Warrant Officer.

Additional Crime. "For having broken his Arrest on or about the Evening of the 5th May, 1823."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence for the Prosecution and for the Defence, do find the Prisoner, Conductor of Ordnance, John Higginson, Guilty of the 1st Charge.

"The Court find the Prisoner Not Guilty of the 2d Charge, and do therefore acquit him of the same.

"The Court find the Prisoner not Guilty of the Additional Charge or Crime."

Sentence—"The Court adjudge the Prisoner, John Higginson, to be dismissed from his Situation of Conductor of Ordnance."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) EDWARD PAGET,
General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

John Higginson is to join a Corps in the rank of Serjeant Major, which rank he held previously to his being placed in the Ordnance Commissariat Department. He is accordingly appointed Serjeant Major to the Dinagepoore Local Battalion, and is to be sent to join without delay.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 15th Oct. 1823.

The Officers Commanding the Battalions of the Four New Regiments will transmit Weekly Present States every Monday to Head Quarters until further orders. These Present States to be prepared with reference to the Memorandum dated 25th of April last, and circulated from the Adjutant General's Office with the new form of a Monthly Return. Opposite to the name of each officer in progress to join, it is to be noted when he is expected to reach the Head-quarters of the Battalion. The alterations since last State are likewise to be noted.

Officers who are removed from one Regiment to another by the General Orders of the 11th ultimo, and who are directed to proceed and join their New Corps, are to report their progress, Weekly, to the Officer Commanding the Battalion to which they are now posted.

The Supernumeraries now in excess in the 1st Battalion 31st Regiment are to accompany that Battalion to Barrackpore, where they will be allotted to the Corps in Bengal, under instructions that will be transmitted to Major-General Dalzell.

The Supernumeraries with the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment will be allotted to the Corps in the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, and are to be sent to their destination along with the Right Wing 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, which they will join from Myapooree, on its route from Futtehgurh to Calpee.

They are to be struck off the 1st Battalion 32d from the 1st proximo, and to be placed under charge of the Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, and mustered and drawn for separately until their arrival at Nagpore, as "Supernumeraries from the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment, proceeding to join the Battalions of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force." Instructions for their dis-

tribution to Corps will be hereafter issued to Colonel Adams.

The following Bazar Establishment is authorized to be entertained for the Commander in Chief's Head Quarters, and placed under the Superintendence of the Commissariat Officer proceeding with His Excellency:

1	Cutwal,..... ....St. Rs.	21
1	Choudry,—.....	10
1	Mutsuddee,.....	7
3	Flagmen or Weighmen,.....	9
1	Jemadar Peon,.....	8
1	Naib Peon,.....	5
8	Peons,.....	32
	St. Rs.	92

Ensign Burnett, lately removed to the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment, is directed to join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 34th Regiment at Benares until the arrival of the Battalion to which he is posted.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 16th Oct. 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments, those to the situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master being subject to the condition prescribed in General Orders of the 17th February last:—

European Regiment.

Brevet-Captain J. Harrison to be Quarter Master, vice Hogg promoted.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Oliver to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, vice Delamain removed to the 33d Regiment.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant N. Steward to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion, vice Grant removed to the 33d Regiment.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain Thornton to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, vice Mackinlay removed to the 32d Regiment.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Beckett to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion, vice Vansandau removed to the 34th Regiment.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant G. Farquharson to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion, vice Johnston removed to the 33d Regiment.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. Payne to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion, vice Boyd removed to the 33d Regiment.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain J. S. Marshall to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion, vice Martin promoted.

Brevet-Captain H. C. Cox to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, vice Thoresby removed to the 34th Regiment.

Bareilly Provincial Battalion.

Lieutenant C. Griffiths, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Blackall promoted.

Lieutenant W. H. Leacock, of the 16th Native Infantry, is posted to be the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baldock's appointment, on the 7th Instant, of Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Jones to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment, is confirmed.

Major Doveton's appointment, on the 7th Instant, of Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Rutledge to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, and Lieutenant Garret to act as Adjutant, to the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, is confirmed.

Major T. P. Smith's Appointment, on the 10th Instant, of Lieutenant Candy to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing of the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment, is confirmed.

John Beatson, appointed an Hospital Apprentice in General Orders of the 24th July, is attached to the Hospital of His Majesty's 38th Regiment at Berhampore.

Hospital Apprentice J. B. Murray, now Acting Assistant Apothecary to His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, being found utterly unfit for the Medical Department, is to be discharged from the Service on the receipt of this order at the Presidency.

Lieutenant Thomas Webster is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant R. K. Erskine is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant G. Barker from the latter to the former Battalion.

Bombardier Nicholas Nulty, attached to the Rajpootanh Magazine, is promoted to the rank of Serjeant.

Major Martin, of the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment, is permitted to proceed on the River to Berhampore on account of his health, and will join the Battalion to which he is posted on it's arrival at that Station.

Lieutenant George Gordon is removed to the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant Charles Farmer to the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment.

Lieutenant McNair of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, and Ensign Milner of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment, are directed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 28th Regiment at Nagpore until the arrival of their respective Battalions at that Station.

Captain Stacy, of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment, is directed to continue doing du-

ty with the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment at Benares, until relieved from the General Court Martial now sitting there, of which he is a Member.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton's appointment, on the 22d ultimo, of Lieutenant Haslah to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—

Garrison Staff—Surgeon Mansell, Garrison Surgeon, Allahabad, from 15th November, to 15th January, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Surgeon G. Skipton is appointed to act as Garrison Surgeon at Allahabad during Mr. Mansell's absence, or until further orders.

Surgeon H. Hough is appointed to the Medical charge of the Artillery at Cawnpore on Mr. Skipton's departure for Allahabad.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore; 17th Oct. 1823.

Lieutenant E. Carte, of the 2d Battalion 32d Regiment, is permitted to do duty with the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment at Allahabad until the 1st December, when he will proceed and join the Battalion to which he is posted.

Captain Wilkins, of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, is permitted to remain and do duty with the 2d Battalion of the Regiment until the arrival of his own Battalion in the vicinity of Saugor in the course of the present relief.

Lieutenants Platt of the 4th Regiment, and Reeves of the 8th Regiment, are directed to continue to do duty with the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment until their Services can be dispensed with when the Brigadier Commanding in Oude will direct them to proceed and join their Corps.

Ensign Stuart is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel Cartwright's appointment, on the 9th Instant, of Lieutenant Brace to act as Adjutant to the Wing of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment detached from Muttra to Allygush, is confined.

Lieut.-Colonel Greenstreet's appointment, on the 2d Instant, of Lieut. McKenly to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Caste is directed to proceed immediately to Dinapore, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station.

The appointment of Lieutenant Smith to act as Garrison Engineer at Allahabad, as notified in General Orders of the 10th instant, is suspended until further orders.

Ensign W. S. Menteath is removed from the 29th to the 9th Regiment, and posted to the 1st Battalion.

Ensign Wm. Brownlow is removed from the 17th to the 13th Regiment, and posted to the 1st Battalion.

Ensign A. Jackson is removed from the 18th to the 15th Regiment, and posted to the 1st Battalion.

Ensign J. Tierney is removed from the 30th to the 20th Regiment, and posted to the 1st Battalion, which he will proceed and join at Prince of Wales's Island.

Ensign T. H. Scott is removed from the 12th to the 19th Regiment, and posted to the 1st Battalion.

Ensign R. Riddell is removed from the 11th to the 16th Regiment, and appointed to the 2d Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:—

1st Bat. 14th Regt.—Major Ball, from 2d September to 31st October, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

European Regiment—Lieut. Lysaght, from 20th Oct. to 20th April, to visit the Presidency, on account of his health.

Artillery—Lieut Crommelin, from 1st Oct. to 1st April, 1824, to visit the Presidency, previously to an application for furlough.

6th Light Cavalry—Lieut. Roxburgh, from 10th Oct. to 10th Nov. 1823, to enable him to rejoin.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 18th Oct. 1823.

Whenever the Finding and Sentence of a Native General Court Martial is published to the Army, the Commander in Chief expects that Commanding Officers of Native Regiments and Battalions will not content themselves with barely having the same read at the head of their respective Corps. They must use their best endeavours, thro' the medium of their Interpreters, to cause the whole subject, including the Commander in Chief's decision and remarks, to be fully understood at least by the Native Officers. This is to be considered as a Standing Order of the Service, and to be entered in the Book of General Regulations with each Corps.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 18th Oct. 1823.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Bareilly on Monday the 7th day of July, 1823, Ameer Khan, Rissaldar, 2d Local or Gardner's Horse, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st—For disobedience of orders directing him to inspect the Horses of his Detach-

ment, and to report such as were worn out, lame, or otherwise unfit for Service, and for falsely reporting as Serviceable the Horse of Ramjon Ally, Trooper, 6th Rissalah.

2d.—"For unofficer like conduct in wilfully deceiving the Committee of Officers assembled at Shajehaunpore to inspect the Horses of the Detachment by not producing the Horse of Ramjon Ally, which, from the condition in which it was, he knew would be rejected."

3d.—"For withholding and applying to his private use from the 14th of April, till late in May, the payment of his Detachment for February, 1823, instead of immediately disbursing it, on it's being received by him from the Collector's Treasury."

4th.—"For withholding from Individuals a portion of their pay, even beyond the time specified in the preceding Count."

5th.—"For disobedience of orders of the 14th May, 1823, transmitted to him by his Commanding Officer in consequence of his unmilitary and disgraceful conduct and directing him to send without any delay the Vakeel of the Rissala to Head Quarters."

6th.—"For falsely denying the receipt of the forementioned orders and sending the Vakeel round to pay his Out posts instead of to the Head-Quarters of the Corps."

7th.—"For making stoppages in disobedience of positive orders from the Men under his Command."

8th.—"For allowing Nubbee Bux, Trumpeter, to be absent from his duty without reporting it."

9th.—"For allowing an Individual not in the Service to do duty as a substitute for Abdoollah Khan, Trooper, such an act being in violation of the Articles of War."

10th.—"For permitting men to go on leave of absence without authority, and without reporting the circumstance."

11th.—"Disgracing his rank and situation by selling, or allowing to be sold, firewood and grass on his private account."

"The whole or part of such conduct being subversive of discipline, and derogatory to the Character of a Native Officer."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence—"The Court having well deliberated upon the whole of what has appeared before them, are of opinion that Ameer Khan, Rissaldar, is Guilty of the whole and every part of the Crimes laid to his Charge, and do therefore adjudge him to be dismissed the Service of the Honorable Company."

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, *Genl.*
Commander in Chief in India.

The General Court Martial of which Subadar Shaikh Jahangeer of the 1st Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, is dissolved.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Benares on Friday the 27th June, 1823, Subadar-Major Shaick Sanoollah of the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz.

"For having at Dinapore on or about the 6th May, 1823, a few days previous to the assembling of a Native General Court Martial of which he was appointed President, tampered with, and endeavoured to influence the Evidence of Subadars Hurry Dooby and Needah Sing, two of the witnesses cited to appear before the said Court, by representing to them that 'it was not proper for one Sirdar to give testimony againt another,' or words to that effect."

"Such conduct being disgraceful to the Character of a Native Commissioned Officer, tending to defeat the ends of Justice, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence—"The Court having duly weighed and considered the Evidence in support of the Prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner Shaick Sanoolah, Subadar-Major, has urged in his defence, is of Opinion that he is Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, it Sentences him, Shaick Sanoolah, Subadar-Major, 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, to be discharged the Honorable Company's Service."

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, *Genl.*
Commander in Chief in India.

This sentence is accompanied by an earnest solicitation on the part of the Court that, in consideration of the long and faithful Services of the Prisoner, and of the unsullied Character which he had hitherto borne, mercy might be extended to him.

It would have been a subject of the most sincere gratification to the Commander in Chief to have conscientiously felt that it was consistent with his Duty to yield to these strong and powerful claims upon his commiseration and forgiveness. But when he considered the awful responsibility which would rest upon him who ventured to mitigate the punishment awarded to one who had attempted to influence the Evidence of Witnesses summoned to appear before a General Court Martial, and thus to poison and corrupt the pure and sacred stream of justice, when he recollected that the life, the honor, the property of every Soldier in this Army was implicated in the decision which he might pronounce on this case, he could not suffer himself to shrink from the painful task of giving full effect to the verdict of the Court Martial.

The very dangerous tendency of a crime

of this complexion is too obvious to require further observation, and the Commander in Chief trusts that this example of the certain consequences which must follow (when brought to his notice, any attempt to pervert the due course of justice, will operate as a solemn warning to prevent the recurrence of a crime so fatally injurious to the best interests of society.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Benares on Saturday the 28th June, 1823, Mohun Sing, Trooper, 7th Troop 1st Light Cavalry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz.

"For disorderly conduct on the morning of Saturday the 14th instant, (June) in the Cantonments of Sultanpore Benares, and committing an outrage in assaulting and wounding with his drawn sabre Bowanny Sing, Trooper of the 3d Troop 1st Regiment Light Cavalry; such conduct being in breach of the articles of war and subversive of discipline."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence—"The Court having maturely weighed the evidence adduced for the prosecution and the circumstance of the Prisoner's offering no defence, is of opinion that he Mohun Sing, Trooper 7th Troop 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is Guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge, which being in breach of the Articles of War, it Sentences him to dismissal from the Service, to imprisonment and hard labour on the roads for Three (3) Years to commence from his admission among the Convicts of the Civil Power."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) ED. PAGET, *General,*

Commander in Chief in India.

Mohun Sing is to undergo the Sentence awarded him in the Benares Jail, for which purpose Major-General Loveday will give orders for his being delivered into the custody of the Magistrate of that City, with a Copy of the Sentence, certified in the manner prescribed in General Orders of the 19th August, 1820

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Benares on Saturday the 5th July, 1823, Gunga Sing, 1st Trooper, 2d Troop 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st—"For disobedience of orders in not having joined the Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard, agreeably to Regimental Orders of 1st September, 1823.

2d—"For Desertion, in having proceeded to his house at Gaos Gunge in Purgunnah Sundeelah, in the Province of Oude, instead of either having joined the Body Guard, or rejoined his Corps."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced on the prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is Guilty of both the Charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, it Sentences him Gunga Sing, Trooper, 2d Troop 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to receive Seven hundred and fifty (750) lashes on his bare back in the usual manner, and further to be dismissed the Service of the Honorable Company."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, *General.*

Commander in Chief in India.

Major-General Loveday will be pleased to give directions for carrying this Sentence into effect, remitting such part of the Corporal Punishment as he may think proper.

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 20th October, 1823.

Deputy Superintending Surgeon J. Johnston is posted to the Cawpore Division of the Army, and directed to proceed to Cawnpore, without delay.

Superintending Surgeon J. Browne is posted to Berhampore, and directed to proceed to his destination on the arrival of Deputy Superintending Surgeon Johnston at Cawnpore.

Assistant Surgeon C. Mackinnon Junior, is directed to remain at Futtehgur and perform the Medical duties at that post until further orders.

Lieutenant F. V. McGrath, of the 30th Native Infantry, is posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns whose relative rank is notified in the List published in Government General Orders of the 27th ultimo, are permanently posted to Corps, as follows:

Cornet J. Christie to the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, Nusserabad.

Cornet F. Watt to the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry Kotah.

Ensign G. Salter to the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Neemuch.

Ensign R. Woodward to the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Sultanpore.

Ensign G. Halhed to the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Moradabad.

Ensign C. G. Ross to the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Agra.

Ensign W. L. Hall to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Jubbulpore.

Ensign W. Little to the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Nagpore.

Ensign J. C. C. Gray to the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Goorgaon.

Ensign C. Jordon to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Seetapore.

Ensign G. B. Michell to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Bareilly.

Ensign J. G. Sharpe to the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Lucnow.

Ensign J. V. Forbes to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry and 1st Battalion, Mhow.

Ensign J. H. Wakefield to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Barrackpore.

Ensign Andrew Barclay to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Meerut.

Ensign J. S. Gifford to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Gurrawarrah.

Ensign W. Saurin to the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Jaunpore.

Ensign S. A. Lyons to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Loodeanah.

Ensign T. Box to the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion Nagpore

Ensign G. E. Westmacott to the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Nusserabad.

Ensign W. D. Kennedy to the 19th Regiment Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Midnapore.

Ensign C. E. Reinagle to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Barrackpore.

Ensign J. W. V. Stephen to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Saugor.

Ensign T. Dixon to the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Kurnaul

Ensign J. M. Farnworth to the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Benares.

Ensign W. B. Gould to the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Kurnaul.

Ensign C. Boulton to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Mutra.

Ensign E. C. Macpherson to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Saugor.

Ensign J. H. Hampton to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Nusserabad.

Ensign C. Graham to the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Nagpore.

Ensign H. Vetch to the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Allahabad.

Ensign C. Baseley to the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Mhow.

Ensign E. Darvall to the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Benares.

Ensign A. Tweedale to the 29th Regiment Native, and 2d Battalion, Nusserabad.

Ensign W. Anderson to the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Bhopalpore.

Ensign W. Riddell to the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Banjah

Ensign G. Urquhart to the 33d Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, Cawnpore.

Ensign Alexander Barclay to the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, Benares.

Such of the aforementioned Officers as are not attached to the European Regiment for the purpose of instruction, or on leave of absence, are directed to proceed and join the Corps to which they are now posted without delay

Captain T. C. Watson is directed to continue in Charge of the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment until its arrival at Berhampore in the course of the present relief, when he will deliver it over to Major Martin, or the Senior Officer who may then be present with the Corps

Lieutenant C. Marshall will continue to do duty with the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment until its arrival at Benares, when he will join the 1st Battalion 34th Regiment, to which he belongs.

Captain Swinhoe's appointment, on the 10th Instant, of Lieutenant Campbell to act as Adjutant to the detached Wing of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment during its separation from the Head-Quarters of the Corps, is confirmed,

Presidency Division Orders by Major-General Dalzell, under date the 24th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Wake, of the Rungpore Light Infantry, to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment, are confirmed,

Major Bishop's appointment, on the 7th Instant, of Lieutenant T. E. Soudy to officiate as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, is confirmed.

Corporal William Teal, attached to the Cawnpore Magazine, is promoted to the Rank of Serjeant from this date.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Orissa Provincial Battalion.

To be Subadars from the 1st of August, 1823.

Jemadar Benny Pandy from the Burdwan Provincial Battalion.

Jemadar Abdool Curreem from the Dacca Provincial Battalion.

Jemader Bowany Sing from the Cawnpore provincial Battalion.

To be Jemadars from the same date.

Havildar Mucuor Lall from the Burdwan Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Sheik Deena from the Dacca Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Runjeet Sing from the Cawnpore Provincial Battalion.

Burdwan Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Gunga Deen to be Jemadar, from the 1st of August, 1823, vice Benny Pandy transferred to the Orissa Provincial Battalion

Dacca Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Akram Khan to be Jemadar, from the 1st of August, 1823, vice Abdool Curreem transferred to the Orissa Provincial Battalion.

Cawnpore Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Sittlepersaud to be Jemadar, from the 1st of August, 1823, vice Bowany Sing transferred to the Orissa Provincial Battalion.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 21st Oct. 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments, those to the situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master being subject to the condition prescribed in General Orders of the 17th February last:—

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant James Martin to be Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion, vice Conway deceased.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant S. Cobbett to be Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion, vice Hoare deceased.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant D. Williams to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion, vice Stirling promoted.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain Simmonds to be Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion, vice Davies removed to the 32d Regiment.

Lieutenant J. Scott to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion, vice McKenzie removed to 32d Regiment.

Orissa Provincial Battalion.

Lieutenant B. J. Fleming, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Innes's appointment, on the 14th Instant, of Lieutenant G. Burney, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, is confirmed.

Captain W. Wilson's appointment, on the 15th Instant, of Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Thoresby to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 34th Regiment is confirmed.

Private Thomas Preston, of the Grenadier Company Honourable Company's European Regiment, is transferred to the Artillery Regiment, and directed to join the 7th Company 1st Battalion of Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers are directed to continue doing duty with the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment until their Services can be dispensed with, when they are to be ordered to proceed and join their own Corps without delay:

Captain H. T. Smith, 1st Battalion 34th Regiment.

Lieutenant W. Whitaker, 2d Batt. 30th Regiment.

Lieutenant K. F. Mackenzie, 1st Batt. 32d Regiment.

Lieutenant B. Boswell, 2d Batt. 1st Regt.

Ensign J. H. Sankey, European Regt.

Ensign J. Chesney, 2d Batt. 14th Regt.

Pirthee Sing, Sepoy of the 5th Company 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, being reported Insane, is to be sent to the Hospital for Insane Sepoys at Monghyr, with such assistance from his Corps as the nature of his case may render necessary.

Captain Willis's appointment of Lieutenant T. Smith of the 34th Regiment, now doing duty with the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment, to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the latter Corps, from the 15th Instant until it reaches its destination, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Logie's appointment, on the 12th Instant, of Lieutenant May to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton's appointment on the 10th Instant, of Lieutenant Alston to act as Adjutant to the 5 Companies of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment under the Command of Captain Vincent during their absence from the Head-Quarters of the Battalion, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Stock's appointment, on the 15th Instant, of Lieutenant W. Forbes to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 31st Regiment until the arrival of Brevet-Captain Stewart, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan's appointment, on the 13th Instant, of Lieutenant Speus to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment during it's separation from Head-Quarters, is confirmed.

Captain M. C. Paul's appointment, on the 10th Instant, of Lieutenant James Woodburn to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment, is confirmed.

The appointment, on the 1st Instant, by Lieutenant Barstow, in charge of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment, of Lieutenant Prole to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Battalion, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 23d Regiment—Assistant Surgeon Mercer, from 15th September, to

15th November, on Medical Certificate, to remain at Berhampore.

1st Battalion 34th Regiment—Lieutenant and Adjutant (Brevet-Captain) J. Smith, from 2d October, to 15th January, 1824, in extension, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application for Furlough.

4th Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Nash, from 5th October, to 15th April, 1824, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment Lieutenant Colonel Price, from 4th October, to 4th January, 1824, to proceed towards Delhi and Hansi for the recovery of his health.

Staff—Captain Frye, Brigade Major, Meerut, from 1st December, to 31st March, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Rungpore Light Infantry—Lieutenant Weke, from the 3d August, to the 24th September, in extension.

Brevet-Captain J. Steel, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Major of Brigade to the Troops on the Agra and Muttra Frontier, during the absence of Brigade Major Frye.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

NOVEMBER 6.

For the Shipping arrivals in general we refer to the list. Yesterday was announced the arrival of the *John Taylor*, from Liverpool 22d June.

The arrivals announced to-day are—

Ship *Albion*, WILLIAM SWAINSON, from Liverpool 1st July.

Brig *Bombay Merchant*, CASSLEN, from Bombay 12th, and Calicut the 28th September.

List of Passengers by the following Ships.

PER ALBION, FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mrs. M. Moore; Miss A. Moore; Miss E. Moore; Miss H. Miller; Miss A. Miller; Mr. Henry Hill; Mr. Duncan Forbes.

PER KINGSTON, FROM LONDON.

Mr. Graham Webb, Company's Apothecary; Mr. Joseph Baddeley, Pilot Service.

PER MALABAR, FROM RANGOON.

Captain M. F. Crisp, of the late Ship *Mary*.

On the 8th September, in lat. 38' 57 S. long. 28 44 E. spoke the *Amphetrite* of London, for the South Seas.

On the 22d October, in lat. 7 40 N., long. 89 0 E., spoke the *Morley*, from Calcutta for London.

Accounts dated Manilla, the 29th June, have been received from the missing Ship *Nearchus*, Capt. Thomas Baker, of this port, stating that she sailed from South America in January last for Calcutta, and put into Manilla for supplies. A few days after sailing from thence her masts were shivered by Lightning, which obliged her to return to Manilla, where she remained refitting on the 29th June, and expected to sail about the 8th July for Calcutta, taking the route of Dampier's Straits.

MR SCHEIDLENBERGER'S CONCERT

Of all the Concerts we have witnessed for a long time back, Mr. SCHEIDLENBERGER's on Tuesday evening last, the 4th inst. appeared to give the most lively and general satisfaction. Whether we consider the place where it was held, the company that attended, the pieces performed, the orchestra, and the temper of the audience,—the entertainment altogether was a most pleasing one. Mrs Commodore HAYES very kindly threw open her elegant and extremely commodious mansion for the occasion,—thus exhibiting another instance of that benignant spirit for the encouragement of modest merit and the promotion of social amusement, for which the Ladies of this city are, we are proud to say, so distinguished. The following was the musical bill of fare.—

FIRST ACT.

1. Grand Symphony, Full Orchestra, ... *P[illegible]*
2. Gloe, Non intende il mio contento, ... *Paisiello*
3. Rondo, Piano Forte, ... *Dussek*
4. Duetto, Crudel perché ... *Mozart*
5. Variations, Clarinet, ... *Kuhlau*
6. Song, Una voce poco fa ... *Rossini*
7. Concerto, Violin, ... *Vacciri*
8. Chorus, (Chough and Crow) ...

SECOND ACT.

1. Overture, l'Italiana in Algieri, ... *Rossini.*
2. Duetto, Spirits of Dew, ... *Jacot*
3. Fantasia, Flute Solo, ... *Tulou*
4. Italian Air, Perche se una, ... *Blangini*
5. Duetto, Eh via Buffone, ... *Mozart.*
6. Concerto, Piano Forte, ... *Mozart*
7. Song, Morning Bird, ... *Bishop*
8. Finale, Jeune de Paris, ...

The grand Symphony with which the performances of the evening commenced, was got through in the most matchless style. In time, execution, and harmony, it was absolutely without fault. We feel no hesitation whatever in bestowing this unqualified praise, on what we confidently appeal to all who heard it to have been one of the most admirable specimens of full orchestra power ever heard in India.

Where all supported their parts so well, we really experience considerable difficulty in making particular references—since do what we may, we are convinced we cannot do justice to our subject, and dread that in alluding to individuals our expression of cordial satisfaction must fall far short of their merits.

The Glee of *Non tende il mio contento*, was sung in a most pleasing manner, and the three voices chimed charmingly together.

The Rondo on the Piano Forte was happily chosen, and most brilliantly executed by a young lady whose performance stamped her attainments in musical science to be of a very high order indeed.

The *Duetto Crudel perche* brought into the Orchestra the Lady whose voice sounded so sweetly in Pasiello's Glee already alluded to,—and a fair debutante, whose voice notwithstanding the timidity inseperable from a first performance, surprised by its clearness, mellowness, and power. The fair owner of such an admirable and capable voice ought to neglect no opportunity of improving it by practice.

The Clarinet variations appeared to please, and called forth applause.

The vocal powers of the Lady who sang *una voce poco fa*, are so generally well known, and appreciated, that we shall not be accused of meaning a mere compliment if we apply to them the warmest terms of eulogy. There is about her singing a spirit of expression and fascination which no one who has not heard her can imagine. Whatever she undertakes she is sure to perform in the most admirable manner, and perhaps one great cause of this brilliant success, is her never attempting too much. She quite ordains all meretricious ornaments, and has formed for herself a beautifully severe style full of classic feeling, and guided by the purest taste, with a dash of poetical pathos, and a mellowing charm of melodious simplicity throughout. Perhaps what we have written may appear obscure. We cannot help it. He who would trace the effects of musical sounds upon the imagination and fancy of those in whose souls music stirs its mysterious sympathies and associations of ideas, ought in the words of MILTON (we believe) to have 'his pencils dipped in heaven.' In a word, this beautiful Italian song was most beautifully sung; and when it ceased, the lingering ear recognised a discord in the applauses that followed—since they told that what was *sung had been sung*—that it had become a portion of the past, but not of oblivion.

In the Violin Concerto from VACCARI, Mr. SCHEIDLENBERGER gave the most astonishing specimens of execution and effect. What is surprising is, that in the midst of the most rapid and complex fingering, shifting, chording and bowing, he never produces a discord. Be the note to be produced, marked by the composer flat, sharp or natural, it is sure to be executed as such in the strictest possible degree and time. This composition of VACCARI is itself an extremely fine one, but the performance of the Orchestra in general was not so good as in the opening symphony. There was some harshness in the wind accompaniements. Such a blemish however could detract very little from the very great merit which marked the performance as a whole.

The Second Act opened with ROSSINI's Overture *l'Italiana in Algieri*. It was a very spirited and splendid performance. LANZI's Duetto "*Spirits of Dew*" was quite new to us. It was sung in a delightful manner by the Lady who sang in the Glee mentioned in the first act,—and here we cannot but remark the kind interest she took in the Concert, which is quite apparent from her having sung, we believe, no less than four times. The air of BIANCHINI, *Perche se mia*, was not sung, as the Lady who was expected to have sang it, was unfortunately absent.

The Flute Solo (Fantasia) was the most exquisite thing of that kind that can be conceived. It was perfection. We never heard an Amateur perform in such a masterly manner—and we question if there be many professors who can more than equal it. It is in vain to attempt giving an idea of this gentleman's supreme power over the flute, to those who have not witnessed and heard it. Formerly we never heard a flute, but we remembered that it was a wooden tube with stops, which when ably handled "discoursed most excellent music." On the occasion in question however, we forgot all these humiliating circumstances of wood and tubes, and stops and fingers, and thumbs and wind, and listened in a manner entranced to a flood of wood wild melody, pouring on the enraptured ear and fancy, and seeming rather to be warbled by the voices of ærial beings floating on the moon-light ether, than coming from that well known instrument, a flute. Many will smile at this description, but those who heard the performance of the amateur in question, will be apt to say that our language, however enthusiastic it may appear, has not overstepped the modesty of eulogy where its subject is *perfection* itself. The flute in the hands of this gentleman almost speaks. It sends not forth mere sounds, but a voice as it were, that melliflouously and mellowly thrills on the ear, or breaks forth into bril-

liant spirit stirring Alegro, like of morning concert of various birds at sun rising.

The Duetto *Eh via Buffone*, from Don Giovanni, was worthy of the Opera House, of which indeed it strongly reminded us. It was sung in the very spirit that ought to characterise it, and was to the ear what an Aurora Borealis is to the eye, something dancing, and flashing, and spangging, with various and beautifully reiterated splendor, but all exquisite. We shall say nothing of the *Mocking Bird*, because it was sung by the Lady who sang *Una voce poco fa*, and who had the *Buffa* part just mentioned, which is as much as saying, that it could not be better sung--at least in *our* estimation.

For science, brilliancy of execution, time and expression, the Piano-forte Concerto in the second act was inimitable. Indeed we look upon the lady who distinguished herself so much by that specimen she gave of her musical acquirements on Tuesday as our very first piano-forte player here. The distinctness, clearness, richness and power with which she elicits the notes, cannot be witnessed but with hearty admiration.

We shall now conclude with the *Finale*, (*Jean de Paris*), which happily and spiritedly closed a most capital Concert, that we trust has proved no less pleasing to Mr. Scheidlenberger himself than to his friends at the Presidency, whom we were glad to see mustered in such strong numbers. Mr. Scheidlenberger himself led the Orchestra the whole evening, and had *no* sinecure of it for his own part, as respected the labour of performance.

We could wish that we oftener had such Concerts as the one which we have noticed at such desultory length.

CALCUTTA ASSEMBLIES.

At a meeting of the Stewards for the Calcutta Assemblies held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 6th November, (*this day,*) 1823—it was unanimously resolved, on consideration of reasons then stated, that refreshments in the form of a standing supper, shall henceforth be laid out in the side rooms above stairs, and that a regular supper of one table be provided in the marble hall below stairs at one o'clock, for those who may choose to partake of it.

2d. Resolved, that in future the Stewards shall attend on the ball nights by rotation in Committees of three as they stand on the list, for the purpose of superintending the supper, details, &c. Messrs. Gunter and Hooper accordingly are desired to write to the Stewards whose turn of duty it may be, advising them of that circumstance, and requesting that in the event of their not being able to attend, they would have the goodness to state the same.

3d. Resolved, that on those nights on which the Governor General may honor the balls with his presence, *all* the Stewards be considered on duty.

4th. That to the three Stewards specially on duty, on other occasions in general, all arrangements of minor importance are entrusted; and in the event of any thing occurring which may require their interference, their decision be considered conclusive. At the same time the official assistance of every Steward, who may be present will be always acceptable and expected.

5th. That the Ball shall always open with an English Country Dance, in one, two or more sets; and that during the evening, Country Dances take their turn alternately with Quadrilles, under the controul and direction of the Steward.

6th. Resolved, that the Stewards on duty may retire at two o'clock.

Stewards on duty for the next assembly, Wednesday, 12th November:—

Lieut. Col. McCreagh.
Major Patrickson.
T. Turton, Esq.

(Signed) E. Barnett,
President.

We rejoice to observe, that the wish so generally expressed of having a standing supper has at length been fulfilled. It would be extremely desirable, we are inclined to think, that the Town Hall on Assembly nights should close at a certain hour—Conviviality that is protracted beyond all reasonable bounds ought to be avoided, inasmuch as it trenches upon the comforts of those who may be in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall, no less than on that of the inmates. After two o'clock, we should imagine that people who have a proper regard for their own constitutions ought to retire. However, that entirely depends on their own sovereign will and pleasure. The Stewards, it would appear, are determined not to be responsible for any thing that may happen after two o'clock in the morning, since they may at that hour.

We are happy to observe by the latest accounts in our possession, which we also owe to the *Calcutta Journal*, that the Spanish cause has a more cheering aspect than was expected; and that the report of a

Revolution in Portugal, fatal to the Constitution and liberties of that country, was erroneous.

We refer our readers to an account of an atrocious conspiracy and revolutionary movement in Manilla, which, however, proved fatal to the agitators.

A great sensation had been caused at Macao, by the arrival there of a Frigate from Goa, having on board a person deputed by the local authorities of Goa to assume the duties of Governor of Macao. The Government of Macao refused to acknowledge this pretender, as he was not deputed by the King and Cortes of Portugal. The Goa Commander upon this threatened hostile measures. The Government accordingly (backed by the Chinese of authority and respectability at Macao) warned the Frigate to quit the waters of the Celestial Empire. The Captain of the Frigate put his threats so far into execution as to sieze upon the Barretto Junior, merchantman, which happened to be in the roads, with a most valuable cargo.

At length seeing the impossibility of carrying his design into effect, the would-be-Governor asked permission to remain a few days in the offing, which was granted.

Our readers will find the proclamation addressed on the occasion to the people of Macao by the Government. Another proclamation of similar nature was published by the Chinese authorities, to which we refer.

(For the India Gazette.)

Translation of a Letter from a Spanish Gentleman at Macao to his friend at Calcutta, relative to an insurrection in Manilla.

After writing on private affairs, he expresses himself thus:—"The Captain-General of the Phillipine Islands being absent from Manilla in the country, there was only quartered at this place the King's Regiment, with a small part of the Artillery Corps, who between the nights of the 2d and 3d June, rose in arms, proclaiming *Emperor*—a Captain of Grenadiers of that Regiment, by the name of Don Andrew Novales, who placed himself at their head, and marched to take possession of the gates of the city, and surprise the artillery barracks and the fort of Sam Tiago; an Ensign, who was on duty at the palace, and concerned in the plot, went immediately to take possession of the keys of the city which were then kept by Mr. Felgueiras in the Governor's absence, whom he assassinated, altho' he made no resistance, and took the keys; after this he went to his Colonel's house, who saved himself on the top of the house. No further murders were committed, but all the Officers were put in confinement. Being in possession of the gates of the city, they kept them shut, and went to the artillery barracks with a view of surprising these, in which attempt they failed, owing to the loss of time: they then returned to the fort of Sam Tiago, where the Major with the garrison shut themselves up, and were prepared for the attack, in consequence of which, this advantageous position was lost, they then marched to the Palace-square, where they posted themselves at 4 o'clock in the morning, and took possession of that building and of the jail, releasing upwards of 400 criminals. An Officer with the assistance of two soldiers let himself down to the beach of Sam Domingo in spite of the fire that was kept on him, and went to inform the Captain-General, who was then at Sam Miguel. As soon as he was informed of what had happened, he marched instantly with the Prince's Battalion, the Militia of Pampengos, and some Cavalry, towards the city, where he arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning, making his entrance by the gate of St. Lucia, which was in possession of the Artillery, and which was knocked down by cannon; at the same time the Militia of Pampengos escaladed the fort of Sam Tiago; this citadel being thus attacked on one side, the Captain-General made another attack on an opposite quarter, by which they got in, and forced the Regiment, after being hard pushed, to take refuge in the palace, which was deemed expedient to demolish with Artillery. At last they surrendered, and were all made prisoners by 10 o'clock, after having fought desperately under a fire of three hours and a half. The *Emperor* and a Serjeant, who had taken a very sanguinary part, were shot on that very day at 5 o'clock in the evening in the Palace-squares. On the following day, Rodrigues the Ensign, with 14 Serjeants of the companies that had mutinied, were also shot; and again on the next day 6 more experienced the same fate. Thus ended this extraordinary occurrence, which was in itself a most desperate act of Novales, who was to have embarked the next day to an honorary banishment. The only Officers concerned in the affray were those I have mentioned—Novales and Rodrigues, *natives born*; the Serjeants were all Indians and Americans (Spanish); the Europeans were all secured in their quarters,—and the same happened to an Indian Serjeant, who with the whole of his company refused to join the mutineers, in reward of which he was made an Officer. A number of people had been arrested, and enquiries relating the occurrence were continued to be enforced by Government.

Herein you have a true statement of this occurrence, with the facts collected in the best manner possible. As it is more than probable that hostilities will take place between France and Spain, you will not omit any thing interesting from *la cara Patria*, and also all about *our adored Ferdinand*, whose services to the nation have been so conspicuous, that all that his people may one day do to him, will not yet be sufficient to pay him off.

Macao, 22d July, 1823

PROCLAMATION OF THE SENATE OF MACAO.

Citizens of Macao! The Commander of the Frigate *Salamandra* has just given proofs that the commission with which he was intrusted by the Governor of Goa, has for its sole object to attack your most sacred rights granted by the General and Extraordinary Cortes of the nation, and even your property. That Despot seeing that his dark and barbarous schemes had failed through the energy and vigilance of your Government, supported by your valour and patriotism, took the infamous determination of capturing the Ship *Barretto Junior*, with a most valuable cargo, ordering a military force on board of her, and placing that ship under the guns of the Frigate! Could any thing more be done by an enemy's Corsair, except it was for the purpose of defending us against visionary foes that the Provident Governor sent us this famous Salamandra! Citizens of Macao! The mask is taken off; employ all your efforts to avenge yourselves on those perfidious men who presume to infest your coasts.

This Government, unanimous in your just indignation, will immediately take all such measures to insure your shipping, and punish an attempt not to be paralleled in the annals of Portuguese history.

Senate of Macao, the 19th of June, 1823.

Written and subscribed by me,

CARLOS JOSE PEREIRA.

(Signed) BARBOZA, BOSTO, REMEDIOS, BELLO.

Official Communications addressed by the Mandarees to the Procurator of Macao, in reference to the arrival of the Frigate Salamandra from Goa.

I, Chin Mandareen of the White House, make hereby known to you, that I have received your representation of the 4th of the present moon, (10th June,) informing me of the late arrival of a Frigate from India, stating at the same time, that her arrival had not been officially announced by superior authorities, or by the commander, and therefore altho' her object in coming here might be good, still it was a matter of doubt, and accordingly you requested to issue orders to the Chinese not to fetch up the said Frigate, in consequence of which I ordered the following prohibition to be published; and I now intimate to you that on the arrival of the Frigate, you will particularly enquire whether she is provided with the King's Letters of Patent, and the object of her mission, and then you may allow her to come into Macao, giving instructions to the Commander to watch rigorously over his crew, thereby to prevent disturbances.

In case she has not the King's Letters of Patent, you will not allow her to come in, and you will immediately order her back. You will please Sir, to examine all the circumstances accompanying the arrival of this Frigate at Macao, and inform me of this with all brevity.

5th of the 5th moon in the 3d year of Tau-cuam; 11th June, 1823.

To the Procurator of Macao.

DECREE—(CHAPPA.)

I, Cso-Tam-Cano, make known to you, that in consequence of an official communication received from the Mandareen of the White House, on the 8th of the 5th moon, I know the arrival at Coi-Quiam of a Frigate from India, and that she anchored in the offing. I am also ordered by him to distribute Officers of Justice to keep a vigilant watch, and conjointly with you, the Procurator of Macao, not allow the crew of that Frigate to land, to avoid disturbances, and also forbidding ordering the Chinese population at Macao to have any intercourse with the sailors and soldiers of said Frigate, and to give information as to the departure of the said Frigate. In pursuance of those orders, I have forbidden the Chinese to bring on shore any of the soldiers, and I have distributed Officers on duty.

On the receipt of this communication, I intimate to you, Sir, to conform to these determinations and not allow the crew of said Frigate to land and commit disturbances, and you will further urge her departure; and so inform me of the same, that I may acquaint my superiors.

Given on the 10th of the 5th moon of the 3d year of Tau-Cuam, (18th June, 1823.)

STEAM NAVIGATION.

MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, was held yesterday at the Town Hall, agreeably to requisition, to consider the feasibility of establishing a communication between In-

dia and the mother country, by means of steam navigation. After the requisition had been read by the Sheriff, he proposed that the meeting should proceed to elect a chairman, and suggested that Captain Johnston would not be exactly a fit person, as he would have to enter in to explanations, and to satisfy the meeting on points connected with the practicability of the proposed scheme. Mr. Holt Mackenzie was proposed as chairman, but declined accepting the office. He stated that he was utterly incompetent to discuss or to decide on the merits of the question they were met there to consider; and he should, therefore, propose a gentleman who was more competent by age, by character, and rank in society, to fill the chair on this occasion. He begged to propose Mr. Harington. With respect to Lieutenant Johnston, he imagined that he must be called upon, as had been stated, to give explanations as to the feasibility of his plan, and to take, in short, a very active part in the discussion they were about to engage in; and he therefore, could not be a fit person to fill the office of chairman, whose duty it was rather to preserve order, and to regulate the meeting, than to take any prominent part in the discussion.

Mr. Harington having been accordingly elected to the chair, rose and addressed the meeting to the following effect. He stated that he must commence by a confession, that he knew little more on the merits of this question, that he had gathered from what had already appeared in print here; and he might indeed say, that all he had heard was on one side of the question. From his friend Lieutenant Johnston, he had naturally learnt all the reasons that tended to shew the practicability of his scheme. He need scarcely, he imagined, state, that he perfectly coincided in the sentiments of his friend, in appreciating the advantages that would accrue to passengers going from, or coming to, this country; to the interests of the commercial body; and to the private intercourse of friends and relatives in India and Great Britain, from the success of his plan. On its practicability, however, he was unable to decide; or, indeed, to discuss at all the merits of the question. His deficiency in this respect, would, however, be amply compensated for, by the talents of his friend Lieutenant Johnston, and by the intimate knowledge of the subject he must have acquired, by having devoted several years to the consideration of it. He would give the meeting every information they might wish for on this interesting question. For himself, he was anxious to hear stated, the objections that might exist to the practicability of the scheme; for he thought they should all be urged and considered. It would be for the meeting, he conceived, to decide on this point, *viz.* the feasibility or the infeasibility of it; and then to leave it to a committee to consider of the means of carrying the scheme into effect, if it should be deemed practicable: or if, on the other hand, it should be decided to be reverse, then, the proceeding in the matter might terminate at once in that meeting. Mr. Harington observed, that his own idea differed from the opinions of his friend Lieutenant Johnston, as to the mode of first attempting the communication proposed by him: he Mr. Harington, thought, that instead of two vessels on this side of the isthmus, under the control of a committee here, and two more on the other side of it, under the management of a committee at home; it would be better, in the first instance, to have only one boat on each side of the isthmus, both under the control of one company here: the funds required for this plan, would not be greater than for the other; and though they should commence on this limited scale, it would be easy to extend their plan, should success encourage it. The only important doubt seemed to him to be, whether, the scheme be, or be not, practicable, on the whole, without danger of loss: he would not say, hope of profit; because, he took it for granted, that the object of the scheme was rather to promote their comforts and the celerity of their intercourse with the mother country, than the attainment of emolument: and it would only be necessary, therefore, on engaging in the scheme, to see that they should be indemnified against loss. Mr. Harington then stated the amount of capital that he conceived would be necessary to embark in the undertaking, in the manner suggested by him; but our reporter could not distinctly here the sum mentioned He concluded by again expressing his hope, that if any gentlemen present, had any objections to advance against the feasibility of the proposed scheme, they would come forward and state them, that they might then be able to determine, whether it were advisable or not, to go further into the consideration of it; and if it were deemed practicable, at once appoint a committee to consider the means of carrying it into effect.

Lieutenant Johnston, R. N. then presented himself to the meeting, and after stating that it was the first time he had ever appeared before so numerous an assembly, with the purpose of addressing it, he expressed his fears that had he trusted to his memory, he might have omitted much that he wished to say on the important and interesting question they had met to discuss; and he should therefore, with their permission, read from a written paper what he deemed it necessary to address to them on

this occasion. He then read from a paper in his hand as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,

On perusing the report of the British House of Commons, drawn up in committee on the very interesting subject, to which with due respect I have ventured to call the attention of the Indian Public, I mean the possibility of navigating the largest seas, in Steam Vessels, I became convinced of its practicability and by degrees of the superior advantages in point of safety as well as expedition, which must follow the introduction of a communication by Steam Vessels between ourselves and the parent state.

A Prospectus, of which copies are lying on the table, has been drawn up from the best information with respect to the probable expenses which would be attendant on such an establishment.

I have therein proposed, that the route should be, across the Isthmus of Suez, and I give a preference to this route, first because in point of distance it is one third less than the route by the Cape of Good Hope, the former being 8 the latter thirteen thousand miles; secondly by this route vessels would be less exposed to tempests or gales of wind; and thirdly, because it offers more convenient depots of fuel.

In opposition to these advantages, the chief is probably the passage across the Ithmus; and to persons who have never visited Egypt, this undertaking appears formidable; the contrary is however, the case, with those who have returned to Europe by that route, and with whom I have had opportunities of conversing.

With a very little labor, a good road might be made for a considerable extent; one already exists, and if completed, there would be no obstacle to the use of comfortable carriages for the performance of the journey. On this subject, I have had the opinion of two very intelligent and competent gentlemen; the one Mr. Briggs, whose name it is sufficient to mention; the other Mr. Asoona, a Turkish gentleman, ambassador from the Bey of Tripoli, whose acquaintance I made in London.

I inquired of him respecting the expense of camels and the best means of conveyance; his answer was, Sir, make the Pasha a present of 2 or 3,000 dollars; and he will order 100,000 men to work, who, within a month or six weeks will make a carriage road, over which you may drive a coach and six; the journey is short, not exceeding 100 miles and may be performed in two days with ease.

The Plague, for I consider it my duty to bring forward all objections which have presented themselves, in order by discussion to determine whether they really militate against the object of this Meeting; the Plague there, is an evil against which every Englishmen carries an antidote in his constitution; it is an evil more terrible in idea than in effect, and the precaution taken by Europeans in Plague countries, are effectual in the prevention of it. In the most populous towns when visited by the most destructive Plague, Europeans have seldom been known to suffer. In the dreadful Plague which ravaged Malta in 1813, death was confined to the Natives; not one Englishman was affected.

The Plague can only be communicated by contact: the scarlet fever, the measles, the cholera morbus, are a thousand times more to be dreaded, since they cannot be avoided by prudence or precaution. By prosecuting the route proposed in the prospectus, all towns with the exception of Suez, will be avoided; and the little danger which might have been dreaded will by this arrangement be removed; and I may here remark, that the Quarantine to which vessels arriving in England from Alexandria, with a clean bill of health, are subjected, does not exceed at furthest, 5 days, the time necessary for a reference to the Privy Council. Under the present Governor, Egypt has been rendered safe to the Traveller; plunder and robbery with one exception, have for many years, been unheard of; and with a proper escort, no danger of that nature need be apprehended.

Neither do I imagine that any serious inconvenience, would result to travellers, or to the Steam Company, from any sudden revolution in the Government of Egypt, Self-interest and pecuniary emolument are the ruling passions, the main springs to action with every Turkish Despot, and the continual arrival and departure of so many passengers, would prove too prolific a source of riches to be sacrificed to caprice. I have never visited Egypt; but I have wandered alone and unarmed in the mountains, of Lebanon, I have strayed into the Deserts of Tora many miles from the towns, with only a Janissary to attend me. I have encountered tribes of Arabs who have treated me with civility and courtesy.

The name of an Englishman is every where a safeguard. The inconvenience of changing from one Vessel to another has been mentioned to me as one objection: but a voyage in a Steam Vessel, must be considered in a very different light to a Voyage in an Indiaman. In this it is necessary to be prepared for 5 or 6 months: in that only for as many weeks. The quantity

of baggage will be reduced, and I shall propose that the vessels be fitted in all respects alike, and that the cabins be furnished, by and at the expence of the Company, with couches, tables, chairs, looking glasses, &c. &c. so that the passengers will literally be without incumbrance; and the inconvenience of moving from one vessel into another, would be no more than is attendant on a week's visit to Barrackpore, whilst the variety of landing once every sen'night, of obtaining always abundance of good water, milk, and vegetables, would compensate for many little inconveniences if any should occur. In the prospectus which lies on the table, I have calculated the expense of a complete establishment of steam vessels on both sides of the Isthmus, adequate to keep up a monthly communication with Europe. It appears to me, however, that the project will be most likely to meet with support, if confined to conveyance of passengers, to El Arish, Gatick, or the Lake of Menzelet, if anchorage can there be found, leaving it to British capitalists, to form a company that will co-operate with the one now proposed; nor can the smallest doubt exist of such co-operation, as even individuals in England certain of meeting with passengers, would undoubtedly send more Steam vessels to any part of the Mediterranean to embark them.

An arrangement, however, to place beyond a possibility the disappointment of passengers engaging here, will become a consideration of the first importance with the committee of the proposed Steam Company, should it be formed.

To carry this project into effect, I think that two vessels of 400 tons each, capable of accommodating 25 passengers; each with a dining-room under the poop, should be commissioned from England, and be brought round the Cape of Good Hope. This would give very great confidence to the India community, and these vessels delivered in Calcutta, supposing them to bring out, neither freight nor passengers, would cost, hereby as follows:—

2 Vessels of 400 tons, at £20....	£16,000
4 Engines at 50 horses,.....	10,000
Contingencies,.....	2000
Coals,.....	2000
Wages and Victualling,.....	480
Artificers for six months,.....	800
Commanders and Mates,.....	800
Insurances on £52,000,.....	1220
	33,360
£33,360, or rupees	333,600

About three lacs and thirty thousand rupees.

The expence of navigating these vessels for 12 months, will probably amount to

Insurance on 330,000 at 10 per cent.	33,000
Wear and tear, 15 per cent.....	49,500
Coals for 8 voyages, ...	90,000
Packing the Engine Piston	4000
2 Engineers at 4000 per annum, ...	8000
2 Ditto at 3000 per annum,..	6000
12 Enginemen at 60 per month, ...	8640
24 Seamen, at 25	7200
Victualling, ...	4000
Table,.....	20,000
Commander,.....	7200
	237,540
Making the annual outlay amount to Sicca Rupees, ...	238,540
Add the expence of passage the Isthmus,.....	30,000
Total	268,540

The number of persons leaving Calcutta for England annually, may be estimated on a fair average, at about 450 or 500* of these it is not being too sanguine to suppose, we may obtain 12 each voyage; and from Madras 3, leaving Bombay at present out of the question, since an auxiliary vessel will be required to bring from thence any persons desirous of proceeding by a Calcutta Steam vessel.

I think the charge will be considered moderate, if fixed at 1,500 rupees to the Mediterranean and at 800 thence to England. An equal number may be expected to return at the same charge: and the two vessels will carry in all the year, 15 × 8 × 2=240 out and home, which × by 1,500 the charge for their passage, will make sicca rupees 360,000, from which, deduct an outlay 268,540 of a balance will remain in favor of the Company of 91,460, on a capital of 333,000, a profit of nearly 28 per cent. without taking into consideration the carriage of letters, which from this presidency alone, amount in number to at least one lack, and supposing a charge to be permitted of 8 annas on each letter, certainly a very light tax, and one that would be readily paid by all persons caring at all for correspondence, the proceeds on this account, would amount to 50,000 rupees, equal to 16 per cent. which added to the 27 per cent. previously calculated, would amount to 43 per cent. and I feel convinced, that after one or two prosperous voyages, the vessels will always be full of passengers, and that the charge for passage, may be very much lowered.

The spirit of enterprise which has always existed in England, has perhaps been encreased by the difficulty of employing capital advantageously. Steam navigation has

* Lieutenant Johnston includes Children in the estimate.—ED.

certainly become a favourite speculation, offering perhaps a larger profit than can be usually obtained; and this fact induces many persons to imagine, that what is now proposed will very shortly be carried into effect by British capital, without the interference or exertion of persons in India. A stronger argument cannot perhaps be adduced in favor of the project. I cannot, however, concur in the opinion. Capitalists in England are not more easily persuaded to embark their money in schemes which they do not quite comprehend, of which they cannot ascertain the limits, and over which they can have but little, or no control, than capitalists here; and both like to watch ever the progress of the speculation in which they engage, and to know the extent of loss to which they are exposed. India, they would consider as too remote, the returns would not be sufficiently quick, the undertaking embraces too many contingencies; the management must be delegated to agents.

They can hold no security for their adventure, whilst pecuniary emolument is the *only* advantage the English capitalist expects to derive; and this calculation, however well it may appear on paper, inspires no confidence in one ignorant of the nature of Indian society, and of Indian affairs, and there are, indeed, very few persons in England, who can entertain correct ideas on this subject; those who have returned from India, have for the most part retired from speculations to enjoy quiet, and the commerce between London and Calcutta is confined principally to six houses of Agency. These would be ready to co-operate, I know their sentiments and I know their opinion is, that a Company should be formed here.

By what I have advanced, I do not mean decidedly to say that steam vessels will never reach India from England, and through the influence of British capital. I feel convinced they will, but only after the lapse of several years; they will be extended hither by gradual advances. Madeira will first be visited! then the West Indies, South America, the Cape, and last of all perhaps Calcutta! but why not anticipate, why not determine at once to enjoy the advantages which such a communication presents!

The reasoning and the arguments of the British capitalist will not apply to the Indian public; here, the scheme is understood, the limits, of the speculation may be most certainly defined, and it will be under the immediate observation and control of a Committee of management. The utmost loss may be calculated to the fraction of a pie; suppose it to extend to the whole capital embarked, suppose it even to end in smoke or vapor, or probably to pass away in one grand explosion, the individual loss will not be vexatiously great, and where so desirable an object is to be achieved, surely it is deserving of some risk. But so much for a most improbable. I calculate on considerable emolument as amongst the least advantages; others will result of the highest importance to all classes.

The civilian, the officer whose health requires or whose inclination prompts a visit to his native land, may with twelve months leave of absence pass eight in the bosom of his family. The merchant having business of importance, will no longer be obliged to delegate it to an Agent; he may throw himself with his portmanteau into a Steam Vessel, transact his business, and in a few *short* weeks resume the seat at his desk without his absence having been felt. Parents anxious for the health or education of their Children may at a comparatively trifling expence have the happiness of themselves selecting a school for them, and from how much anxiety will those be relieved who have not relations or friends to whom they can with confidence commit so high a charge.

Those who do not visit England, will enjoy the advantage of receiving letters before the antiquity of their date damps in some measure the interest which a Letter is calculated to excite. Four months!!! how short a time to look forward to for an answer to a letter on which one's happiness may depend, when compared to the usual term of an year; how delightful to receive in February, details of the movement of the merriments of the preceding Christmas in old England; how much will this facility of communication tend to keep alive and to strengthen in a family those affections which now alas! too frequently subside after a few years of separation.

Gentlemen, lay these considerations to your hearts, you will be brought near to your native land. Your comforts, your enjoyments, your luxuries, your own happiness here, that of your friends, your relations and your children at home, must all be promoted by this establishment. How many now lingering under the effects of climate undermining their constitutions would be able to recover and to enjoy a lengthened period of existence, not only by the speed with which they would return but having the means which a long voyage, a long absence from their emoluments pay and allowances, now prevents them from doing, to look forward to. Gentlemen you are interested collectively, you are interested individually. You are all of you most strongly interested in the promotion of the establishment. I too, am particularly interested: I shall enjoy the proud satisfaction of being the projector of an undertaking pregnant with advantages of the highest nature to the Indian Society.

After Lieutenant Johnston had concluded,

the Chairman again called on the gentlemen of the meeting to state any objections they might have to advance against what Lieutenant Johnston had stated, but no one came forward.

The CHAIRMAN then informed the meeting, that Lieutenant Johnston had, in anticipation of the present meeting, sent into circulation, a sketch of two addresses, proposed to be delivered, one at the expected meeting in this country, and another to the public in England, after he should have been deputed by a committee here to act for them in the matter, (*vide* CALCUTTA JOURNAL for September 22, page 293;) and as no gentleman had come forward to state any objections to Lieutenant Johnston's plan, he, the chairman, would read, with permission, one of a series of resolutions subjoined, after some prefatory remarks, to the latter of these intended addresses, which was to have been proposed at home, in the event of the plan having been approved of and a committee appointed to carry it into execution here. He should have been glad, however, if some of the gentlemen present had come forward, on this occasion, to deliver their sentiments on the question; because the public would expect them to express the sense of this meeting, as to whether the proposed scheme is feasible and desirable or not. He had hoped, that some of the members of the mercantile body, in particular, would have favored the meeting with their opinions.

(Mr. MACKILLOP, *who was standing near the Chairman, then addressed him, and the resolution referred to, was not read.*)

Mr. MACKILLOP suggested that, perhaps, the establishment of a company at home and one here, to have control of the vessels from hence to Cossier only, leaving the subsequent conveyance of the passengers, &c. to the home committee, would be most advisable.

The CHAIRMAN stated that some gentleman near him had suggested, that there might be some difficulty in getting a company at home to co-operate with another here.

Mr. MACKILLOP explained, as far as our Reporter could collect the substance of his remarks, that there was a strong bias in favor of the plan, amongst the companies at home; but whether the failure of Mr. Perkins's invention might or might not have occasioned any change in their opinions, or disposition to encourage it, he could not say.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his satisfaction at finding, that the scheme was so favorably regarded at home. He thought that the first thing to be done, was to decide, whether the scheme were, or were not feasible: that in short the sense of the meeting should be taken on this point; and if it were favorable to its feasibility, that a committee should be appointed as before suggested; if otherwise, that all further consideration of the subject should be waved. The Chairman then called on Mr. Larkins to state his sentiments.

Mr. LARKINS observed, that an idea had been started by a Gentleman near him,* which really appeared to him so good, that he had no kind of scruple in borrowing it; it had been suggested that a permium of £10,000 should be offered to whoever should send out a steam boat to India, that was if the sum could be raised. It would not be right perhaps to offer the sum to any individual, because some adventurer might be tempted to run out at all hazards for the sake of the reward, leaving the steam boat to be taken back by whomsoever pleased to conduct her; it should be offered to a company of individuals.

The CHAIRMAN wished to know, whether this idea originated in the opinion that the establishment of a company at home, would be preferable to that of a similar body here.

Mr. LARKINS: No, not precisely in that, but merely as an inducement. I think we are too liberal here, however, to carry on any thing of the sort.

Mr. HOBHOUSE observed that the object of the inducement was to get the steam packets here. If they were already out in the country, of course we might establish a company and send them away immediately. But he conceived that the great difficulty was to get them out here round the Cape. How were they to come out.

LIEUTENANT JOHNSTON would undertake to get them out; he had already stated, that nothing but want of funds had prevented his attempting it before.

Mr. PATON thought that if a committee were appointed, as the amount of the whole expence was known, that they might fix the number and value of the shares.

Mr. LARKINS remarked, that £10,000 would induce many persons at home to engage in the undertaking.

Mr. JOHN HUNTER proposed that one half should be paid here on the arrival, and the other before hand in England, to assist in the outfit.

Mr. LARKINS begged to put the motion distinctly to the meeting, that a certain premium be offered to the first company or Society that shall bring out a steam vessel, and establish the communication between India and Great Britain, leaving the route open to their choice.

Mr. HOLT MACKENZIE seconded the motion. He observed, that it was generally allowed, that large, and unwieldy societies, manage their affairs badly; and it might

* We believe it was Mr. Holt Mackenzie.—ED

therefore be very fairly assumed, considering the disadvantages which a society of this kind formed in India, would labour under—the difficulty of assembling, the uncertainty of the continuance here of its members, that the proposed plan, if entrusted to the management of such a body, would be badly carried into effect and badly managed. Any idea of profit had been disclaimed, but in point of fact, men were all influenced as Mr. Johnston had said of the Pasha of Egypt, by selfish considerations: profit therefore, must be considered as the only permament motives to carry into execution and conduct, the proposed plan: those who first started it, might indeed be actuated by higher and more disinterested views, but those who carried it on, must inevitably look to this result of their labours or no reasonable hope could be entertained, with reference to a known law of human nature, that they would be cheerfully performed, or lead to a successfull issue. Now he did think that a committee in this country were most unlikely so to conduct the scheme, as to render it profitable, for reasons, that had been stated and which must be thought be almost obvious, to all he addressed. He was decidedly of opinion therefore, that the offer of a premium to any individual here or at home, to carry the scheme into effect, was the most likely to effect the end proposed in the best, the speediest and the least expensive manner. By the offer of a premium, the undertaking was thrown open to the whole capital and ingenuity of India and Great Britain; whereas by the appointment of a committee here, the management of the business must be left to an agent in England, a failure in the choice of whom, might cause the whole scheme to end in loss and disappointment. By the offer of a premium, we throw the undertaking of the plan open to the competition of the men of genius of England; and if they did not succeed, he was indeed at a loss where to look for success. Another reason against the appointment of a Committee here, was that we wanted data to establish the amount of capital actually required. He Mr. Mackenzie had reason to believe, that the expences of building, a steam vessel of 400 tons would amount to upwards of £14,000. It is true that this was the estimated price; but it was well known that estimates are apt to be very fallacious. Mr. Mackillop, he believed could speak from experience on this point, in reference to the Steam vessel here. (*a laugh.*) The estimate of the expence of building that vessel, furnished too, by a most intelligent and skilful individual, was 16,000 rupees, and she had eventually cost he understood, 32,000. It is evident therefore, that estimates may be most deceptive and erroneous. But if that furnished in this case be correct, the premium offered would secure us the supply of a vessel here within twelve months from this date. The next question was could we raise £10,000. It was assumed that the scheme would prove advantageous to the comforts of all and profitable to many. Speaking for himself, he could say that he should willingly aid in promoting the increase of these comforts: to the mercantile body, the plan offered more weighty advant ges than to others, inasmuch as speediness of intelligence was of more importance to them, than to any other class of society. It could not therefore be doubted, that the Indian community would subscribe to obtain these advantages. Captain Johnson, it was plain, acted on the supposition, that we were to set down quietly with a prospect of losing two lacs of rupees, to attain an object that might be effected without any such risk. He had no doubt that the community would willingly contribute two lacs, to promote the communication it was proposed to establish; but if they gave *two* in that way, he was confident they would much more readily give *one*, as a premium in the way he had suggested.

Mr. Paton enquired whether the government would not patronize the undertaking.

Mr. H. Mackenzie replied, that he was not there on the part of the government, but simply as an individual addressing his fellow citizens at a meeting of other individuals like himself. If he were however, to express his opinion as to the disposition of the Government, towards this undertaking, he should have no hesitation in expressing his conviction, that they would liberally support it (*applause.*) He would suggest, as an improvement to Mr. Larkins's motion that instead of offering the premium to individuals, it should run thus, that a premium shall be offered to the first company, that shall establish a communication between India and Great Britain by means of steam navigation.

The following Resolutions were then moved by Mr. Larkins, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and unanimously adopted.

"That it is desirable to encourage the establishment of a communication between England and India by steam navigation, by the offer of a Premium, or Bonus, to those who may first establish it on a permanent footing; rather than by any direct attempt of so large and miscellaneous a Body, as the Indian Community to form themselves into a society for the purpose.

"That a Committe be appointed to consider and prepare the rules and restrictions under which the Premium shall be granted; to obtain Subscriptions; and to adjust the other necessary details.

It was further resolved that the following gentlemen be elected to constitute a committe efor the purposes above stated.

Mr J. P Larkins,	Capt. Schalch.
Mr H. Mackenzie.	Mr W. P. Muston.
Mr. J. H Harington.	Dr. J. Hare, M. D.
Mr J. C Pattle.	Dr. J. Mills M. D.
Mr J. J Shakespear.	Dr. J. Grant.
Hon'ble G. R. Lindsay.	Mr. G. Mackillop.
Commodor Hayes.	Mr. D. Clark.
Captain Bruce, (Bombay Marine.)	Mr J. Hunter,
Lieut. Johnstone, R N.	Mr H. W. Hobhouse
Capt Forbes of the Engineers.	Mr. G. J. Gordon.
Capt J Jackson.	Mr A. Colvin.
	Mr. C. Blaney.

"On the motion of Mr. PATTLE, seconded by Mr. H. Mackenzie, the thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Lieutenant Johnston, after which the meeting was adjourned for six weeks, viz. till Wednesday, the 17th December; or such other day as may be fixed by the Committee, and notified in the Calcutta Newspapers.

J. H. HARINGTON, Chairman.

That portion of the account, of the foregoing proceedings which follows Mr. Mackenzie's last address to the Meeting, viz. the resolutions, the names of the Committee, &c. down to the signature of the Chairman, is taken from the sketch drawn out by the latter; some few particulars that occurred, subsequent to the vote of thanks to Lieut. Johnston, are therefore omitted in it. After that Gentleman had returned thanks for the honor done him, and expressed his assurance, that his exertions should never be wanting to forward the object of the Meeting, or to promote the welfare and happiness of this community, Mr. H. MACKENZIE rose and proposed the thanks of the Meeting to the CHAIRMAN, for the able manner in which he had conducted the business of, the motion was unanimously carried; several gentlemen rose at once to second it.

Mr. HOBHOUSE then suggested, that these proceedings should be published. Mr. PATTLE seconded this motion, with an observation as to the scarcity of matter to fill the papers with; in which, however, as far as we are concerned, he is mistaken.—*Calcutta Journal of this Morning.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE—OCT. 15, 1823.

RECORDER'S COURT—TUESDAY, OCT. 7, 1823.

The Recorder observed that he had now to advert to a very serious subject, and one which he was bound to take notice of not only in order to vindicate the authority and dignity of the Court, but as necessary to the due administration of justice. It was in regard to a Memorial, which had been presented to the Court by the Gentlemen of the Bar! He would state the circumstances. On the 10th of last month he was sitting in Court with Mr. Meriton, when the Memorial was handed up to him by Mr. Irwin in the name of himself and the rest of the Bar. On that day all the Bar, he believed, were present with the exception of Mr. Le Messurier. But, although he was not present, his name was subscribed to the Memorial.

Mr. Le Messurier rose, and acknowledged the signature to be his.

The Recorder.—This document, which was called a Memorial, contained certainly, to say no more of it, matter of the most offensive description, alleging, in all and every page of it, that certain rules were not warranted by the Charter; and that the practice of the Court, in certain particulars, was warranted by neither the one nor the other. It was the bar who had put into his hands that Memorial, so libellous as he said it was and as he should shew by and bye, that if it had been published, or circulated by any gentleman not a Barrister, the Court would have been called upon to punish him, not by going before a grand jury, or before a petty jury, but summarily and both by fine and imprisonment. That Memorial had been handed up by the gentlemen of the Bar, whose duty and whose interest it was to pay respect to the Court, for they ought to know that their own characters rose with that of the Court. It was by the Gentlemen of the Bar, that that Memorial had been put into his hands, as the President of the Court. In the beginning it claimed a privilege as belonging to the Bar which he was not before aware of: nor was there in fact any such privilege. It stated, that it was competent to the Gentlemen of the Bar, forsooth to bring to the notice of the Court.

Mr. Advocate General here interposed and stated, that, as far as concerned himself, and he believed, he might add the rest of the Bar, they had no desire or intention that the Memorial should be publicly read, nor was it presented with that view.

Mr. Irwin observed that he had it in commission from the Bar to communicate to the Court, that the Memorial was presented merely for the private consideration of the members of the Court, and that the bar never contemplated any publication of it, or a public reading of it in open Court.

The Recorder.—Then Mr. Irwin had thought himself justified in putting into his hands, as the President of the Court, a paper which he acknowledged to be unfit to be read in Court. The Gentlemen of the Bar had considered it competent for them to present to the private consideration of the

Court, what they acknowledged to be unfit to be read in public. They would presume to insult the Court with.—

Mr. Advocate General here again interposed and declared that he and the rest of the gentlemen of the Bar had to disavow any consciousness of the Memorial being an insult, or in any way improper, and that they had not the smallest objection whatever to its being all openly read in Court, if that was his Lordship's wish. They merely meant to say, that such public reading was not their wish or intention.

The Recorder. In the first instance, the Memorial claimed a privilege, that it was competent to them, as Barristers of your Hon'ble Court, to bring to its notice any existing variance between the rules and the practice, and between the rules and the charter, and to tell the Court that such rules and practice were illegal. He never dreamt that there was any such privilege existing in the Bar. This was a new doctrine to to him. He knew of no such privilege in the bar; nor would the Court allow of their questioning the course the Court adopted in administering justice. Would it have been fitting to have presented to the Court of King's Bench such a Memorial as this? The Court here were the sole Judges of their own conduct. They alone had the power of judging, whether they were acting according to the charter or not—it was a matter in their discretion and in their's alone. There was here no power under heaven that had a right to find fault with the proceedings of the Court. If the Court did not act in conformity with the Charter, the only remedy was an impeachment in the House of Commons. They were not to be told by any set of men, and far less by persons of the Bar, that they were not acting in conformity with the Charter. He would call the attention of the Court to another passage. It went on to say—But he would first state what was the mode of application which he had pointed out. In the Memorial it was said, that a representation from the Bar, would be heard by the Court, either on a deputation from the Bar personally or in the shape of a written Memorial. He had said, that if the Bar had any application to make to the favor of the Court, they would be willing to listen to it. In consequence of what had fallen from Mr. Irwin, when he presented the Memorial, it might be conceived that it had been presented by the Bar at his (the Recorder's) desire. In that they were wholly mistaken.

Upon some gentlemen getting up, one after the other.—Mr. Alderman Meritno. —Yes, my lord, three Gentlemen.

The Recorder.—Upon three Gentlemen getting up, one after the other, to object to the course in which the Court was carrying on its business, he had told them that it was impossible to suffer the business of the Court to be interrupted, day after day, in that manner. If the Gentlemen of the Bar had any thing to ask from the favor of the Court, if there where any particular rules, or any parts of the practice of the Court, which were prejudicial to the interests of the Bar, and the Bar chose to make an application to the favor of the Court, the Court would attend to the propositions of the Bar, if they could do so consistently with the right of the public. The Court would suffer neither the bar, nor any other persons, to arraign their conduct and to say it was not legal, or that the rules which had been framed by other Recorders, were inconsistent with the rules and charter of the Court. The Memorial went on to state with regard to the small Cause Court, in the concluding paragraph, that that Court appears to your Memorialists to have a tendency to create confusion and irregularity in the administration of justice, by referring each case to the discretion of the Judge and to a Judgment to be given upon the individual circumstances of each case, rather than to one to be pronounced upon known and established authorities and decided cases; and in as much also as it appears to have a tendency to subvert those principles of law, on which alone your Memorialists, are prepared to conduct their practice, and in general to depreciate the character of the Hon'ble Court.

This was the character, given by the gentlemen of the Bar, of those Rules which had been adopted by Sir Wm. Syer, the first Recorder of the Court in 1799, which had been sent home, and sanctioned by his Majesty in Council,—which had been afterwards recognised and acted upon by every succeeding Recorder, and to which the former barristers of the Court had never thought of raising objections.

Mr. Advocate General here intimated a different impression.

The Recorder knew of no such representation ever having been made. If the allusion in the Memorial meant to refer to a Memorial sent home to the King in Council by an individual on the subject, he had this to say that he had certainly heard of such a thing; but, he could tell the gentlemen of the Bar, that, it had not met with any consideration, and that an answer had never been returned.

Mr. Advocate General observed, that he was not alluding to that Memorial, but to his having heard that some doubts had always existed on the subject.

The Recorder.—Of that Court, and those rules, which had been framed by Sir Wm. Syer, the first Recorder, had been sanctioned by his Majesty in Council, had been adopted and acted upon by every succeeding Recorder, and never before objected

to by Counsel,—Mr. Le Messurier, forsooth, and Mr. Cleland, Mr. Parry, and Mr. Irwin, and Mr. Norton, had thought fit to state, that they had a tendency to create confusion and irregularity in the administration of Justice. Mr. Norton, after a few weeks residence in the island and with the very limited knowledge and experience which he could acquire in that time, broke in upon them with a new light and discovered, that what had been acted upon by all the Magistrates of the Court from its first establishment, and had been adopted by the first and all subsequent Recorders, was all wrong. After twenty-five days practice, he took upon himself to say, that those rules were warranted, neither by law, nor by the Charter, and that they tended to create confusion and irregularity and to subvert the principles of law But this was not the most offensive part of the Memorial, although what he had now stated was most libellous. The Court would not allow any part of its Jurisdiction to be attacked:—and that for very potent reasons, not merely to maintain the authority and dignity of the Court, but as necessary for the administration of Justice. What would the publick think of a Court, which they heard the bar had declared to be illegal? A Suitor comes into the Small Cause Court;—he learns, that those to whom he is accustomed to look for advice had unanimously declared the Court to be illegal in its very foundation,—would he be inclined to submit with deference to the Court and be satisfied with its Judgments? It would be necessary for the Court to resort to brute force, when it was requisite to enforce its orders.

But this was not the most offensive part of the libel. They had ventured to assert, that the practice of the court was not in conformity with the rules of the small cause Court, or the Charter of Justice. Your Memorialists beg to submit that, in some other particulars, connected with the practice of the small cause Court, their interests are still more prejudiced, in regard to which, neither the rules of the small cause Court, as at present framed, nor the Charter of Justice, according to the best construction they are capable of making, afford any authority or explanation. And then it went on. And in allusion to those particulars your Memorialists scrupulously confine themselves to such facts, as they are acquanted with their own knowledge, and which they believe to be incontestable. It appears to your Memorialists, from the repeated instances in which those Court have been held in private, for the examination and punishment of alleged offences, in respect to matters proceeding under the jurisdiction of this Court. He asserted that the allegation was utterly unfounded, that small Cause Courts were held in private for the examination and punishment of alleged offences. It was the Judges of that Court (Recorder's Court) sitting in Chambers: and not the small Cause Court. It was the Court sitting in Chamber, as they had a right to do and as necessary for justice, and as he might have done by himself. But that the small Cause Court had ever sat privately was unfounded. That it was held without any rules made for such purpose or any public notice given, his friends, who were sitting with him knew to be utterly unfounded. But he should not condescend to explain, or answer, any more of the charges against the Court. It was what was due to others, as well as to the Court that he should not. The Court were satisfied that they had done their duty and it was a sufficient satisfaction to them to be conscious, that they had done their duty.

The Memorial went on to say that 'both the manner and time of holding such Courts depend altogether upon the casual discretion of your Hon'ble Court.' There were other unfounded allegations which he would not read, because it was not incumbent upon him to read a libel. There was a charge of examining the parties *Viva Voce*.

That the *parties* had ever been examined *viva voice* was unfounded. That the Plaintiff was examined, under particular circumstances, was certainly true and it was grounded on a rule of Court, under which it was done: and he had before shewn on what clause of the Charter the rule was founded. The parties mean both Plaintiff and Defendant, and that the *parties* had been examined had not been the fact. The plaintiff had been examined, and that was under a rule of the small Cause Court, which rule was sanctioned by a clause of the Charter.

As to the Petition Court, which formed the subject of another part of the Memorial, he would only say that Petitions might be heard in chambers when he pleased, and that he should continue to hear them in chambers whenever he pleased.

The Memorial concluded stating your Memorialists beg leave respectfully to submit to the consideration of your Honorable Court, that such a course of proceedings calculated to introduce irregularity, confusion and discretionary principles into the administration of Justice, through the medium of your Hon. Court. So that these gentlemen ventored to say that it was through the medium of the Court, and they accuse the Court of introducing irregularity, confusion, and discretionary principles into the administration of justice. And the humble request of these persons is that the institution of the small cause Court, and all the rules upon which its proceedings are founded as far as such rules and proceedings are at variance with the course of pro-

ceedings laid down in the Charter, may be abolished and vacated" But he should not state the insinuations, which were meant to be conveyed by the prayer of the Memorial; nor the implications, which those sentences conveyyed. He would, now, call upon the gentlemen of the bar to state, what excuse or apology, they had to offer, for having presented a Memorial, containing aspersions so libellous and unfounded, and for having put such a Memorial into his hands, as the President of the Court.

Mr. Irwin rose, in answer to his Lordship's call, to state, on behalf of the bar, those sentiments on the subject of the Memorial, which, he believed, they entertained in common with himself, but should he omit to state any thing material to be mentioned, he would claim for each of his learned friends to speak for himself to that charge, which effected them all individually. He would first advert to the commencing paragraph of the Memorial, upon which his Lordship had observed that it claimed a right hitherto unknown to his Lordship for the Barristers to bring to the notice of the Court any rule of Court, or practice of the same, which was at variance with the charter.

To this he had to say, that he had frequently known Barristers of that Court, in cases when the interests of a client in a suit were affected by any rule or rules, to shew to the Court, in what respect such rules were contrary to the Charter,—he had known that principle admitted by the Court, and he then said that it was scarcely to be supposed that that right, which they, the bar, claimed on behalf of others, should not be available in their own case, and when their own interests were affected;—it was in fact contrary to human nature that they should not insist upon it He was bound in duty to himself and his learned friends, to say, that that memorial read and extracted in parts as it had been by his lordship, might assume a very offensive and libellous aspect, but he would have it all taken together and as a whole, and not to be judged of by insulated paragraphs whose meaning and effect was dependent on the context of the whole memorial. He had now to express his sincere regret that any thing they (the bar) might have said or done should have produced on the minds of the Court, an impression so very unfavorable to them and so foreign to their intentions;—and, as his lordship had pronounced the memorial to be libellous and aspersive to submit to the decision of the Court and to express a hearty sorrow that such was the Court's opinion of it. But he must distinctly on behalf of his learned friends and himself, say, that they had not the most remote intention of giving the slightest offence, or of offering either openly or covertly, any disrespect to the Court They (the Bar) wished to draw his lordship's attention to circumstances which effected them as barristers, and to grievances, which required redress. They resorted to the only mode which was open to them to obtain it; for that very course of a memorial had been pointed out to them by his Lordship, when he refused to hear objections, made on one or two occasions, to the proceedings, of the Court, But he was not so lost to all sense of duty and propriety—he was not so mad, as to put his name to such a memorial, if he had thought that he was thereby, conveying an insult to the Court, or degrading its character in the eyes of the public. What object could any of them (the bar) possibly have in so doing? they could gain nothing by it either from the court, or the public. The public never were appealed to in the most indirect shape. Surely it must have been some proof to their lordships that they had acted bona fide, and with the purest intentions, when no circulation whatever had been made by them of the representation, they had made, but, that the one single paper, which had been presented to the private consideration of the members of the Court, was all that had transpired on the subject. There (the Bar's) sole object had been redress, in case their representations were well founded, and they never could have imagined, that any application for it, made to a competent tribunal, would be deemed libellous. He confessed, that they (the Bar) had no very confident expectation of a favorable result in all respects,—at least in his Lordship's judgement, but, still, they conceived, that they were proceeding in a direct course to obtain that redress which, if not had here might be granted by an interior tribunal. He would beg to say a few words, here, upon the institution of the small Cause Court at this presidency. By the acts of the 37th and of the 39th and 40th of his late Majesty—

The Recorder here recommended to Mr. Irwin not to pursue that course.

Mr. Irwin—Then he should not so—and he should not enter into the particulars of the memorial, because he was of opinion that the present occasion did not call for it. But he would refer to the whole memorial before the Court to vindicate them, (the Bar) from the imputation of any libellous or disrespectful intention in presenting it. His Lordship had adverted to some statements in the memorial, as unfounded in fact; if they were so, he was sincerely sorry that they had been inserted in it. But he declared, solemnly, there was no statement in the memorial which he did not in his conscience, believe to be true; some

as of his own particula knowledge; and others, as from the best information he possessed, and the best means he had of obtaining it. His lordship had stated that the rules of the small Cause Court had been drawn up by Sir Wm. Syer, had been sent home, and had obtained the sanction of his Majesty in Council—Now he solemnly declared that that was the first time that he had ever heard that fact from any authority. He had anxiously endeavoured and inquired after information as to that important fact, but had never been able to learn that the rules had been sent home, or that the sanction required, was obtained.

The Recorder remarked, that it was required by the Charter, that, all the rules of that Court should be sanctioned by his Majesty in Council, and he, therefore, presumed that they had been so sanctioned.

Mr. Irwin. Surely, on a point of such vital importance as that, which had been the subject of doubt and enquiry ever since he came to Bombay, was it not going too far to say, that because the Charter required such sanction, it had been therefore obtained, or that, bacause it was required to be done, it must necessarily, have been done. That sanction, if clearly established, would have precluded them (the Bar) from at all questioning the legality and validity of the small Cause Court proceedings, and would have deprived them at once, of that ground of complaint in the Memorial. His lordship might be in possession of fuller and more correct information on that point, than they were, but, as the result of their enquiries had left the factundecided, they might be justified in assuming that it was not proved, and that the rules of the small cause Court never had obtained the sanctions required by the charter. He should conclude, what he had to say, by again disclaiming most solemnly, any intention of disrespect to the Court, or to any of its members, and by appealing to the Memorial itself, and to a fair and dispassionate consideration of its contents, to free them (the Bar) from that charge which was now made against them.

The Recorder addressed Mr. Advocate General and asked whether he wished to say any thing.

Mr. Advocate General. He had but a very few words to say, Mr. Irwin having fully and sufficiently expressed his feelings. But his Lordship had alluded to some of the statements in that Memorial, which he had taken down, as being unfounded, and perhaps, it might be on that very account that they were deemed libellous. He would therefore, if his Lordship would allow him, advert to those statements, to the facts on which the Bar had, in their minds, conceived they were founded. First, as to the courts being sometimes held privately. There was one case of a man, having been committed for a contempt of court, in reference to some proceedings of his, as a clerk in the office of the small-cause Court, and which proceedings were the subject of many private examinations by the court. The Court too, which committed him was held privately; nor did he believe any one yet knew what was the nature of this contempt. That therefore, appeared to them (the Bar) as one instance of a private Court.

The Recorder.—That, Sir, was an enquiry in private chambers into the conduct of that person, and not a Court which was held.

Mr. Adv. Gen.—But, as he believed, a contempt could be committed only against a Court of Record, and a Court of Record alone could commit for a contempt, they (the Bar) had of course, conceived that those private sittings were Court's.

The Recorder—Did he mean to say that only Courts of Record could commit for contempt?

Mr. Adv. Gen.—He should say so

The Recorder—Did he mean to say that he (the Recorder) could not commit a man who insulted him, for instance, in his own private chamber? (pointing to it)

Mr. Adv. Gen.—He (the Adv. Gen.) spoke off hand, certainly, and from mere recollection, and perhaps he might be exemplifying prodigious ignorance; but he would venture to submit that neither his lordship, nor a judge of the Court of King's Bench, could commit a man as for contempt committed against him in his private chamber. Another point was as to Courts held without any rule for that purpose and without public notice. Now the regular day fixed for Courts for small causes, by the rules promulagated, was every Saturday. But the days had been repeatedly changed; although, he could say for himself, and he believed, for the rest of the bar, that they had had no notice of the new appointed days; nor had any rule, he believed, been, as yet made on the subject. He believed, indeed, that Saturday was almost the only day, on which those Courts were now never held. He knew not what other authority settled the day from time to time but his Lordship's discretion.

The Recorder.—If he (the Adv. Gen.) had had no notice of the Court days it was his own fault, for he might have known by enquiring of the officer, and if he had attended in Court he would have heard the officer adjourn the Court to the next day or an which

it was to held. He had altered the regular day from Saturday to Tuesday, for the facilities of business; althrouh the alteration was not yet made a rule. The other days were merely adjourmenr days.

Mr. Alderman Meriton—He had always heard the officer adjourn the Court when he was present, to the next Court day. And he had never known of any Court having been held during his time to sit, to which he had not been summoned.

Mr. AdvocateGeneral.—Perhaps the statement then was too broad, in saying generally, that Courts were held without public notice; and he was very sorry that it should not have been qualified by reference to the kind of notice given, namely, that by the officer of adjourment, and by the summons of the Aldermen. He would wish this qualification should be inserted in the Memorial. He could safely say that no such notice had ever come to their (the Bar's) knowledge. But, in truth, whatever might have been stated erroneously, or whatever expression might in its nature, be considered offensive to the Court, the Bar would be glad to expunge, or amend, or vary, in any way the Court might be pleased to suggest.

The only other topic, to which his lordship had pointed, as unfounded, referred to the examination of the parties *Viva Voce* upon oath.

The Recorder.—By the term *parties* any one would suppose that both Plaintiff and Defendant were meant, but the Plaintiff only was ever examined.

Mr. Advocate General—He (the Advocate General) was not aware himself of any distinction which his lordship drew, between party Plaintiff and party Defendant. He had thought, however, that both parties had been examined, and he was, the more induced to think so, from his lordship having declared he had authority to examine the Plaintiff. But, in fact, he believed that he could refer to notes taken upon the only two occasions that he ever attended a small Cause Court, by which it would appear that both parties had been occasionally examined.

The Recorder.—When, pray, had he ever known, a defendant examined? He had a right to examine the Plaintiff, when the Defendant did not appear, both by the Rules and the Charter; but he never, that he recollected, examined the defendant.

Mr. Advocate General.—He could not say that he could find in the charter any such authority for examining the plaintiff. But, as to the instances he had spoken of, he had not seen his notes since they were taken, which was now two or three months ago, and he could not be absolutely sure:—but, speaking from recollection, he could refer to a case, in which his lordship entered into a long examination of a Defendant, as to a claim of set-off, and proposed an arbitration to him, to which he finally assented, and it was then intimated that such reference would be made obligatory by a rule of Court.

The Recorder.—Was that an examination?—asking a party to refer his cause.

Mr. Advocate General.—He could only say that it was an examination upon oath and referred to the merits of his claims.

He had now offered all that he had to say upon the subject, except that he disclaimed all intentions of conveying any disrespect to the members of the Court. Indeed, it was their (the Bars) object to make an appeal to higher authorities on the subject of these Courts; but he had conceived and had expressed such opinion, that it would be the more respectful to address their Lordships in the first instance. Refering to the impression taken up by the Court, he would wish to express for himself and his brethren their regret that they had done thus much to occasion it; but he confessed, that he was not, in the least aware, that such an interpretation could be fairly put upon that appeal.

Mr. Parry, on a reference made to him by the Recorder, declared, that the sentiments which had been expressed by Mr. Irwin and by Mr. Advocate General, were so perfectly in accordance with his own, that he had nothing further to add, than that, if that Memorial where to be considered either libellous, or disrespectful, the object with which he had signed it would be entirely defeated.

Mr. Le Messurier and *Mr Cleland* declined occupying the time of the Court, as all that they had to offer, had been already so fully expressed.

The Recorder then conferred with the other Members of the Court, and after a few seconds said, that the Court had considered the Memorial, and the imputations which it contained, and which nothing, on the part of the Bar had removed. It would have been culpable, in any man to have presented such a Memorial. it was far more culpable in the gentlemen of the Bar. The gentlemen of the Bar ought to have known better. They ought to have known better than to have stated matters, taking the chance of their being true, not knowing whether they were facts or not. It appeared that Mr. Advocate General admitted himself to be wrong in one or

two instances. It was unnecessary for him to go again into the matters of the Memorial. All these gentlemen had presumed to state that they had seen what they had declared, and to hand it up to him as the President of the Court. On account of the insult which had been offered to the Court, the sentence of the Court was, that they should be suspended, or in the words, of the charter, removed from their situation of Barristers in the Court for the space of six calendar months, and that in the mean time the Attornies should practise as Advocates, as well as Attornies.

We beg to point attention to the foregoing proceedings which have recently taken place in the Recorder's Court. We mentioned in our last that we expected to be able to lay before the public a copy of the Memorial presented on a former occasion. The observation was made from a presumption that the Memorial did not contain any matter, which might be construed into a libel. The Court has however considered part of the Document to be libellous, we therefore give to the public such parts only as were read and formed the subject matter of discussion in the Court.

On the subject of fees which occupied the attention of the Court during the early part of the proceeding we have seen a report in the Courier, which we conceive, in some particulars to be incorrect.

As far as we understand the investigation, one of the Attornies had made an appeal to the Recorder, in consequence of some of the Barristers having claimed a refresher, in a certain case, and which, the attorney conceived, he was not, in the case in question, bound to give. Some correspondence had taken place on the subject between the barristers and the attorny; out of which a question had arrisen, with regard to the right of the Barristers to reject fees, lower than the lowest fees given, in similar cases at the other Presidence, the barristers not assuming to themselves any discreption to reject briefs themselves, as such a rejection might be, from the peculiar situation of the Bar in India, construed to amount to an interruption of business. We understand the Court to have admitted, that a Barrister in England, by accepting fees below certain minima, would be acting unprofessionally, and that this subject would have been entirely out of the jurisdiction of the Courts in England, and subject as a matter of professional conduct, to the opinion of the Bar themselves, and the exclusive investigations of the Inns of Court, but, that the court here had a jurisdiction on the subject, from a clause in the charter, which gave them a liberty of removing barrister for reasonable cause. We have not understood as stated in the Courier, that the Barristers claimed to interfere, in any respect, as to the amount of fees, in general, or to dispute, in the least degree, the right of the attornies to exercise their discretion, in regard to fees above certain minima.

Long explanations were entered into, which we refrain from detailing as they could not possibly afford any gratification to our readers;—and indeed we cannot forbear expressing some degree of surprise that on so delicate a topic it should have been deemed expedient to make the subject a matter of public enquiry.

RECORDER'S COURT, 11TH OCTOBER. 1823

Fourth Sessions opened in usual form

GRAND JURY.

JAS. HEN. CRAWFORD, ESQ.—FOREMAN.

James Fawcett, Esq.	M. T. D. Devitre, Esq.
David Malcolm, Esq.	John Sanders, Esq.
Alexander Bell, Esq.	Benjamin Neton, Esq.
George Barnes, Esq.	Wm. T. Graham, Esq.
Wm. Macwaring, Esq.	Jas. J. Robinson, Esq.
Jas. Farquharson, Esq.	Wm C. Bruce, Esq.
William Nicol, Esq.	Patrick Stewart, Esq.
Crawd Macleod, Esq.	Tho. Crawford, Esq.
John Rob Steuart, Esq.	James Forbes, Esq.
Guy L. Prendergast Esq	W Peel, Esq.
George Forbes, Esq,	J. Curwann, Esq.

The Recorder having called the attention of the Grand Jury to one or two points of law with respect to the receiving written evidence of witnesses, when their personal attendance was not procurable, observed that such evidence, the witnesses being competent ones, was admissable. His Lordship also remarked, on the subject of the depositions of witnesses being read before the Grand Jury, that it must be understood that such depositions were not evidence of themselves, but merely a clue to evidence. The Grand Jury then retired.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

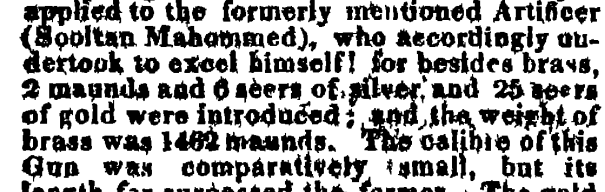
DEAR SIR,—Your paper of the 29th ultimo, owing to some cause as yet unexplained, did not reach Agra till the 15th instant:—no less than nine dawks were at one time owing.

In compliance with a wish expressed by you in a note connected with the letter of "A Traveller and Subscriber," I have much pleasure in furnishing the measurement of the Gun, which your Correspondent notices having seen at this place. There still exists among the Natives an account, that formerly there were three pieces of extraordinary dimensions, one called Zufferbuckeh, and one Dhool Dhanee; the third, that now at Agra, was simply denominated the GREAT GUN.

The Gun ZUFFER-BUCKSH, is said to have been constructed by order of Jehangeer; and in the year 1037 of the Higerah, it formed a part of his train in an expedition to the Dekhun: the Gun returned with his Majesty; but the success of the expedition being attributed to the impression produced by this extraordinary piece of Artillery, it was thenceforward designated *Zuffer-buckh*. The construction was superintended by Sooltan Mahommed, Head Artificer to the Emperor, and it is said to have weighed 1464 maunds, 64 seers.

DHOOL DHANPE.—Shah Jehan, in like manner with his father, wished to distinguish his reign by the construction of a piece of Ordnance, even surpassing Zuffer-buckh, and ordered Rajah Achund of Kanouje to design and cause to be executed something on a suitable scale; the Raj h applied to the formerly mentioned Artificer (Sooltan Mahommed), who accordingly undertook to excel himself! for besides brass, 2 maunds and 6 seers of silver and 25 seers of gold were introduced; and the weight of brass was 1462 maunds. The calibre of this Gun was comparatively small, but its length far surpassed the former. The gold and silver, however trifling, opposed to the baser metal, of which this was composed, tempted the Mahrattahs to melt it down.

The *third* is the GREAT GUN, adverted to by your Correspondent; the history of this is rather doubtful; but I understand the various accounts given, to amount to this—that it was discovered by Ackber at Beejepoor, and by his order was removed to Cheetur Ghur, at which place being found by Alumgeer, it was, in the eighth year of his reign, removed to Agra, where it has remained ever since: on the Gun, however is the following inscription:



The measurements are as follows:—

Calibre 9 feet long and 1 foot 10½ inches in diameter.

Chamber 4 feet 4 inches ditto and 10 inches in ditto.

Girth at the mouth 12 feet.

Ditto at the breech 12 feet 2 inches.

Extreme length externally 14 feet 4 inches.

Its weight is 1469 maunds, and is said to have carried a Stone Ball weighing 10 maunds.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
A WELL-WISHER AND SUBSCRIBER.

17th October, 1823.

SONNET.

RECOLLECTION OF A LADY'S SINGING.

Her voice was the heart's music, and she breathed
Delicious melody, and most rich notes
Were mingled in her song as flowers are wreathed,
But sweeter than the perfumed gale which floats
From spicy Serindip* o'er moonlight boats.
All that was exquisite in sound to her
Seem'd natural, as to the violet blue
Its delicate fragrance, or as that pale hue
Is to the spring cherished primrose—but to stir
To breathe, were sacrilege.—While such sweet song,
Like honey dew, upon the enchanted air
Fell tenderly—Oh! who could listen there
Nor feel as it each note did but prolong
The Angel music of a happier sphere.

B. W.

*Ceylon.

We earnestly hope that the author of the above admirable Sonnet will frequently remember us. We shall always be happy and proud to insert his communications, which, judging from the specimen just given, must be emanations of the true '*art unteachable untaught!*'—ED.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.

3. Ship *Lady Blackwood*, J. Hall, from San Blas Coast, South America, 16th June
5. Ship *John Taylor*, George Atkinson, from Liverpool 22d June; Ditto *Kingston*, W. A. Bowen, from London 25th May Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, and Isle, from Madras 8th October; and Ditto *Malabar*, E. S. Felder, from Bombay, Madras and Rangoon 20th October.
6. *Albion*, W. Swainson, from Liverpool 1st July, and Brig *Bombay Merchant*, Casseen, from Bombay 12th September and Calicut 28th ditto.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 5. Brig St. Antonio, B. Ashmore, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

Extract of a Letter from the Pilot of the Ship Lady Blackwood.

The Ship *Lady Blackwood*, Captain J Hall, from Mexico, last from Samarang, brings no news, excepting—Augustus I., late Emperor of Mexico, had sailed from Vera Cruz, with his wife and family, for

Italy; and the States had formed a Congress, and were about forming a Central Government, but considerable dissensions had taken place in favour of a federal Government, in opposition to the Central, but it was generally supposed the first would be established. With the exception of the Castle St. Juan de Ulloa, there were no foreign enemies in Mexico, which had not yet surrendered. In Columbia, the last strong-hold of the Spaniards had fallen, that is, Manacaido, which had enabled General Bolivar to proceed to Lima, to assist the struggling Peruvians against the Spaniards, in Upper Peru."

On the 18th October, in Lat. 10 deg. 46 min. N., Lon. 90 deg. 32 min. East, the *Lady Blackwood* spoke the Ship *Flora*, Captain Sheriff, from Calcutta, for Penang.

CALCUTTA.

NOVEMBER 10.

Yesterday an extra Report announced the arrival of the Ship *Royal George*, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, from England 19th June, and Cape of Good Hope 13th September.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. M.E. Wood; Master James Templeton Wood; Miss Eliza Sophia Templeton, and Anna Gallans Templeton; Captain Thomas Dundas, 24th Regt. N. I.; Captain George Hawes, 20th ditto ditto; Captain David Mason, 25th ditto ditto; Captain Adam White, 30th ditto ditto; Mr. Augustus William Steuart, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Charles Portens.

From the Cape: George Ted, Esq. Civil Service; Miss Lydia Williams, and Mary Tucker, (Infant.)

The *Clydesdale*, Captain McKELLAR, left the Cape for England on the 13th September.

DUM DUM THEATRE.

On Friday night we had the pleasure of being present at the performance at the Theatre at Dum-Dum. It opened with "*Meg Murnock, or the Hag of the Glen*," a dramatic piece, not possessing much interest, but on the present occasion, possessing all that good performers and good scenery could give it.

The characters were all well sustained, but with *Lord Fitz-Arran* and *Andrew*, and the *Hag Meg*, we were more particularly pleased. The representative of *Andrew* possesses great comic powers, and had a fair field for their display. He kept the audience in great good humour, and received their loud and well deserved applause.

Meg Murnock herself was in capital trim. Meg Merrilies keeping. Indeed whatever this actor undertakes, is generally well done.

The fair representative of *Lady Bertha* had little to do, but that little was done, as usual, well.

All were delighted with the almost infantine representative of the little *Malcolm*, who did his part to admiration. He is a fine little fellow, and looked

> "Pretty as moon-beams that on water dance,
> And lovely as the flowers that grow in France."
> [*Poetry of the Della Cruscan School.*

Lord Walter and *Duncan* were also well represented.

When the curtain dropped on "Meg Murnock," the audience were entertained by a dance performed in the finest style. The grace and agility of the dancer commanded the admiration of all, and we need not add received their due meed of applause.

To the dance succeeded a new song, which seemed to afford considerable pleasure.

This was followed by the "*Reprisal, or the Tars of old England*," a light dramatic piece by SMOLLET. In this, the truly killing *Monsieur Champignon* shone with peculiar lustre, and courted, and frisked and capered with all the volatility ascribed to the natives of the gay land of France.

Ensign Claymore was a good *muster* of his countrymen. The strong national partiality and a dash of pedantry which often characterize the son of Scotia could not have been better pourtrayed. The Latin quotations from GROTIUS and PUFFENDORFF bestowed by the worthy Ensign, with true Scottish breadth and length of pronunciation, on *Mons. Champignon*, although lost on the ungrateful Frenchman, were by no means so on the audience, with whom they *took* amazingly.

The representative of the warm-hearted Sons of Erin performed his part remarkably well and brought forth his Bulls in true Hibernian style and tone. A little more warmth would have set off the character more strikingly.

The part of the growling representative of John Bull, is not so prominent a character as the other two, but it was well performed.

Harriet and all the other characters were well sustained.

The fight on the quarter deck of *Monsieur Champignon's* Ship, was exceedingly well managed, and we have never seen a battle better represented on *any* stage.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

The next Play to be acted at our Drury is the excellent Comedy of "WHO WANTS A GUINEA?" The characters are strongly cast, and some novelty, we have been led to understand, may be expected.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL, we learn, will honor the house with his presence, and as particular circumstances on this occasion make it quite inconvenient for his Lordship to attend the performance on Friday evening, it is determined that it shall take place on the following night instead. It is, however, distinctly to be understood, that the nights of performance, with the exception mentioned, is hereafter peremptorily fixed for Friday.

CIRCULAR TO THE PROPRIETORS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LATE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

REVOCATION OF THE LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the subjoined letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, under date the 9th instant, but not received until to-day, revoking the license for the publication of the *Calcutta Journal*, it is of necessity discontinued. As the Law, however does not extend to the publication of Auction Catalogues, Advertizers, &c., the public is hereby informed, that the *Calcutta Journal Daily Advertiser*, will still be continued to be printed, published, and circulated, as usual.

Nov. 7, 1823.

To Messrs. John Francis Sandys, John Palmer, George Ballard, and Peter Stone DeRozario.

[*General Department.*

GENTLEMEN,

You were apprized by my official letters of the 18th of July and 3d of September last, of the sentiments entertained by the Governor General in Council in regard to the repeated violation on the part of the Conductors of the *Calcutta Journal*, of the rules established by Government for the regulation of the Periodical Press.

The Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, notwithstanding those communications, has since, by the republication in successive numbers of that Newspaper, of numerous Extracts from a Pamphlet, published in England, revived the discussion of topics, which had before been officially prohibited, and has maintained, and enforced opinions and principles which, as applicable to the state of this Country, the Governor General in Council had repeatedly discouraged and reprobated; the Extracts themselves so published containing numerous passages which are in direct violation of the rules prescribed by Government under date the 5th of April last.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has in consequence this day been pleased to resolve, that the license granted by Government on the 18th of April 1822, authorising and empowering John Francis Sandys, and Peter Stone D'Rozario, to print and publish in Calcutta, a Newspaper called "*The Calcutta Journal, of Politics and General Literature*," and supplement thereto issued on Sundays entitled and called "New Weekly Register and General Advertizer for the Stations of the Interior, with Heads of the latest intelligence, published as a Supplement to the Country Edition of the Calcutta Journal," shall be revoked and recalled, and you are hereby apprised and respectively required to take notice that the said License is resumed, revoked, and recalled accordingly.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

W. B. BAYLEY,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

Council Chamber, the 6th Nov. 1823.

BOMBAY GAZETTE—22d OCT. 1823.

EXECUTION.

At half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning the sentence of the law was executed upon Reagan.

The circumstances attending this Murder are detailed in another part of our Paper, and we have now only to record the final process of the law upon the criminal, and the behaviour he displayed upon the awful occasion.

The unfortunate man since his condemnation was attended to the very last with the greatest attention by the Revd. H. Davies; but we are sorry to say that we do not believe with any good effect. 'Till a late hour on Monday night the Revd. H. Davies with the Revd. W. Hall, one of the American Missionaries, were with him in the Gaol. At half past 7 o'clock of the morning of his execution, Mr. Davies had resumed his visit and did not leave him till his last moments. At 4 minutes before 8 o'clock his irons were knocked off, and he proceeded with the greatest indifference to the place of execution, accompanied by Mr. Davies. Upon reaching it he shewed no symptom of

alarm at his approaching fate, and with his last breath denied that he was the principal traitor of the murder. Upon the scaffold he twice declared to the Clergyman and the Sheriff that Young was the man and that he was near him when he fired the pistol. A few minutes before the execution Mr. Davies attempted to draw his attention to prayer, but the criminal seemed to regard his pious endeavour with the utmost indifference. At 15 minutes past 8 the rope was fitted round his neck, and the platform being removed, the rope by some mismanagement gave way, and it was not till afterwards [illegible] that he was launched in eternity with little apparent pain to himself.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir, I should be sorry to take off your attention from matters of a greater moment, but as the accompanying may not be wholly unworthy the perusal of your readers, I beg to send it for insertion. It may perhaps be necessary to add, that as I resided in the Tent where the rate was taken, I can vouch for its correctness.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A PLANTER KA BUCHAH.

Bagwanpore, Tent Tabbent,
28th October 1823.

Rate of a Thermometer in a Tent under a Topee, in Tirhoot.

Date	Morning	Noon	Evening
October 15th	61	81	65
16th	63	84	65
17th	65	[illegible]	74
18th	65	82	71
19th	63	81	72
20th	62	80	73
21st	61	80	73
22nd	61	79	71
23rd	61	81	71
24th	60	80	70
25th	60	79	71
26th	60	79	70
27th	59	75	68
28th	60	78	70
29th	58	76	59

Tirhoot, 29th October, 1823.

We are obliged to our friend the Planter for his information, and shall always be happy to have items of local intelligence from him.—Ed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Nov.
10 Ship *Royal George*, Captain William Reynolds, from England 19th June, and Cape of Good Hope 14th September.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Palmyra arrived off Calcutta 6th Nov.
Lord Blaithwaite ditto 7th ditto.
Good Success arrived off Custom House Ghaut 9th ditto.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

6 Ship *Lord of the Lake*, Capt. W. Cockell, for Cork.
6 Ship *Stentor*, Capt. Thomas Harris, for London.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Madras*, Capt. W. Clark, for London, via Madras and Columbo; ship *Elizabeth*, Capt. Swan, for England via Cape, and ship *Isabella Robertson*, Capt. L. G. Murphy, for South America, within two or three days.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Brigs *Caroline* and *St. Lucania*.

KEDGEREE.

Remains *Roberts*, outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

H. M. ships *Liffey* and *Alligator*.
H. C. ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales* and *Minerva*.

SAUGOR.

Remains *Anna Robertson*, outward bound.

CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

With reference to the 6th and 7th Sections of the Rule, Ordinance and Regulation passed by the Governor General in Council on the 14th May 1823, and Registered in the Supreme Court on the 4th of April last, Notice is hereby given that the License granted by Government on the 18th day of April last, authorizing the printing and publishing in Calcutta of a Newspaper called "The Calcutta Journal of Politics and General Literature," and of a Supplement thereto issued on Sundays entitled and called "New Weekly Register and General Advertiser for the stations of the interior with Heads of the latest intelligence, published as a Supplement to the Country Edition of the Calcutta Journal," has been this day revoked and recalled by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, 6th Nov. 1823.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1823

Mr W O Salmon, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 30TH OCTOBER 1823

The Honorable J R Elphinstone, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces

MILITARY

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM 31ST OCTOBER 1823

No 166 of 1823 – The N B at page 106 of printed General Orders 26th February, 1820 containing the rates of Quarter Masters Establishments is to be hereby applied as to the rates of Pay and Batta to the Bildar attached to Artillery when serving beyond Sea, such having preceded from Bengal with the Troops

WM CASEMENT Lieut Col.
Sec to Govt Mil Dept

FORT WILLIAM 31ST OCTOBER 1823

No 167 of 1823 The following temporary arrangement made by the Governor General is published in General Orders

Assistant Surgeon Richard Shaw to officiate as Second Assistant Garrison Surgeon during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Inglis or until further Orders

Mr Alexander Macgregor Skinner is admitted to the Service on this Establishment as a Cadet of Infantry, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors and promoted to the rank of Ensign leaving the date of his Commission for future Adjustment Date of arrival in Fort William 29th October 1823

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Watson, of the 7th Light Cavalry Date of arrival in Fort William 29th October, 1823

Brevet Captain Elias Bird Pryce, 26th Regiment Native Infantry. Ditto 30th Oct. 1823.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of a Barrack Serjeant for the present Native Agent on the Establishment of the District Barrack Master of the 4th or Ghazeepore Division for the Station of Goruckpore

WM CASEMENT, Lieut Col
Sec to Govt Mily Dept

FORT WILLIAM, 31ST OCTOBER, 1823

No 168 of 1823 In conformity with the special recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the undermentioned Invalids of His Majesty's Service are permitted to reside and draw their Stipends to Batta as Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital at the Station specified opposite to their names,

Corps	Name.	Stations
50th Regt Foot,	Colour Serjeant John Chandler	Calcutta
Ditto	Private John Cliff,	Calcutta
Ditto	Private Benjamin Hall	Calcutta
Ditto	Private Jonathan Cole	Dum Dum

WM CASEMENT, Lieut Col
Sec to Govt Mily Dept

FORT WILLIAM 31ST OCTOBER, 1823

No 168 of 1823 The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council was pleased in his Secret Department under date the 23d Instant to direct that a new Office be constituted under the designation of Principal Surveyor General for the control and direction of the various Village Surveys now in progress or which may be hereafter instituted for Revenue or Judicial purposes and to appoint Captain J A Fraser 1st Regiment Native Infantry to this situation.

WM CASEMENT Lieut Col
Sec to Govt Mil Dept

FORT WILLIAM 7TH NOVEMBER, 1823

No 170 of 1823 Mr John Swinton Browne is admitted to the Service on this Establishment as a Cadet of Infantry in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment Date of arrival in Fort William 25th October 1823

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors –

Lieutenant Colonel George MacMorine, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry Date of arrival in Fort William 2d November 1823.

Captain Joseph Garner, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry. Date of arrival in Fort William 31st October, 1823

Lieutenant Ebenezer Marshall, of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry Ditto ditto

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their Private affairs -

Brevet-Captain Charles Adolphus Munro, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain James Smith, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Cumming, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe for the recovery of his health.

The Promotion of Mr John Lamb in General Orders of the 17th ultimo to the rank of Surgeon, is cancelled at the Government's request and Mr Lamb is permitted to continue in charge of the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Malda, in his present rank of Assistant Surgeon, having given up Prize Money.

His Lordship in Council was pleased by the Political Department under date 31st ultimo to comply with the application of Captain Dudley Commanding Nuseeb Ullah Nujeeb Corps, for leave of absence from his Station, from the date hereof to the 1st of March 1824 on account of urgent private affairs and to sanction the promotion of Captain A Stewart of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry to act for that Officer during his absence

Memorandum

In General Orders of the 17th ultimo, notifying promotions to complete the New Establishment of full Surgeons, for "*Robert*" read "*Robert*" Peterson M D

The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

WM CASEMENT *Lieut Col*
Sec to Govt Milty Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1823

No 171 of 1823 Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. McKenzie of the 32d Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, via Bombay, on his private affairs

Agreeably with the provision contained in the act of 33d G o 3 Chap. 52. Captain McKenzie's furlough will commence from the date of his passing the limits of this Presidency. He is to furnish a Certificate in Duplicate of the date of his departure under the signature of the Brigade Major or other public Staff Officer of the Frontier Station, one Copy thereof to be forwarded to Head Quarters for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the other to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department by whom the necessary communication will be made to the Department of Audit

The Subject of this order is to be considered applicable to all Officers proceeding on Furlough via Bombay or Madras, to the Governments of which Presidencies they are to present an Extract from General Orders granting their Furlough, which Extract is to be furnished by the Staff Officer who gives the Duplicate Certificate before mentioned and without the production of which at Bombay or Madras respectively, they will not be permitted to embark

WM CASEMENT *Lieut Col.*
Sec to Govt Milty Dept.

FORT WILLIAM 7TH NOV. 1823

No 172 of 1823 The Governor General in Council has been pleased to nominate Surgeon [illegible] to be Civil Surgeon to the Station of Moorshedabad, during the absence of Surgeon Smith permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on account of his Health or until further Orders

WM CASEMENT *Lieut Col.*
Sec to Govt Milty Dept

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Head Quarters, Cawnpore 22d Oct 1823.

Lieutenant Colonel McInnes is directed to assume the Command of the 1st Battalion 31st Regiment to which he was lately posted

Charles Grimond Drummer in the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment is removed to the 1st Battalion 22d Regiment at Kurnaul, to fill a vacancy

Lieutenant George Cox will proceed immediately to Cawnpore and do duty with the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment until the arrival of the 1st Battalion 30th Regiment, to which he is posted at Baraich, when he will proceed to join it

Lieutenant Hathwaite will continue to do duty with the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment until its arrival at Nusseerabad when he will proceed by the direct route to join the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment in Cuttack

Sub-Conductor Gilbert is directed to proceed to Singapore to join the Magazine at that Settlement, in the room of Sub-Conductor Nixon, who is relieved from that duty, and posted to the Arsenal of Fort William.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Captain F. M. Chambers, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Second in Command of the Rungpore Light Infantry, vice Amstrong appointed 2d Assistant Military Auditor General

Ensign Freeth is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 28th Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Corte is posted to the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment, which he will join at Dinapore on it's march to Berhampore.

Assistant Surgeon Henderson will do duty with the 2d Battalion 31st until its arrival at Dinapore, when he will return immediately to Cawnpore and join the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment, to which he is permanently posted.

Assistant Surgeon Hickerston is directed to proceed immediately from the Presidency to Meerut by water, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 2d Regiment—Lieutenant Vanzetti, Interpreter and Quarter Master, from 15th August, to 15th November, in extension, to enable him to join.

2d Battalion 16th Regiment—Lieutenant Wylde, from 15th October, to 15th November, in extension.

Staff—Lieutenant Lowe, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Gregory, from 1st November, to 1st January, 1824 to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 22d October, 1823.

Officers of the Horse Artillery and of any Cavalry Regiments that have been permitted to retain Helmets, are allowed to wear Cocked Hats at Dress Parades on Foot, and on occasions of Ceremony, or of appearing in full uniform dismounted

It having been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, by the Quarter Master General of the Army, that the General Orders by the Governor General in Council of the 28th February 1817, and those by the Commander in Chief of the 2d October, 1821, and June 23d 1823, on various recent occasions have not been attended to, and the omitting to forward the Returns and Reports therein adverted to, being calculated to retard the Public Service, the attention of Officers Commanding Divisions, Regiments, Battalions, and Detachments, is particularly called to the transmission of the Documents therein called for.

His Excellency trusts that a repetition of this order will not be again required.

Gunner John Coxon, attached to the Department of the Quarter Master General of the Army, is promoted to Sergeant, and appointed a Staff Sergeant in that Department from the 21st August last, vice Mayhew deceased.

Gunner Campbell Hill, of the 4th Company 3d Battalion of Artillery is appointed to do duty, temporarily, as a Staff Sergeant in the Quarter Master General's Department, at Head Quarters.

Captain F. Walker is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 33d Regiment, and Captain W. Skene from the latter to the former Battalion.

Ensign T. Delvell of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, is directed to proceed to Mynpoorie without delay, and do duty with the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment until the arrival of his own Corps.

Lieutenant G. R. Talbot is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment, and Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. Graham from the latter to the former Battalion

Drummer Thomas Haddis of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, is transferred to the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment, from the 1st Proximo, as File Major

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence

1st Battalion 32d Regiment—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Mackenzie, from 15th October to 15th December to remain at Mhow.

1st Battalion 25th Regiment—Captain Blackall, from 15th October to 31st December, to visit Agra

2d Battalion 12th Regiment—Lieutenant Wright from 20th December to 20th February, 1824, in extension, to enable him to rejoin

2d Battalion 16th Regiment—Lieutenant R. K. Erskine, from 15th November, to 15th June, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

JAS NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 24th Oct 1823.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Neemuch, on Friday the 5th day of September, 1823, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Penny, 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Lieutenant Charles William Heriot of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st,—"For having at Neemuch shortly after the closing of a Monthly Military Court, assembled on or about the 12th of November, 1822, and before which certain Bazar Debts of his (Lieutenant Heriot's) became the subject of investigation, falsely stated to Captain Engleheart, the President

of the said Court, that Lieutenant Colonel Lindley, the Commanding Officer of the Station, had promised to tear the Proceedings of the Court, the moment they were received such assertion being a direct violation of truth, highly disgraceful to the Character of an Officer and Gentleman

2d— For conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and Gentleman, in having on or about the 11th of November 1822 treated and ill-treated, and suffered to be ill treated a Native Butcher who had [illegible] for payment of his Bill, previous to his Commandant Bernard leaving the Station and when a Demand was subsequently adjudged by the Second Monthly Court to be just and reasonable

3d For having at the same time and place, on the occasion of the said Native Butcher expressing his intention of complaining to the General Officer Commanding the Division of the ill usage he had received made use of the following expressions—

'You have no business to mention the General's name here he has no business with my private affairs,' or words to that effect, —such conduct being highly disgraceful, and contemptuous to the authority of a Superior Officer, and subversive of Military discipline"

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding—"The Court having maturely weighed the Evidence for the Prosecution, and the matter which the Prisoner has alleged in his Defence is of Opinion that he is Guilty of the 1st Charge, and that he is also Guilty of the 2d Charge, with the exception of the words 'conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and Gentleman'

"With respect to the 3d Charge, the Court is of Opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of having used the words imputed to him, but acquits him of intentional Disrespect'

Sentence "The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of the 1st Charge, and also of so much of the 2d and 3d Charges as is specified in the Finding, Sentences him Lieut. Charles William Herriot, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be dismissed from the Service."

Not Confirmed,

(Signed) EDWARD PAGET,

General, Commander in Chief in India

Although the Commander in Chief concurs in the view of this case taken by the Court, still he is of opinion that there was so decided an irregularity on its part in admitting as evidence the Proceedings of a Court of Award, which Court of Award *had acted illegally* in administering an Oath (tho' at his own request) to Lieutenant Herriot, by which anomalous proceeding the Prisoner is placed in the position of appearing as an Evidence on Oath, *and that Oath* [illegible] *administered* against himself, the [illegible] collected which determined the [illegible] the Sentence of the General Court Martial.

Lieutenant Herriot accordingly to be released from his arrest but with very marked sufficiently proved himself unfit to perform the duties of his station and having been represented to Sir Edward Paget by the Court that the state of his feelings deplorable He having been deprived of the use of both hands [illegible] Affection, the Commander in Chief decided to submit to Government the recommendation that he may be [illegible] the Invalid Pension List

[illegible]

Adjt Gen[illegible]

Head Quarters Cawnpore, 24th Oct 1823.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Kanpore on Wednesday the 15th day of October 1823 Kullean Tewary, Sepoy Light Company, [illegible] 8th Regiment Native Infantry [illegible] arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz

1st "For having, on the Morning of the 13th Instant, (August) loaded his Musket, and proceeded to the Hut of Golaub Misser Sepoy 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, levelled his Musket at his Breast, and pulled the Trigger with the intent to fire and kill him, the aforesaid Golaub Misser

2d—"For, on the Musket's missing fire, having proceeded again to cock and go [illegible] it as before, with the same intent, which he was prevented from executing by the said Golaub Misser having rushed in upon, and, after a scuffle, secured him

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision

Opinion and Sentence The Court having duly [illegible] upon the whole of what has been [illegible] before them, is of opinion that the Prisoner is guilty of the whole of the Charges [illegible] Sentences him to Fifty Years hard labour in the Fort where the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct'

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) EDWARD PAGET, *General,*

Commander in Chief in India.

Kullean Tewary is to undergo the Sentence awarded him in the Banda Jail, for which purpose Major General Thomas will give orders for his being delivered into the custody of the Magistrate of Bundiecund,

with a copy of his Sentence, certified in the manner prescribed in General Orders of the 19th August, 1820.

JAMES NICOL,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 24th Oct. 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief intends to leave Cawnpore and proceed on his tour of inspection through the Upper Provinces on the 25th Instant, after which all Letters and Returns intended for the Adjutant General or Quarter Master General of the Army, are to be addressed to them at "Head Quarters," without the addition of any place

Captain Gilman's Battalion Order of the 12th Instant, directing Brevet-Captain Steel to continue to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 32d Regiment until the arrival of the Officer permanently appointed to that situation, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant R. Steuart will continue to do duty with the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment until the arrival at Etawah of the 1st Battalion 21st, to which he is appointed, when Major-General Reynell will give orders for his proceeding to join it.

John Byron is appointed a Hospital Apprentice, and attached to the Hospital of His Majesty's 59th Regiment.

Major Bird's appointment, in Battalion Orders of the 20th ultimo, of Lieutenant Oliphant to act as Adjutant to the detatched Wing of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment during the time it may continue separate from Head-Quarters, is confirmed.

Major Bird's appointment, on the 8th Instant, of Lieutenant Jones to act as Adjutant during the absence of Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Lawrence is confirmed.

Captain Wallis's appointment on the 1st ultimo, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Whinfield to officiate as interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment is confirmed.

James Pluck, Hospital Apprentice, is transferred to the Hospital of His Majesty's 44th Regiment, and Fredk Hottinger to the Hospital of His Majesty's 87th Regiment

Brevet Captain E. Lawrence, of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Adjutancy of that Corps.

Captain H. Wrottesly, of the 2d Battalion 28th Regiment, is permitted to continue doing duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment until the 1st of January next

The European General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel Penny, of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment, is President, is to be dissolved should there be no further duty for it to perform.

The Native General Court Martial of which Sewdeen Opudeah, Subadar of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is President, is to be dissolved, if there be no further duty for it to perform.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 25th Oct. 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following promotions:

Orissa Provincial Battalion.

Jemadar Neerunjun Sing, from the Purneah Provincial Battalion to be Subadar, and Havildar Muttie Khan, from the same Corps, to be Jemadar from the 1st August, 1823.

Purneah Provincial Battalion

Havildar Doolum Sing, to be Jemadar from the 1st August, 1823, in succession to Neerunjun Sing, ferred to the Orissa Provincial Battalion

Major Parker's Detachment Order of the 11th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon G Smith to continue with the Detachment during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Jeffrey from sickness, is confirmed.

Lieutenant W. H. Phibbs is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 9th Regiment, and Lieutenant N. Campbell, from the latter to the former Battalion.

Lieutenant E Wakefield of the 1st Battalion 3d Regimt Lieutenant W. H Phibbs of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, and Ensign G Byron of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment, will continue to do duty with the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment until their Services can be dispensed with, when they are to be directed to proceed and join their own Corps without delay.

Lieutenant W. A Ludlow, of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, will continue to do duty with the 2d Battalion 29th Regiment, untill his Services can be dispensed with when he is to be directed to proceed and join his own Corps.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 27th Oct. 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Removals in the Regiment of Artillery, to take effect from the 11th ultimo.

Captain C C. Chesney from the 6th Company 2d Battalion to the 12th Company 4th Battalion.

Captain C Everest from the 12th Company 4th Battalion to the 6th Company 2d Battalion.

Quarter Master Serjeant Daniel Nunn, of the 1st Light Cavalry, is appointed Serjeant Major to the Regiment from the 9th August last, vice Scott deceased.

Presidency Division Orders by Major-General Dalzell, under date the 10th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Inglis, of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Medical charge of the Companies of the 20th Regiment at Barrackpore during the absence of Surgeon Thomas, directing Assistant Surgeon Maysmor to accompany the Wing of the latter Corps detached to Chittagong, and permitting Brevet Captain and Adjutant Pringle of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, to join and do duty with the Troops proceeding on Service to the Chittagong District, are confirmed.

Lieutenant T. Cooke is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant A. Deane from the latter to the former Battalion.

Major Leith's appointment, on the 10th Instant, of Lieutenant D. Thompson to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is confirmed.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments,—that to the situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master being subject to the condition prescribed in General Orders of the 17th February last.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Jervis to be Adjutant, vice Lawrence resigned.

1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant N. J. Cumberlege to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice McMahon removed to the 34th Regiment.

Dinagepore Local Battalion.

Lieutenant G. Chapman of the 18th Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Fleming removed to the Orissa Battalion.

Gungadeen, Sipahee, a Pensioner on the Bombay Invalid Establishment, and formerly a Private in the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, having been examined by a special Committee at Cawnpore and found fit for Field Service, is to have his Pension paid up to the 1st Proximo, and to be directed to return to Bombay and rejoin the Battalion to which he formerly belonged.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore 28th Oct. 1823.

Lieutenant Sanders of Artillery is directed to proceed from Agra to Bareilly and assume the Command of Artillery at the latter Station, which has been left without an Officer by the departure of Brevet-Captain Dennes on Sick Certificate.

Conductor Thomas O'Brien is removed from Cawnpore, and posted to the Magazine at Agra.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

Artillery—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Denness from 25th October to 25th April, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. General of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 16th Oct. 1823.

No. 3003. GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial held at Trichinopoly on the 5th day of September, 1823, and continued by adjournments, Private James Leshie, of Captain Deane's Company of his Majesty's Royal Regiment, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st.—"For an act of deliberate and atrocious Mutiny, for having when at Drill in a Squad, under the Command of Acting Corporal James Hunter, of the Light Company of the Royal Regiment at Trichinopoly, on the Morning of the 19th August, 1823, made use of the threatening expression, "No more of you, as you were's here, I'll blow you Brains out."

2d.—"For on the same occasion levelling and snapping a Firelock, loaded with Ball Cartridge, at Acting Corporal James Hunter, he being then in the execution of his Duty, which burned priming.

3d.—"For having expressed his regret at his Firelock having missed, or burned priming."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Sentence.—"The Court finds the Prisoner Guilty of all and several the Crimes charged, which being to the prejudice of good order, and Military discipline, the Court does therefore by virtue of the Articles of War, sentence, and adjudge the said Prisoner, Private James Leshie, H. M. Royal Regiment, 'to be shot to Death with Musketry,' at such time as His Excellency the Commander in Chief shall be pleased to direct."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, *General.*

"It is always with great reluctance that His Excellency Sir Alexander Campbell can be brought to confirm a Capital Sentence, but in the present instance, the Cul-

racter of the Individual stands so branded with depravity, and from the abandoned and vicious conduct of so many Men belonging to the Royal Regiment on whom ordinary punishment seems to have lost its effect that His Excellency feels compelled to confirm and order the Sentence passed on Private James Leslie to be carried into execution, at such time and place as shall hereafter be communicated by General Orders to the Army on the Establishment."

His Excellency the Commander in Chief directs that the foregoing Orders be entered in the Regimental Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOMAS McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-quarters, Cawnpore, 16th October, 1823

No. 3904. GENERAL ORDERS.

With the view to give every practicable accommodation to the Corps concerned as well as to facilitate the Public arrangements, His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India with the sanction of the Supreme Government, avails himself of the earliest opportunity to announce His Majesty's having graciously pleased to Command, that the 69th Regiment shall be held in readiness to return to England as soon as it shall be relieved by the 48th from New South Wales.

The Commander in Chief is happy to have it in his power to grant this timely information, and he assures himself, that the Regiment will profit by it, and that the Volunteering which has been authorized to sanction will, together with the Accounts, Discharges, Returns, &c &c. and all internal concerns, as well as the Embarkation be conducted and prepared in the most accurate and regular manner in conformity with the instructions hereafter laid down.

1st.—Officers are not to apply for leave of absence to remain in India, nor can they be permitted to precede their Regiment except on certified ill health, or on the most urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 1st or Royal Regiment.	2d.—Unlimited Service Soldiers of Ages not exceeding 34, will be permitted to volunteer into any of the Regiments stated in the Margin, receiving a Bounty of three Guineas per Man, to be paid upon their being attested for their new Corps
20th Foot.	
41st Do.	
44th Do.	
48th Do.	
54th Do.	
67th Do.	
87th Do.	

3d.—Limited Service Men who have three years or more of their engagements unexpired, will be allowed to Volunteer to pass the residue of their respective terms in any of the Corps adverted to in the foregoing Paragraph, receiving the Bounty of Three Guineas in like manner as the Unlimited Service Soldiers.

4th.—The Men belonging to the Band as far as the number prescribed by His Majesty's Regulations, cannot be allowed to Volunteer unless by the special indulgence of the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

5th.—Soldiers of noted bad character are on the first proven offence to be excluded from the benefit here held out, and the Officer Commanding the Corps, will be held responsible that the spirit as well as the letter of this Order shall be most strictly adhered to.

6th.—The Men sent out to the 69th Regiment under terms of probation [illegible] years whose conduct since their arrival in India has not entitled them to the prescribed Certificates from the Officer Commanding the Regiment, as well as those whose period of trial of good conduct has not yet expired, cannot be permitted to come forward as Volunteers on this occasion, nor can they be allowed to return to England with the Regiment.—Nominal Returns of these Men in view to their being transferred to other Corps, are to be immediately forwarded to the Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces, accompanied by copies of the instructions received by the 69th from the Horse Guards respecting them.—These Returns are to be transmitted with a letter from the Commanding Officer, in which he is to specify the names of any of the Men whose conduct has been Soldierlike, and steady since they joined, and who although [illegible] having served 7 years cannot receive the Certificates which would place them on a footing with the other Unlimited Service Soldiers he may consider deserving of special indulgence.

7th.—Previously to the Volunteers who may come forward being re-attested they are to be minutely inspected by a Medical Committee, consisting of a President and two Members, who are to be instructed not to pass any man who from constitutional debility, or other cause, may be considered unfit for the most active Service.

8th.—As soon as practicable after the Volunteering shall have closed, the Officer Commanding the 69th, will forward to the Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces for His Excellency the Commander in Chief's information, Nominal Returns, specifying the Regiments of which the Men make choice, their age, length of service, general character, whether enlisted to Limited or Unlimited Service, and the dates up to which they

have been respectively settled with, and paid—He is also to transmit to the Regiments to which the Men are going, the Returns and other Documents required by His Majesty's Regulations.

9th—The Discharge of each Soldier who Volunteers must be filled up in the usual manner accounting for Services, Character, &c &c and in which is to be distinctly specified that it is granted upon the Man's Volunteering into the — Regiments serving in India. These discharges are to accompany the Documents alluded to in the latter part of the foregoing paragraph to Corps respectively, where they are to be deposited until the final Discharge from the Service of the Men to whom they were granted.

10th—The form of attestation to be used is that laid down in his Majesty's Regulation

11th—Articles, the property of the Honorable Company together with all superfluous Arms including those in use with the Men who Volunteer to remain in India, are to be delivered into store agreeably to instructions which His Excellency Sir Alexander Campbell will be pleased to issue and all property belonging to the Regiment or to its Colonel, with arms equal to the effective strength, are to accompany the Corps to Great Britain

12th—His Excellency Sir Alexander Campbell will be pleased to take the necessary steps for carrying the foregoing Orders into effect to commence when His Excellency shall find most convenient to the Public Service after the arrival at Fort St George of the Head Quarters and at least two Companies of the 48th Regiment, with reference to the intended period of Embarkation for England of the Relieved Corps issuing such convenient Subsidiary Orders without altering any of the Injunctions herein laid down

13th—The pecuniary relations connected with this measure will be arranged as on former similar occasions by His Excellency Sir Alexander Campbell, in communication with the Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St George, and His Excellency will be pleased as soon as the Volunteering shall have finally ceased to forward a General Numerical Return thereof to the Adjutant General at Head Quarters.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col A G.*

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 20th Oct. 1823.

No 3005. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.—

41st Foot.

Lieutenant G. L. Boultbee, from the 69th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Sargent who Exchanges, 13th September, 1823.

69th Foot.

Lieutenant John Jas. Sargent, from the 41st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice, Boultbee who Exchanges, 13th September, 1823.

Lieutenant Charles Wetherall, of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, is appointed Aide-de Camp to Major General Sir T. Pritzler, K C B.

This appointment to have effect from the 13th ultimo.

The leave of absence to return to Europe granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Cornet St John 13th Dragoons, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of Embarkation, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned —

16th Lancers.—Captain Ellis, from 24th October, to 24th November, to visit Lucknow on Private Affairs

16th Lancers—Cornet Collins, date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe on Private Affairs

44th Foot Lieutenant Gray, from 25th October to 24th April 1824, to Cawnpore on urgent Private Affairs

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief

THOS McMAHON, *Col A. G*

NOVEMBER 13.

For a few days back the weather has been damp showery, and extremely disagreeable Accordingly, valetudinarians complain of cold and such ailments as are incident on such a peculiar state of Atmosphere

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We congratulate the proprietors of the *Diana* Steam vessel on her safe return from Chittagong, especially as certain rumours were afloat respecting her, which have hastily turned out to be totally void of truth It is really passing strange to hear what reports get foundation occasionally in Calcutta. Such can hardly be attributed to a reckless spirit of hoaxing and trises, we rather imagine, from misapprehension in the first instance, and an injurious spirit of gossiping on the other

The *Diana* we believe encountered adverse winds [illegible]

bravely,—and her little successful voyage, we trust, will operate beneficially for the cause of Steam amongst us, and tend to convince the skeptical, that the bugbears of Indian River difficulties are not '*impossible*,' like that precipice into which the French report MINA to have thrown himself with his brave band.

While on the subject of Steam, we beg to refer our readers to the report that we have subjoined in another column of the proceedings of the Steam Speculation Committee appointed by the Town Hall Meeting. They are very gratifying, inasmuch as they serve to shew that the inhabitants of Calcutta have at length determined to meet the subject of Steam Navigation with that serious earnestness of consideration which it so well merits. The patronage of Government, it will be seen, has been craved; and we doubt not but it will be liberally extended to a plan which embraces a prospect of such positive usefulness, and cheering associations. If in the consolidation of the contemplated plan any room for regret remains, it is the chance that the public spirited gentleman, whose name is so honorably connected with the subject of Indian Steam Navigation, may not reap those advantages from its adoption, which his zeal, perseverance, and great personal trouble and expence in the good cause, would lead every well-wisher of improvement and usefulness to hope for on his account. That such a chance is likely to occur, we cannot believe. Hitherto it would perhaps have been premature in the Committee to have urged the subject, but we trust a juncture will arrive, when the propriety of duly considering the point to which we have alluded must be apparent to all. Whatever may be the result of the Steam project, (and we for our own part have the brightest hopes on that head), the Indian public are, we think, bound to evince their grateful sense of the Projector's exertions in some mode or other.

A very interesting paper will be found in our Correspondence Department, regarding the brave Greeks and their glorious cause. It is the translation of a letter addressed to us by Captain CHIFALA, whose advocacy of the cause he espouses will, we trust, derive additional interest from his presence among us. Perhaps there is not in history an instance of national re-action more striking than that of the modern Grecian revolution—or more honorable to what is understood by the term national character. But the other day the Greeks were a bye-word and a jest. That name which once was associated with all that can add lustre and dignity to human nature, came to be used as a term of reproach! When we heard of a Greek, we thought no longer of a LEONIDAS, a MILTIADES, a THEMISTOCLES, a DEMOSTHENES. We remembered only a degraded bondsman humbled to the utmost debasement of sentiment and act by the frightful incubus of despotism. Even now, when struggling for all that can make life valuable in the eyes of those who do not merely go by the name, but are morally and essentially MEN, there have not been wanting some who basely damp the generous ardor that naturally is excited in favour of the Greeks—but even to broadly insinuate that they are an utterly unworthy race! Fortunately for the Greeks, this calumny meets an instantaneous and glorious contradiction in the events that have made Greece once more the theatre of sanguinary conflicts and sublime sacrifices in the cause of LIBERTY! There never was, and never can be, a nation keenly alive to independence, and at the same time disgraced by the most odious vices, and the want of personal honor These qualities are quite incompatible—such a monstrosity in the moral world cannot exist. Wherever there is a general love of freedom, there must be general virtue for love of freedom itself,—and devotedness to it is but another name for virtue While the Greeks were *slaves*, they were disgraced by the vices which are inseparable from a state of slavery. They are, or almost are, *free*, and already are distinguished by those beautiful traits of character which are essential to freedom, patriotism of the most devoted kind, bravery and fortitude under reverses. Unassisted, the brave Greeks have already effected what not long ago it would have been pronounced the most ridiculous quixotism to attempt. They have thrown off the bitter and murderous yoke of Despotism and Bigotry,—and shall their fellow men, their brother Christians, coldly stand by, nor lend them a little aid in their hour of agony and extreme need? Let the Calcutta Public answer the question.

Last night the Second Assembly for the season took place at the Town Hall. The night was raw, chill, and rainy, and the company in consequence not very numerous, though, considering the weather, much more so than might have been expected. Whatever may have been the effect of the clouds in preventing the attendance of some of the votaries of gaiety, they certainly had none on the spirits of those present. Dancing commenced we, believe, about 9 o'clock by a country dance which was followed at due intervals by quadrilles, which, with waltzing, were, as usual, the order of the evening,—for, notwith-

standing the resolution of the Stewards that quadrilles and country dances should take their turn alternately, there was only one country dance, if we mistake not, during the evening.

The *standing* supper in the side rooms is an improvement which seemed to give universal satisfaction, though some, we believe, were of opinion that it might have been so arranged as to have allowed a larger proportion of the company to find access to the tables at the same time. For our own part we do not see how this, if desirable, could well be effected, unless the host of tea cups which occupied one room, and in vain displayed their goodly ranks to the company, should on future occasions be dispensed with.

About one o'clock the company descended to the *setting* supper, in the marble hall, where a table was laid out with great elegance, displaying abundance of all that could please the eye of the mere Platonic admirer of well-arranged tables, or gratify the taste of those desirous of a less sentimental acquaintance with the good things usually goes on such occasions.

We should be guilty of a great omission, did we not here remark how much lighter and more beautiful the present glass Chandeliers in the marble hall are than the dark, sombre, wooden apologies for Chandeliers which hung there last season, throwing "darkness visible" on the supper eating public.

After supper a great part of the company re-ascended to the Ball room, where quadrille dancing recommenced and continued till, we believe, about two o'clock in the morning.

The Band of H. M. 13th Regt. was not there, and to those who have ever heard them we need not say how much their absence was felt.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Proceedings of the Committee appointed to carry into effect the Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 5th November, 1823.

At a Meeting of the Committee, on Monday the 10th November 1823.

PRESENT.

Mr. Harington, Chairman,	Mr. Muston,
Mr Larkins,	Dr. Hare,
Mr. Mackenzie,	Mr. Grant,
Mr. Pattle,	Mr. Mackillop,
Mr. Lushington,	Mr. Clark,
Mr Shakespear,	Mr. Hunter,
Captain Bruce,	Mr. Hobhouse,
Lieut Johnston, R. N.	Mr. Gordon,
Captain Forbes,	Mr. Blaney,
Captain Jackson,	

The Committee; having taken into consideration the rules and restrictions which appear to be advisable, for regulating the grant of the Premium or Bonus, referred to in the Resolution passed at the Public Meeting held on the 5th inst. viz. "That it is desirable to encourage the establishment of a communication between England and India by the offer of a Premium, or Bonus, to those who may first establish it on a permanent footing"—and keeping in view the object of the intended premium, with the expediency of rendering the conditions of it at once simple and specific; agree to adopt the following Rules subject, of course, to the approval and confirmation of the General Meeting appointed to be holden on the 17th day of December next.

First.—That the proposed Bonus, or Premium, be offered for the Establishment of a communication between England and Bengal by Steam Packets navigating by either of the two Routes, of the Red Sea, or the Cape of Good Hope.

Second.—That the amount received, under a subscription to be opened for this purpose, (deducting therefrom any disbursements authorised by a General Meeting, or Committee, of the subscribers) be assigned as a Premium to any Individuals, or Company, being British subjects, who may first establish a communication by Steam Vessels between England and Bengal, by either of the routes above mentioned, before the expiration of the year 1826.

Third.—That the communication, required for the Premium above stated, shall be considered to have been established on the completion of two Voyages from England to Bengal, and two Voyages from Bengal to England by the Vessel or Vessels of any Individuals, or Company, being British subjects, within a period not exceeding an average of seventy days for each of the four Voyages; provided further, that such Vessel, or Vessels, be not of a less burthen than three hundred tons.

Fourth.—That if the full Premium be not earned by any Individuals, or Company, under the foregoing Rules, by the completion of two Voyages out and two home, as required within the limited period; but that one Voyage from England to Bengal, and one from Bengal to England, shall have been performed in conformity with the preceding Rules before the expiration of the year 1826; a moiety of the stated Premium shall be assigned to the Individuals, or Company, being British subjects, by whose Vessel, or Vessels, such two Voyages, out and home, shall have been so performed.

Fifth.—That the amount subscribed for the purposes above stated (with an exce-

tion to authorized disbursements, as provided for in the second Rule,) be lodged, as received, or as soon afterwards as may be convenient, in the hands of the Government Agents; to be invested in Public Securities of the Remittable Loan; the accruing Interest upon which, until the Principal be called for, to be invested in the same manner; and, the aggregate to be assignable as above, in whole, or in part, to the persons who may be entitled to the full Premium, or a moiety of it.

Sixth.—That all claims to the Premium receivable under the foregoing Rules, or to any part thereof, be finally determined by a Committee of Managers, to be elected at the General Meeting of subscribers, to be held on the 17th December next; and in the event of any part of the amount subscribed remaining unappropriated in the hands of the Government Agents, at the expiration of the year 1826, and of no persons being entitled to receive the same, that the balance so remaining be returned to the subscribers, or their representatives, in proportion to their respective subscriptions; unless otherwise disposed of by the unanimous vote of a General Meeting of subscribers.

The Committee having thus performed such part of the duty entrusted to them by the public Meeting of the 5th Instant, as required them to consider and prepare the rules and restrictions under which the proposed premium should be granted; proceed to carry into effect the further object of their appointment, viz. "to obtain subscriptions" and with that view, pass the following Resolutions.

1st.—That a subscription be opened for the purposes stated in the Resolution passed at the public Meeting held on the 5th Instant, and in the Rules above specified for carrying the same into effect, or such as may be finally adopted at the general Meeting of subscribers to be held on the 17th December next: and that the Bank of Bengal, and the several Agency Houses in Calcutta, be requested to open subscription Books, as well as to receive any subscriptions that may be tendered to them respectively; the amount to be hereafter paid into the hands of the Government Agents.

2d.—That the principal Civil and Military Officers, at the several stations in the interior of the Country subject to the Presidency, be also invited by the Chairman to open Books of subscription; and to remit any sum that may be received by them, with a List of the subscribers to the Bank of Bengal; or to any of the Calcutta Houses of Agency.

3d.—That for the purpose of communicating the proceedings of the public Meeting held on the 5th Inst. and those of the Committee of the present date, to the Civil and Military Officers who may be addressed by the Chairman, in pursuance of the above resolution, as well as for the distribution of copies of those proceedings by the Members of the Committee, five hundred copies be printed, with any additional number that the Chairman may find requisite.

4th.—That the Bank of Bengal be authorized and requested to answer any Draft from the Chairman for expenses incurred in the execution of these Resolutions.

5th.—That copies of the proceedings of the public Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 5th Instant, and of the proceedings of the Committee on the present date, be summitted by the Chairman, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, and that he be solicited to instruct the Post Master General to pass, free of postage, any letters on the subject of those Proceedings, which may be so certified by the Superscription of the Chairman.

6th.—That the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council be at the same time respectfully requested, in the name of the Committee, to confer the patronage of Government upon the plan adopted for encouraging the Establishment of a communication beteen England and India by Steam Navigation; and to favor it with such pecuniary support, as his Lordship in Council may deem proper, on consideration of the public benefits, in addition to those of a private nature, which may be reasonably expected from its success.

(Signed) J. H. HARINGTON, *Chairman.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—Permit me to avail myself of the medium of your paper to communicate to the public information of my arrival in Calcutta, on a Mission from the Greek Government, together with a brief and connected view of the state of affairs in Greece at the period of my departure from that country.

The Greek Government is established at Tripolitza. Prince Mavrocordato is President of the Executive, and Prince Ypsilanti of the Legislative; and the Secretary of State, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, is Prince Maurocordato, who is in correspondence with the European Governments to obtain their recognition of the independence of Greece. For this purpose he made a voyage to the Island of Zante, where he had a long conference with Sir Thomas Maitland, the Governor of the Ionian Isles; and on his return to the Morea he dispatched a vessel, bearing an Envoy to the English Govern-

ment and Parliament. Other Envoys have been despatched to the Courts of Vienna, Paris, Petersburgh, and Berlin, earnestly entreating the united Sovereigns to nominate an independent King for Greece, to liberate them from the yoke of the Turks.

The Morea is free, with the exception of Patrass and Coran, where the Turks remain blockaded. Crete is also free, after a bloody battle, in which Hassan Pacha, and several thousand Turks, were slain. The remainder retired to the fortresses of Candia and Canee, and were on the point of surrendering; after which they will be transported to Anatolia, in the same manner as the Turks of the Morea have been.

All the Islands of the Archipelago have shaken off the yoke of oppression, except Lemnos, Mitylene Scio, Rhodes, and Cyprus. An expedition was on the point of sailing to retake Scio, and to liberate the rest.

Athens, Thebes, Livadia, Missolongi, Salona, Tricala, Olumbo, Sagori, and Caterina, are in the power of the Greeks; and forty thousand soldiers, under the command of Generals Colcotroni, Nikitas, Odyssius, and Bosari, proceeded in the month of July to attack Larissa, which contains fifty-two thousand Turks, the best troops of Rosemelia.

The Cimariate Greeks have seized the Forts of Valona and Barat; and Durazzo, Dulzina, and Autivari in the Adriatic, are blockaded by Greek vessels.

Albania has taken arms, and a vast number of the Albanians make common cause with the Greeks.

The fortresses of Modon, Auavaria, Monovasia, Corinth, and Napoli di Romania, are defended by Europeans in the service of Greece.

The Armenian nation have, at their own expense, organized a military corps, consisting of about two thousand five hundred men. Its commanders are Dusoglo, whose three brothers were beheaded at Constantinople, Kucor the son of Gaspar, a rich banker, who was hanged at Constantinople, and Manos the son of Stephanaki, a native of Adrianople, whom the Sultan ordered to be strangled in order to get possession of his riches. Antonachi Lazarus, a merchant of Cairo, the family of Serpos, and many other families of distinction fled from Constantinople, Smyrna, and Cypress to the Morea, and after having assisted the Greek troops at the siege of Napoli di Romania, they obtained from the Greeks, a Mosque, which they converted into an Armenian Church.

Greece is abundantly supplied with provisions by the great number of European vessels that arrive daily from Egypt and the Black Sea.

There have arrived at Tripolizza commissioners from two London Bankers to treat with the Greek Government for a loan of fifty millions, at 7 per cent. per annum, on a mortgage of all the salt-pits in the Morea and in the territory of Argos.

A Turkish fleet from the Dardanelles consisting of ninety-six ships of war, large and small, was beaten by the Greek fleet in the month of July, 1823, near the Island of Cerigo. The greater part having fled to Patrass, the Greeks have pursued them thither.

The Pacha of Scoutra whom the Sultan had ordered to march against the Greeks, excused himself under the pretext that he was afraid of the Montenegriens.

The Sultan by the mediation of the new Patriarch appointed by himself, proposed to the Greeks to lay down their arms and only to receive from him their Prince's tributary to the Porte like those of Wallachia and Moldavia; but they rejected with disdain such a proposition, giving for reply that they wished a Christian King, and one Independent of the Turks.

The Sultan has published a Firman which has been read in all the Mosques of his Empire, by which he expressly requires that Greeks and all other Christians, subject to him, should not be molested. He, at the same time, declares that he is at war with the Greeks. It is to be observed, however, that he does not give them any more the name of Insurgents.

The Greek Government has transported the inhabitants of the small and barren Islands of the Archipelago to re-people the Morea and Crete.

Having thus succinctly related the present situation of affairs in Greece, it remains only further to state, that the object of my mission to this country is to solicit such pecuniary or other aid as the friends of liberty, of learning, and of religion, may be disposed to afford to the Greek cause, and that I shall feel very highly obliged by any suggestions respecting the best mode in which the object may be accomplished.

NICOLO CHIEFALA.

At the Greek Convent, Nov. 10, 1823.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA. *Arrival.* Nov. 12. Steam Vessel *Diana*, Anderson, from Cox's Bazar, Coast of Chittagong, 8th Nov.

Departures. Nov. 10. Ship *Elizabeth*, W. Swan, for London via Cape.

Nov. 11 Ship *Madras*, W. Clark, for London, via Madras and Columbo: and *Isabella Robertson* L. G Murphy, for South America

13. Ship *Cadmus*, A. Talbert. for London direct.

NOVEMBER 17.

Since our last, the weather has become beautifully serene, but not quite so cool as might be expected at this period of the season. An obliging Correspondent at Saugor, states in a letter dated 5th instant:—"This station continues very healthy, and the weather is becoming cool and pleasant. The many departures have caused a gloom in our society, notwithstanding the exertions of the hospitable residents here; but trust, ere long, to see a return of its usual festivities."

THE THEATRE.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Saturday night was performed at Chowringhee, the Comedy of *Who wants a Guinea?* The house was well filled before the entrance of the GOVERNOR GENERAL, and afforded as brilliant a display of fashion and of beauty as perhaps ever graced the boxes of Chowringhee. On every side some lovely face and radiant eye caught the view, or peradventure transfixed the heart of the too unwary beholder:

So in a garden bathed with genial showers,
A thousand sorts of variegated flowers,
Jonquils, carnations, pinks and tulips rise,
And in a gay confusion charm our eyes.

But to return from this flowery digression—the GOVERNOR GENERAL and Lady, and the Hon'ble Miss AMHERST entered at the usual hour, and when the applause which greeted their arrival subsided, the performance commenced. The principal characters were so good, that we have really nothing to say of them, but in the way of praise. The late excellent *Mr Hardcastle* appeared on the present occasion as *Sir Lary MacMurrough*, and looked and acted the part of that Hibernian Baronet to perfection.—Amongst other scenes, that where *Sir Lary* describes to the methodical *Carrydot*, his extremely exact and very compendious mode of keeping his accounts on his first arrival in London, and explains the meaning and the mode of getting *dished* after the newest and most approved fashion, was exceedingly good. At first we thought *Sir Lary's* deportment a single shade too grave and stately, but this idea wore off in a great measure as the performance went on. The violent benevolence of the worthy *Torrent*, overleaping all obstacles, and sometimes leaving reason, or perhaps that coldness of heart which too often dares to assume its name, behind him in his warm and boisterous endeavours to bestow happiness on his fellow creatures, was inimitably well pourtrayed by an amateur who appeared on the Chowringhee boards some years ago when our Theatre was in its infancy, and on whose re-appearance we heartily congratulate the lovers of the Drama.—*Andrew Bang* was by our Indian Proteus——to say, after this, that *Andrew* was perfection, would be a work of supererrogation. Honest Andrew's affection for "Cherry Bounce" at the same time that it evinced his own admirable taste, gave much amusement to the audience; and after he became *glorious*, his delineation of a man in that state of blessedness was truth itself.—The primitive *Mrs Glastonbury* in the hands of the amateur whose representations of Old Ladies have so often delighted the frequenters of the Theatre, was an admirable specimen of those pieces of female antiquity, and we may add, female importance, so often seen in families in "our own, our native land," under the name of housekeepers.

Fanny,—charming, lovely, peerless fair,
Each damsel's envy, and each swain's despair,

was well represented by the fair *Virginia* of the last performance. *Solomon Gundy*, that flower of Dunkirk, that Prince of Valets and of Rat-catchers, was by the late well-remembered *Tony Lumpkin*, and never opened his mouth without throwing the house into convulsions of laughter—in a word, *Solomon's* performance was *superbe*, "as we say in Dunkirk." *Barford* was well represented by the late *Appius Claudius*, and *Henry*, by the amateur who lately made his debut as *Lucius*, in *Virginius*, deservedly received considerable applause. *Hogmore*, by *Timkins* of *Amateurs and Actors*, was very well; but perhaps would have been the better of a little more animation. *Jonathan Oldskirt*, by a veteran and most indefatigable amateur, to whom the play-loving public are greatly indebted, was very good.

The little boy could not have been better; and *Heartly*, *Carrydot*, and the fair *Anny*, were all that could possibly be wished.

We should be guilty of a great omission did we not mention how much and deservedly all admired the beautiful moonlight scene, where *Henry* makes his first appearance on the stage.

It is really very satisfactory for us to know that we have friends and correspondents ready to undertake the Critic's office occasionally. We could wish if it may not appear selfish, that they would oftner relieve us from this task—not that we have any wish to avoid it altogether ourselves, but that we think it desirable to see the critic's chair now and then differently occupied; since one person is apt to contract a mannerism, that may be unpleasant. Whatever varies our pleasures is to be desired, provided such variation be, as in the

instance before us, consistent with good taste and liberality of sentiment.

We have but little to add to the Theatrical report of our esteemed Correspondent, and we suspect, indeed, that we but indulge an old habit in saying a word at all, where there exists so little necessity for our doing so.

The house was in every direction as full as could be desired. The performance did not commence till twenty minutes after seven, which, judging from our own sensations, as well as those of the persons about us was rather a more protracted period than could be wished. The heat of the place as well as we could experience, was very oppressive. For the sake of those whose powers of hearing may not be so acute as their more fortunate neighbours, we would again suggest to the Proprietors the necessity that exists for guarding the boxes immediately adjoining the stage, against that very powerful glare of the stage lamps, which renders them at present so vastly disagreeable. Persons dull of hearing in endeavouring to hear by sitting in these boxes, run the risk of losing an equally valuable sense—that of sight.

We shall not enter into our usual *lengthy* analysis of character as our Correspondent, with an exception or two, has anticipated us. One of these exceptions is *Carydot*. It was a performance by a young amateur just introduced to the boards, full of good taste and rich in promise of future excellence. All that was required for rendering *Carydot* complete, was more caducity of appearance and attitude, and an uniformly less firm voice.

The re-appearance of the amateur who personated *Solomon Gundy* was greeted by the audience with a most hearty and flattering round of approbation, which lasted some minutes. We fear it really was his last appearance—though we must confess, that we have a lingering hope of seeing him yet once more. The part of *Solomon* was dashed off with his usual spirit, whim, and electric power over the risible faculties.

Torrent was a very sterling performance. Misanthrophy itself must have relaxed into a good-natured smile at his benevolent impetuosity. Several hits were very effectually given. We need only allude to his exclamation of "He lies, he lies! when he discovered from the evidence of his general beneficence that *Barford* was not the misanthrope he affected to appear. The scene of *Equivoque* between *Torrent* and *Oldskirt*, where the former takes the latter for a landscape designer, was extremely well supported on both sides.

The part of *Barford* was powerfully and chastely acted—wonderfully so, when it is remembered that the amateur labored under severe indisposition while acting it; and that he rose from a sick couch and made the painful effort, for fear of disappointing the public.

Of *Andrew Bang* we shall say nothing, for reasons mentioned by our Correspondent and fellow critic.—*Mrs. Glastonbury* needs no further praise. Neither does *Fanny*—excepting, that we entreat of her for the hundredth time to speak naturally, and not in falsetto. By the way we must say something of *Sir Larry MacMurragh*. It was an excellent performance—racy, humorous, and chaste,—but possessing a fault, of which we fear this amateur is incurable—it was too *gentlemanly*. We have heard of a distinction between the Irish *jontleman* and the Irish *gentleman*. We cannot at present pause to define the difference, but a difference there is. *Sir Larry* is a *jontleman* but our amateur made him a *gentleman*. One of his very best hits was his calling for the pistols, with the injunction not to forget the *coffee*. What a capital *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* he could give us!

On the whole the play passed off more heartily than we had reason to expect it would have done. It reads, we are inclined to think, better than it acts. Womankind, as old MONKBARNS would say, have too little to do with it. We have a little of dame *Glastonbury* and a little of *Fanny*, but to the first it is impossible to give prominent interest, and the last is an insipid. The loves of *Fanny* and *Henry* are too trifling to interest an audience, as was witnessed on Saturday, when the embrace of recognition between the two provoked any thing but tears. The attempts at clap trap sentiment also fall rather flat upon the ears of an Indian audience, though it must be allowed, that many of the sentiments in "WHO WANTS A GUINEA" are truly noble, and the language throughout generally appropriate, lively, and in good taste.

SUPREME COURT.—NOVEMBER 8, 1823.

BRYCE *versus* BALLARD AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ferguson applied to the Court to be allowed to amend his rule obtained on a former occasion. It was only on a matter of form that he wished for this indulgence, and not on any material point. In his motion paper, the motion was only named for an arrest of judgment or a nonsuit, and he now begged that it may stand that "a verdict may be entered for the defendant."

Mr. Clarke opposed the application.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—The application is made too late but the Court will grant it, if the other side consent.

Mr. Clarke—We do not.

The *Court* did not think fit to grant the motion.

Mr Fergusson then stated that he had not, on a former occasion, gone into the grounds on which he had moved with a view to save the time of the Court. His learned friend, Mr Clarke, knew what they were, and on this occasion, he should not go into them.

Mr. Clarke requested that his friend would do so, in order that he may know the points on which he relied.

Mr. Turton.—Neither I nor my learned friend can have any objection to state the grounds on which the motion is founded, but we shall not enter on our argument until we have heard the other side.

Mr. Fergusson—The variances pointed out on the trial were very numerous, as were the notes made by the learned judge on the occasion, relative to them.

Sir A. Buller.—I have taken down several of the objections, but certainly not all that were made. I did not know which you meant to insist upon Those which you principally relied on I have got

Mr. Fergusson.—I shall now proceed to state my objections, and as far as relates to the variances, they are objections which the other side cannot get over. There are some of them which not only give another meaning, but even another word, and thus come within the strict rule of the law. Your Lordships will hear Mr. Turton who will follow me, and I shall not now go into the argument, but simply point out the great number of variances and cite a few cases in point One of the strongest of these is that of the Queen and Drake in Salkeld 224. In that case, as on the present occasion, the libel was set forth according to the tenor, and the word *nec* was used instead of *non* which did not affect the sense, but simply altered the word, and Mr. Justice Holt said, that when a libel was set forth according to the tenor, every word must agree

In the record in this case, there are a great many general averments, which pervade the whole, some of which refer to all, and some to particular counts. Those which apply to all must be proved. Among these one states, "that at the time of committing the grievances the Plaintiff was a minister of the Church of Scotland in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company;"———.

Mr. Clarke.—No; not in the military service, but attached to the military service.

Mr. Fergusson.—And another that he was Clerk to the Committee for controlling the expenditure of stationery in the civil service of the Hon'ble East India Company." Mr. Lushington, in his evidence, expressly denied that he was in the civil service of the Company. He said that the committee was partly civil and party military. Now this I contend, my Lords, is a very materia variance, because many parts of the libe are alleged to apply to him in that capacity. Another objection is that throughout the verments, it is not in any one place said that the libels are published of him as of a minister of the church of Scotland, and in another place it is not stated that the libels were published "of and concerning him," which is necessary. An innuendo is nothing but an explanation, and although it goes to a great length in absurdity yet it cannot go beyond the averment, because it is only an explanation of the averment, but here the innuendous do not only go beyond the averments, but they even give them different meanings

Mr. Clarke—Will you state which of the innuendous does so?

Mr. Fergusson.—Every one of them, all of them—I shall now call the attention of the Court to the case of Savage and Roberts, 2d Salkeld 894, to that of Hawkins and Hawkie, 8th East 694, to the King and Horne, where the case was gone into at great length, and the King and Marsden in 4th Moore and Selwood. In the case of Savage and Roberts, the Plaintiff was a trader and Defendant said to him "you are a cheat, and have been so far certain years" Mr. Justice Holt held at first that there was no need of a colloquium that this was said of him as a trader, but afterwards when he was in full bench, and I suppose, when Mr Justice Twisden was by his side, he changed his opinion. In Williams and Sanders, A note I it is stated that the libel was not held to be actionable without a colloquium of trade.

I have quoted these cases to show the effect of its not being averred that the libels are of and concerning Dr. Bryce as a minister of the church of Scotland, and they cannot now talk to it that he was a clergyman. I shall now call my learned friend's attention to the famous count about the pen-knives, the count which make the pen-knives speak,—the second count I believe. This stated that the Defendants caused to be published, what? not a libel, bu something in the form of another letter, subscribed "ONE OF THE MANY OF THE COMPANY'S PEN-KNIVES."—Among the averments I shall refer to one, which makes "no where denied and generally believed" to mean "no where denied and every where allowed" The libel is that "he was the siend of Bankes," and it then goes on to state that if he is "he ought to be deprived of his gown," and this was explained in the innuendo as meaning, "that it was generally believed and every where allowed that he ought to be stripped of his gown." This is a dashing innuendo if ever there was one for we have it here that "no where denied

means the same as "every where allowed." They can have no benefit of Dr. Bryce's being a clergyman, for if this is not a libel on A or on B, it is no libel on Dr. Bryce. The case of the King and Alder, Strange 280, is the next to which I shall draw the attention of the Court.

Mr. Pemberton.—Is that case cited as in point to the argument. You must not now go into the argument, but confine yourself simply to the points to which you object.

Mr. Fergusson.—That is no matter, you ought to know that. Perhaps it is an argument in point; perhaps a point in the argument, or perhaps a point which ought to be argued.

Mr. Pemberton.—At setting out you said you would not go into the argument, but confine yourself to the points of objection.

Mr. Clarke here interfered and reminded Mr. Pemberton that as they were to shew cause against the rule *Nisi*, they had no reply. He begged Mr Fergusson to go on.

Mr Fergusson.—The leader on the other side says he knows nothing of my objections, and the junior seems to know too much, and to be afraid that he shall get possession of all my case.

Mr Turton was then heard on the same side. I will not offend my learned friend, Mr. Pemberton, by entering into the argument now, but only state the points to be argued. One great objection is that the averment stated that Dr. Bryce was in "holy orders." This was not proved.—Another that Mr Buckingham "acquired a licence from the Court of Directors to proceed to India in the capacity of a free mariner," was not proved. The resolution of Government revoking his licence was not proved. The letter on the same subject signed by Mr. Bayley was not proved. This relates to the 1st and 5th counts, and there is no averment connecting them. Another objection to the 1st Count, in arrest of judgment is, that it was not averred that the libels were "falsely and maliciously printed and published" but simply that they were printed and published. On the 2nd Count there were separate inducements, which by the bye extended to all the Counts. One of them stated that "it was the duty of the Plaintiff to give notice that a supply of certain articles was required." This was not proved. I do not remember that any person proved this.

Mr Clarke—Yes, Mr. Lushington proved it, and the sircar of the office.

Mr. Turton—I am not quite certain as to this—Mr. Lushington was examined several times, and I do not remember that he proved it. In that Count also, it was not stated that Dr. Bryce had any congregation, and how his conduct could "scare the congregation" that is, of the Church of Scotland generally, I am at a loss to know. In the 3rd Count, it is stated that his conduct was "incompatible with the clerical character;" now there is no proof of his being a clerk, except of the Stationary committee.—Then it is stated that he had "obtained permission from the Governor General in Council to proceed to Europe," but no such permission was shewn.—Then there comes the inuendo about the general assembly, but there is no proof that ever Dr. Bryce sat in it

Mr. Clarke—Dr. Hare proved this.

Mr. Turton—But he could not put in an inducement. The Court sitting here as a Jury must take notice of nothing but what is sufficiently stated in the averment.

Sir F Macnaghten.—I find it written here, that the Court and Jury must understand words like the rest of mankind.

Mr. Fergusson.—That was held, my Lord, in the case of the King and Horne, for a libel on the King's troops, and a question arose as to what was meant by the King's troops, Mr. Horne contending that "*troops*" coming from the French "*troupeaux*" meant only flocks.

Mr Turton—It may be sometimes that the words of a libel are plain and unambiguous, and in that case, the Court requires no explanation, but the Jury cannot take notice of any thing not set forth in the averment. In the 5th count, it is stated in the inducement that "certain letters addressed to the Editor of the John Bull, signed a Friend to Bankes, had been publised in the John Bull newspaper," to prove which, not even an attempt was made, and the count is unintelligible without such proof—There is also another inducement to the 5th count wanted, relative to the revocation of the licence. The inducement is confined to the 1st count, but reference is made to it in the 5th, in which there is no inducement to support it. In the 5th count also, there is no inducement that it is "the duty of the General Assembly to protect the kirk dignity." There is one inuendo, and one only which I know to be correct. There is one however which is very erroneous, the transmission of Mr Buckingham is not the resolution of the Governor General in Council, but the consequence of it. The resolution was not proved, and my learned friend ought at least to have his inuendoes in English. Another objection is that Dr Bryce never was attached to a military station, although he is described as a chaplain in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company In the 2d count I do not know what inuendo to fix upon, for they are all alike. The libel has it "to whose tail these ought to be gummed, &c." Now the inuendo is this "to whose tail these ought to be gummed, meaning, to the tail of him the said Dr. Bryce." But my learned friend should

have gone further, and told us how these were to be applied to Dr. Bryce's tail, and where his tail was to be found. Then the libel went on, "his cloven feet, his horns and tail" and the inuendo explained this as meaning "the cloven feet, the horns and tail of him the said Dr Bryce." My learned friend has thus provided Dr. Bryce, by his own shewing, with all these places to gum the verses to, and the least he can do is to tell us how they are to be applied.

But the next is, if I may venture to use the expression before your Lordships, the very devil of an inuendo. The libel is stated in the inuendo to be intended as an allegorical description of the natural disposition of Dr. Bryce. But it is meant not to apply to the devil, or to liken Dr. Bryce to him, for I never yet heard of the "cloven feet, the horns and tail" of Dr Bryce, nor did I ever hear the devil spoken of as "continually butting" The description therefore is intended to apply to the Bull and not to Dr. Bryce. There was then the inuendo about the church, but no church was mentioned, and after I have gone thus far, I am sure the Court will own that my learned friend has extended his inuendoes too far.

The libellous matter charged in the 3d count was "that holding such a situation as that of Clerk to the Stationary Committee was incompatible with the clerical character," and this had not been proved. I merely wish now to point out some of the most glaring objections, and I have passed over very many of the less important ones. The libellous matter charged in the 5th count does not extend to any thing more than fair discussion as laid down in several cases. It does not refer to Dr. Bryce, but only to what would have been done to an English Clergyman in certain circumstances. It is just this, if you do so and so, then the consequence will be so and so. There should have been an inducement to fix it upon him. But suppose it to be true, still I contend that it is no libel against Dr. Bryce, for he is not in the situation predicted It says, if you were an English clergyman and did so and so, then such would be the consequence, but if you are not an English clergyman, then it has nothing at all to do with you. In another part of the alleged libel it is stated that "he had laid himself open to censure," and it was proved by Dr. Halliday and Dr. Hare that he had done so with the strict party. But even this does not apply to Dr Bryce, for the reasons before named. Dr. Bryce did not attempt to prove that any one had refused to associate with him on account of the libel, but only on account of his accepting the situation referred to. The learned counsel here concluded by apologizing to the Court for the length at which he had addressed it.

Mr. Fergusson.—With regard to the variances in the record, my Lords, I am sorry to say that the slip of paper on which they were written at the time of the trial is lost, but I will read to your Lordships a few of them as taken at that time. There were "*advices*" for "*odious*;" "*firing*" for "*fizzing*," and "*freelessly*" for "*fearlessly*," besides many others. These will however appear when the record is produced. I understand that some one has corrected the record to-day, but this can do the other side no good, but rather harm.

Mr. Turton.—It will not only do them harm, but whoever has done it, is guilty of a felony.

Mr Clarke.—My Lords, I deny most fully that it was done by, or with the knowledge of, Dr. Bryce, his counsel or attorney, we never heard of it until this moment. The whole transaction has taken place in the office of your Lordship's Court, and I believe with the most blameless intention.

Mr. Lewin.—Nobody ought to know any thing about it.

Mr. Clarke.—The other side mentioned it, and it then became my duty to disclaim it in the most unequivocal manner

Mr Turton and *Mr. Fergusson* —We do not think that it has been done with a bad intention.

Mr. Clarke —I am perfectly satisfied on that head, but I thought it my duty to make the remark, lest a bad construction should be put upon the circumstance *Mr Clarke* then proceeded to address the Court in answer to the objections of Messrs. Fergusson and Turton, and in opposition to the rule of the former. The learned gentleman proceeded nearly as follows:—

My Lords, I suppose that my learned friends have now stated to the Court the points upon which they mean to reply, and that they will not attempt hereafter to bring forward others, or if they do, that I shall be allowed to reply to them I shall speak first of all to the variances, because I conceive they will have less weight with the Court than the other arguments of my learned friends, and I shall therefore soon dispose of them. The power of correcting errors proceeding from copyists is provided for by the 8th Henry 6th c. 12.

"By this act the justices are further empowered to examine and amend what they shall think, in their discretion, to be the misprision of their clerks, in any record, process, word, plea, warrant of attorney, writ, panel or return And by the 8 Henry 6 c. 15. they may amend the misprisions of their clerks and other officers, as sheriffs, coroners, &c. in any record, process or return before them, by error or otherwise in writing a letter or syllable too much or too little." *Tidd.* 745. If your Lordships suppose that these errors

in the record have proceeded from the incorrectness of native writers, you will of course immediately dispose of them. A greater latitude must be allowed by this Court in a country where none but native writers are employed than at home, and although the Act of Parliament would have a great effect in any place, yet it must have more effect here than any where else, and I shall now leave it to your Lordships whether these are not mere clerical errors, such as the greatest care cannot prevent in this country were none but native writers are employed, and as such entitled to the consideration of the Court.

One thing has been noticed by my learned friend, who last spoke and who said, as nearly as from my notes I can collect "that he broadly insisted upon it that the matters contained in the 5th count were no libels on Dr. Bryce." Now I happen to know that there is a difference of opinion on the subject of libel between my learned friends, and the other day when something was said about the newspapers, Mr. Turton replied very good naturedly that he did not care what they said of him, but not to Mr. Fergusson, who appeared hurt at it, and said among other things that he did not think himself deserving of it

Mr. Fergusson.—My learned friend is mistaken. I said I did not care what they said of me; they may say what they like, and I now give them all notice, that say what they will, I will not bring an action against any of them.

Mr. Clarke.—Well, be it so then but still you thought, and said you did not deserve it, which at least was wincing a little, and not like Mr. Turton who did not care about weighing his own deserts, but I do contend that the matters charged in the 5th count are most libellous. It is a direct appeal to the Court of Directors to remove Dr. Bryce from the situation of Clerk to the stationary committee, and to the General Assembly to deprive him of his gown, and I must be of opinion that this is most libellous.—My learned friends have started another objection, because the fact was not proved that Dr. Bryce is "a minister of the church of Scotland in holy orders." But I submit that his being a parson is not the gist of the action, and that if it is libellous of him in any other character, it is libellous of him without his clerical character being proved. Suppose I failed in proving that he was a person in holy orders but had proved that the matter charged was libellous of him in some other character, then I contend that he has a right to come in to Court in that other character, and demand damages to the extent of the injury done him in that character. But the question was never traversed and not attempted to be disproved. I shall now request the attention of the Court to a case in the 8th Term Reports 303, Morston and Thornton. In this case the plaintiff was a physician, and the defendant said "you are a quack." The action was brought for slander, and here the libel was directly on him in his professional character, and consequently it was necessary to prove his profession. The question was whether he was a quack or a physician? If he was not one he was the other. It is here merely stated that the plaintiff is a clergyman and that the libel applied to him as such, and it was not necessary to prove that he sat in the General Assembly nor that he was ordained It was not here asserted that the plaintiff was not a clergyman He was not injured in this way, as in the case I have just referred to, where the plaintiff was told he was a quack, and no physician, and therefore I contend that what has been done is quite sufficient. The Court has been told too, that it was not sufficiently proved that Dr. Bryce was in the civil service, but I think it was. Mr. Lushington stated that the clerk of the stationary committee was paid out of the civil fund, and that his is a civil situation. On being cross-examined he said that he should not call him a civil servant, but the only distinction was that he was paid out of the civil fund. For my part, I imagine that the term "civil servant" is only a local description, or (I speak it without meaning to give offence) a local title arrogated here by a certain set, who seem to consider that it confers distinction. But a Court of Law is not to adopt peculiar and local opinions as a rule for its decisions, and if the question is what branch of the service he belongs to, that question is to be replied to by ascertaining out of what fund he was paid

Mr. Turton referred to his notes of Mr. Lushington's evidence

Mr. Clarke.—This merely makes out what I was just going to say that it is a distinction of gentlemen themselves, and that when a person is paid out of the civil fund, it ought not to be asked whether he was a civil servant But suppose that it is not proved, still if he were rightly described in one place and not in another, the bad description would not vitiate the good one

I now come to the innuendoes of the epigram of which so much has been heard. The innuendo of the first verse that it meant that the plaintiff was devoid of every virtue which should distinguish a Christian priest does not appear to me to go too far. The two first lines are

> "The heart at which I bear the brand
> With vice is deep impressed,"

This is an allegorical description of a heart deeply impressed with vice, and surely this is bad enough "But oh!" the adversative particle but" implying, that bad as that may be "which went before

something worse is about to follow, and the interjection "oh!" which follows the "but" only serves to enforce this, and surely the innuendo does not go too far in asserting that no Christian virtue can exist in a heart of this sort;—a heart worse than one "deep impressed with vice."

Sir F. Macnaghten.—This may be very good in argument, Mr. Clarke, but it perhaps exceeds the office of an innuendo.

Mr. Clarke.—It is the object of an innuendo, my Lord, to explain the libel, and when the libel is allegorical, it must go further than it would do in describing a mere matter of fact.

Another argument which applies to many of my learned friend's objections, and particularly to that, that the libel does not apply to him because he is not described as a minister of the church of Scotland is to be found in the case of the King and Horne. It is as follows.

"To apply these principles to the case of a libel. It may happen that a writing may be so expressed, and in such clear and unambiguous words, as that it may amount of itself to a libel. In such a case the Court wants no circumstances to make it clearer than it is of itself. And therefore all foreign matter introduced upon the record would be only matter of supererogation."

Now, I would ask, can any man read these publications, and say that they are not clear and unambiguous in their reference to Dr. Bryce as a minister of the Church of Scotland? common understanding clearly states that they are. Another objection has been raised to the first count because it did not state that the publication was "falsely and maliciously published of Dr Bryce." But supposing this to be an error, I submit that it is quite clearly implied, not by what follows, but by what precedes the averment: The passage is "to vilify the said plaintiff and to bring him into disgrace" &c

Sir A. Buller.—Does that precede the averment?

Mr Clarke—It does not, my Lord, or more properly it is part of the averment itself

Mr. Clarke.—Now here it is stated that the libel was published "to vilify and bring him into disgrace" and afterwards that it was false and malicious libel, and this, I contend, is quite sufficient.

There are still two other points, but I do not wish to go into them at such length as my learned friends have done.—One of them is about gumming the verses to Dr. Bryce's tail, and in this the innuendo is a mere explanation of the libel.—What does it mean? The words of the libel are that they ought to be gummed to some one's tail, and all the innuendo does is to point out the person to whose tail they ought to be gummed.—The libel says they must be gummed to some one's tail, and the innuendo explained that the writer of it meant that they ought to be gummed to Dr. Bryce's.

The other point to which I referred, is that relative to "the cloven feet, the horns and tail," and on this point my friend, Mr. Fergusson at the time of the trial fell into a little mistake, which is perhaps the reason he has fought shy of it now, and left Mr. Turton to try his hand at it. Of Mr. Fergusson's mistake I shall now avail myself, and the ingenious illustration which he then gave under an erroneous impression, will clearly shew the correctness of the innuendo. Mr. Fergusson not having used his spectacles, read the libel "his cloven feet," and then told us that the word "feet" shewed it meant the Bull and not the devil, for he asserted that the devil had but one cloven foot—I do not knew whether my learned friend ever saw the devil, but he instructed the Court that in all pictures the devil was represented as a smart gentleman at a Whist table, with one foot displayed dressed up in a fine silk stocking, and the cloven foot just peeping out. Now I avail myself of this *Deal* at the card table of my learned friends, and when the Court know, that in point of fact, it is "foot" and not "feet" in the original libel, the Court will perhaps agree with Mr. Fergusson, and consider that the word being "foot" it must mean the devil, and not being "feet" it cannot mean the Bull, as Mr. Turton now, and Mr. Fergusson in the first instance, would have explained it.

Sir F. Macnaghten—The proof of this is matter of evidence and not of innuendo.

Mr. Clarke.—There is another objection of my learned friend's relative to "scaring his congregation," and I say that it was not necessary to prove that he had one since it was proved that he is a minister. The words are, "his congregation;" whose? why, the plaintiff's, and the innuendo is correct in making use of the terms it has done. I find my learned friends have made many other objections, but they all appear to be answered by the general principles which I have laid down. I do not wish to be troublesome to the Court, and therefore I shall not go into the variances at the same length as my learned friends have done.

Sir F Macnaghten—I should like to have a little more about them, for they are very important Is one of your counts without a variance?

Mr Clarke.—They are merely misprisions, my Lord, arising from the mis-spelling of words inseparable from employing native writers, and in this case I submit the largest latitude in its discretion of the Court, should be exercised.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—I should be sorry not to allow the very greatest latitude the law vests in the Court.

Mr. Fergusson.—My Lord, a very little care would have prevented all this.

Mr. Clarke.—I would again call the attention of your lordships to the Act of Parliament. The variances are merely the substitution of one letter for another, which could be easily recognized.

Mr. Fergusson.—There were also many errors in the plaint, and the word "lately" which is in the libel is left out both in the plaint and record.

Mr. Turton.—The words "I trust therefore" are also left out.

Mr. Clarke—Relative to the judgment not being entered up, perhaps this is the time to state it was in consequence of a promise made by the other side to pay the costs.

Mr. Fergusson and *Mr. Turton* both rose to oppose any reference being made to this circumstance.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—Are the variances in the innendoes or in the libel itself? Is it disputed that they exist, or are they in the record?

Mr Clarke.—I cannot answer that question, my Lord.—I only know that Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Turton and Mr Hogg pointed them out, and that they merely appeared misspelling of native writers, and therefore your Lordships have a right to correct them under the statute

Mr. Turton—This only applies while the record is before the judges. I remember when Mr. Baron Graham could not correct a record because no justice of the Court of King's Bench was on the circuit.

Mr. Fergusson—I am happy now to inform your lordships that the paper on which the variances were noted at the time of trial is now found, and I shall proceed to point them out to the Court—In the 1st Count there are "*intusted*" for "*entrusted*"; "*in y*" for "*in your*", "*obriotious*", for "*obnoxious*", in the passage "*who has lately so distinguished himself* in the walks of war" the word "*lately*" is left out; *gave* for "*grave*," and "*fobid*" for "*forbid*"

In the second the variances are as follows: *Comparisons are sometimes advices*," for "*Comparisons are sometimes odious*"; "*firring*" for "*fizzing*;" "*stail*" for "tail;" to get rid of the devil's foot, there was "*fast*" for "*foot:*" and "*freelessly*" for *fearlessly*"

In the 3d count there were the following variances; "*teen as under*" for "*tear asunder*;" "*for months laid against* Dr. Bryce"; "*Bryce*" is omitted; both these are also left out in the count.

In the 4th count "*to eke up*" was turned into "*to ikup*" there was "*took a main in a provincial magazine*" for "*took a share in a provincial magazine; and* "*annained*" for "*arraigned.*"

In the 5th count there are "*which*" for "*that*;" "*felt*" for "*feel*" and "*I trust therefore*" is left out.

Mr. Clarke.—I have still one cause, my Lords, to shew against the rule on the ground of irregularity.—They did not come in to move to set aside the verdict, or for an arrest of judgment during the four first days of term.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—I have some recollection of a cause in which it was held that an arrest of judgment may be moved for at any time before judgment is entered up.

Mr Turton.—It was so held, my Lord, in the King and Burrowes—I believe there was one case in the Court of King's Bench, in which when an application was made to the Court, they said "Oh! yes, if you move any time before judgment is entered, you are in time."

Mr. Fergusson.—It is so laid down, my Lords, without distinction

Mr Clarke.—The rule is that after trial, the defendant is at liberty to move within the four days, this time is given to him and no more.

Mr Fergusson—Four days is the time limitted for many things. It is a rule that you must plead in four days, but it is daily dispensed with.

Sir A Buller—But you cannot move for a new trial after the four days

Mr Fergusson.—In Tidd 935, it is held that an arrest of judgment may be moved for any time after the four days even if a new trial has been previously moved for.

Mr. Pemberton then addressed the Court on the same side as Mr Clarke. I shall begin, said the learned counsel, by submitting to the Court, the 48th rule of the plea side and contend that an arrest of judgment in consequence of this rule, must be moved for within the four days. The words of the rule are clear, and if it was made to alter the rule of the King's Bench in referring to this Court. I submit as a preliminary that this is a point which may be determined by an officer of the Court

Sir F Macnaghten—I should be as happy as any one to do this, and should feel as happy as any man if the Court could not receive this application.

Mr. Pemberton.—I shall now proceed at once to the most material objections to the innendoes. My learned friends have quoted two cases in which no colloquium is made. It will appear in the words of these themselves that general allegations are sufficient. I am now about to quote cases in reply to one cited by Mr. Fergusson in which it was held that it was no libel to call a man a cheat unless he was a trader. The

first is in Crook, 14, and was an action on the case of words. In this case the Court gave judgment in favor of the Plaintiff. Another case was that of Hill and Starkie, in which it was held that unless a man was an attorney it was no libel to call him a common barrator. In the case now before the Court the plaintiff was stated to be a clergyman, and although proof of this was necessary in some cases it was not in this

Sir F. Macnaghten —But Mr. Clarke went further and even supposed him not to be a clergyman and I think this would do.

Mr Pemberton.—I have also, my Lord, another case at hand respecting the amendment of the record; that of Movie versus Stracey in Taunton 588 —I shall however only submit generally that the Court will not interfere with inuendoes which are nonsensical. The libels are so clear against Dr. Bryce that I shall not mention the fact I shall now mention the case of Camden versus Robison In that case the attorney general of Chester had been designated as attorney general only, and was set forth in the inuendo as meaning of Chester, and this extension of the inuendoes was held to amount to nothing at all.

Sir F. Macnaghten —The inuendo which turns " no where denied" into " every where allowed" is a very material one.

Mr Pemberton,—There is also another objection relative to the word " malicious" in the record.

Sir A. Buller.—Can a nonsuit be moved for after the expiration of the four days?

Mr Fergusson —I know of no reason against it my Lord.

Mr. Turton.—The practice is that when the new trials are likely to occupy eight or nine days, the Court give notice that gentlemen wishing for them must give in their papers to the clerk of the papers

Sir A. Buller.—But this is rather against you.

Mr. Turton —A point reserved by the judge always amounts to a stay of judgment, and I submit that one may move for a new trial or an arrest of judgment in such a case any time before judgment is signed

Mr Pemberton – I again advert, my Lord to the word " malicious" and contend that it is not necessary to use the words " falsely and maliciously" on the authority of Mr. Justice Rowe. The declaration stated the libel to be malicious, and this is sufficient to answer the objection on that point I have but a little more to say, and that is on the subject of the variances. Your Lordships will look at them in the record, and will use your own discretion in granting them or not.

Mr Fergusson.—My learned friend and I confined ourselves to the objections on which we relied for setting aside the rule, and the case now stands as if the other side had shewn cause in the first instance, and I now appear in support of the rule. As far as I can judge, my learned friends have left my case untouched. With regard to the want of proof not a word has been said With respect to Dr. Bryce being a military chaplain in the service of the Company, Mr. Lushington positively swore that he had never been attached to any station, and it is hard that he should be so because he is paid out of a particular fund. I do not know that Mr Lushington said that, but he did not say that he was in the Company's military service, so far from it, he said that he was paid at the Treasury.

Sir A. Buller —Mr Lushington said that he was not at any military station, but that his designation was attached to the military service.

Mr Fergusson - Not so; he that he was paid out of the civil fund, and the other side have not proved any thing on that ground. Another averment was that Dr. Bryce was " a minister of the church of Scotland in holy orders" This I say was not proved either, and I remember that Mr. Alt, who was in a bad humour with me, (I know not for what reason, he had no cause to be so,) said that he was not in holy orders Dr Halliday also, who was at one time himself a probationer, and than whom no person could be a better judge, did not consider him in holy orders. The words might have been done without, for they made a distinction in the damages, and it had not been proved that he was in holy orders If you state a thing with too much particularity, you must take upon you the proof of it, if it is material: but if it be immaterial, then it is nonsense. Neither of these two prefaratory points have been proved, and they must be material, because my learned friends have met me by saying that in every one of the counts, Dr Bryce's clerical character was referred to, and this being the gist of the action, if they failed in proving it, it fell to the ground As far as regards the other prefaratory matter, my learned friends must have been at considerable pains to make that innocent which might have been libellous before. Then with regard to Mr. Buckingham being Editor of the Calcutta Journal, it was not averred in the prefaratory matter that he was Editor of the Calcutta Journal, nor was it even said that he was then believed to be so. Your Lordships will observe what has been said.—Not that he was living in Calcutta at the time; but that he was absent, nor was it, as I said before, even averred that he was considered to be the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, but it was averred that he was not even living in Calcutta which was material to his being Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Mr. Clarke.—Mr. Buckingham was not Editor of the Calcutta Journal at the time

the letter was published, but he was at the time it was written. The words "your transmission" furnish full proof on the subject.

Mr. Ferguson—It might just as well be said that Mr. Sandys, now no longer an editor, may a week hence receive a letter and be still editor of the Calcutta Journal. I now come to my third objection as to his license from England. It was stated that during the time he was living in Calcutta he was editor of the Calcutta Journal. But my learned friend should go higher.—He never yet has proved that Mr. Buckingham had a licence. Now even in an action for goods sold and delivered, the first thing that would be said, would be, "show a certificate," instead of that my learned friends have produced a letter which is no certificate at all. The revocation of the licence is not proved, nor the letter of Mr. Bayley, intimating the same. The other side did not give us notice to produce them, and so this could not be done. These three material objections refer to all the proceedings, and I should think them enough. A letter was addressed to a person as editor of the Calcutta Journal, and there was no proof that he was so, and unless no other person was ever before editor of that paper, this could not prove any thing.

Sir A. Buller—The question is, whether Mr. Buckingham was editor or not?

Mr. Ferguson.—I will ask your Lordships whether the resolution of the Governor General in Council to revoke a licence is transmission? There was a time, a day given, and this innuendo goes on to state that the licence being made void was the transmission. The case is quite different and therefore this innuendo is as bad as possible.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—It is necessary that Mr. Buckingham's transmission should be proved, as it is only in case Dr. Bryce was the cause of it, that the libel referred to him.

Mr. Clarke—The letter ordering it was proved.

Mr. Ferguson—The next libel charged was that Dr. Bryce was "a person of address-writing notoriety," and this may be great praise to a person fit for it. Then there came that he was "generally engaged in occupations not very compatible with the character of a clergyman." If my learned friend means to say that "generally engaged" signifies "always engaged" then the extension of the innuendo is correct. I shall address a word to your Lordships, and ask you, if any thing can be fairer in argument than to say, that if it is a person's duty to advertise for peas, ink, paper, sand and pounce, it is inconsistent for him to be also a clergyman? I say that if this is not fair argument then there is an end of every thing. If, in addition to my being an advocate at this bar, I were also to be a partner in an agency house, and people found fault with me for it, and said that it was not very compatible with the legal character that I should do so, I should put the money which came from both the occupations into my pocket, and there would be an end of it. But there is one part of the alleged libel which is put interrogatively, and I remember that in the case of the King and Gale Jones, in which part of the alleged libel was, that he had asked, "Will the people of Birmingham submit to the treason and sedition laws?" the King's Bench would not give a judgment, and it is a question whether the part of this letter relative to Dr. Bryce being the cause of Mr. Buckingham's transmission is not in the same case. The libel then goes on "if it appears that the obnoxious order was issued at the solicitation of the divine who has lately so distinguished himself in the walks of war;" is this any libel, to say that he has distinguished himself in the walks of war? But what is the innuendo here? Why it is "that he lately distinguished himself by his turbulent conduct." Now he may have been in the field, preaching to the soldiers, and thus he would have been in the walks of war, but even if he had shouldered a musket, which a clergyman ought to do when it is necessary, even that could not be called turbulent conduct, although some may be of opinion that it would not be quite compatible with the clerical character.

The next alleged libellous matter was the following lines:

> Are these the arts which power supplies,
> Are these the arts by which grave churchmen rise?
> For bu[illegible] or sho[illegible] it turn out so,
> Let m[illegible] and min[illegible]ntunie

Now it was not meant to say that Dr. Bryce gained his situation by these arts. But what was the innuendo? why "that he had gained his rise by mean and dishonorable arts." Thus much with regard to the first count which I contend is sufficient to go to an arrest of judgment.

In the second count, my Lord, it is not proved what is Dr. Bryce's duty as Clerk to the Stationary Committee. This is here also a complete discrepancy, for it is insisted that U. I. C. E. means *vice*, but it is the United East India Company. I shall, however, leave all this for a more serious objection which my learned friend has not touched upon. This refers to the publication in "the form of a letter," which is no averment at all, and no libel is alleged. It continues, "which libellous letter," without referring to any letter. I shall next refer to the verses, and of the art is stated that "he published certain malicious verses." If my learned friend asserted this, he should have gone further, and have said of whom they

were published, he should have said "of and concerning the plaintiff." Your Lordships will find by all precedents, that throughout the averment must be, that it is "of and concerning the plaintiff" What is it to me if a libel was published, if it does not refer to Dr. Bryce, and unless it is stated that it were false of him? All the cases go to this length. A libel may be against the Queen's peace, and the writer may be indicted for it, but this libel was a private grievance, and it must be set forth in the averment of and concerning whom it is.

I will not trouble your Lordships any further about gumming, and fitting, and tape, my learned friend has said enough about that already, but it is not because I think it less absurd than the parts I have alluded to.

I now come to the 3rd count, and without troubling the Court at any length, I shall point out the averments which I consider to be bad. The libel is "that it is incompatible with the clerical character, to blow up the coals of strife and tear asunder the bonds of Society" Now the averment no where stated that Dr. Bryce had done this. It then went on and said "but this is the grievous charge which has for months lain against Dr. Bryce since his return to India, and yet he, on former occasions so careful of his reputation, has, by his silence in this case, allowed judgment to be recorded against him in the public opinion, from which as he has allowed his day of grace to pass for ever, it would appear, there can now be no appeal." Now it was proved that this was the case, and I do not think it a libel to say that when a man allows charges to be made against him and does not answer them, that the public opinion is made up on the subject.

I now come to the 4th count, in which it is stated that "the plaintiff obtained permission from the Governor General in Council to proceed to Europe," and after this they aver things which are said to have taken place in the General Assembly. The preparatory matter does not assist them, because they say afterwards "that the delinquent was expelled from his living," without stating how, when, or where this had taken place, or what Dr. Bryce had done to produce it. Before this can be made a libel, I must be convinced that it is compatible with the clerical character for a minister to have any concern with a Magazine. Dr. Halliday, who is as good a Judge as any, stated, that in the opinion of very respectable men, it was not so. It had not been proved that there was a General Assembly at all and if it is compatible with the principles of the Church of Scotland to propose to expel a minister for being engaged in a secular employment, then it was no libel to say that Dr. Bryce had done what any one else might have done.

I shall now proceed to the 5th count, and with this I shall necessarily conclude, as it is the last. I suppose that it is no libel to say that Dr. Bryce "asked for and accepted" the situation of Clerk to the Stationary Committee. It then goes on to say, "I do not hesitate to say that such an avocation is wholly incompatible with the sacerdotal dignity." I would ask, is not this fair discussion? Suppose our worthy Bishop who had just arrived, were to accept of a situation in the Chief Secretary's department, would it not be said that it was incompatible with his other duties? I shall not give an opinion on the subject although I have one, but I should not be very angry with a person who told me that to exercise the duties of a situation in which it was necessary to advertise for pens, ink, stand, gum and tape, was less compatible with the sacerdotal dignity than to visit the sick, or that the latter was more worthy of praise than a third who went to fairs and dealt in black cattle. I shall be of this opinion when I go home, and see it in my own country and if I am not of this opinion, I shall not be angry with people who are, because I shall believe that it is their sincere and conscientious conviction.

The alleged libel goes on to say "I feel confident that our worthy masters in Leadenhall Street will not confirm it." Is it any libel to speculate upon the probable actions of the Court of Directors, and to say that they may conceive another person more fit for the situation than Dr. Bryce, "A preacher of the gospel should not sit at the receipt of custom"; this strong, but there he sits in his office distributing pens, ink and paper, aye, and receiving them for all I know. This is only fair discussion and in speaking of it, I only claim the right which belongs to me of speaking my opinion on any subject, and this I will do every where, in spite of any act which may be passed to the contrary, and this too, not only by word of mouth, but also in writing. The alleged libellous matter then goes on, "I feel quite satisfied that if any minister of the English Church were to accept such a situation of mere gain (it cannot be called zeal for the welfare of mankind) he would be deprived of his canonicals for ever." I certainly do not think that this is a place of honor or dignity, and there can be no question that Dr. Bryce did not accept of it for the good of mankind.

The next part of the libel to which I shall refer is that which states that for asking for and accepting of this situation "Dr. Bryce ought to be publicly reprimanded by those at home." The inuendo to this is the most thumping one of all. According to it "those at home" can mean no one but the General Assembly. I really thought it meant the Court of Directors, and if your Lordships

think so, why take it so. It may mean those who appointed Dr. Bryce to his situation. I do not know whether it is the duty of the General Assembly to protect the kirk dignity It may be the senate of Edinburgh or Glasgow he belongs to, and who would reprimand him wherever he may be for acting inconsistently. After this there comes the gist of the libel, that "his gown ought to be taken from his back"

This language may be improper, it ought perhaps to have been more temperate, but if he was the person who did write the letters signed "A Friend to Banks," it was not, much too bad. I have troubled the Court at great length on these points, which will be much better heard from my learned friend than from me, but I would still remark in conclusion that I take it for granted that I can move for an arrest of judgment or a nonsuit at any time before judgment is entered up, when a point is reserved by the judge.

Mr Turton.—My Lords; after what you have heard from my learned friend, I shall be very brief in my remarks, but while the subject is fresh in your Lordships' memories, I wish to shew that the last innendo gives a meaning to the passage which does not belong to it The sentence is as follows:

"Dr Bryce by seeking lay employment, has laid himself open to censure, and if he is the Friend of Banks, which is generally believed and no where denied, he deserves to have his gown taken from his back"

Now what is the antecedent to the relative "which" not that it is "generally believed and no where denied" that he ought to have "his gown taken from his back," but that it is "very where believed and no where denied" that "he is the Friend of Bankes." The other side stated that on a former occasion Dr Bryce had taken the trouble to deny a report in circulation of him, and on this occasion he has not done so, and he has thus brought on himself, a belief, and if this belief be true, then the libel says he ought to have his gown taken off The other side says that the libel alleges that it is every where believed and no where denied that Dr Bryce ought to have his gown taken off, but this is not so, for the libel only alleges that if the report be true, which Dr Bryce has given strength to by not denying it, then, in the opinion of the writer only, he ought to have it done. This is only stated hypothetically, and therefore it is not libellous.

Another point upon which I mean to rely, is that the Court sitting here as an English Court will treat the law of Scotland as it would be treated in the Court of King's Bench or Exchequer. To prove foreign laws, parole evidence is necessary, and therefore there should have been an inducement that it is the duty of the General Assembly "to protect the kirk dignity," and then this innendo will apply.

I shall also state broadly that some of the inducements rest upon the resolution of the Governor General in Council relative to the removal of Mr Buckingham. It has been argued that matters may be introduced which are immaterial. I own that where they can be separated we do not want proof of some of them. But in no one case has it been thus argued on this occasion, and unless it was first proved that Mr. Buckingham was removed, no evidence can be given of the letter ordering it It is sufficient in the case of a constable of a place to say that he is constable of such a place and I remember in the case of the King *versus* Goulburn, it was only stated that he was Governor of Upper Canada, without saying that he was duly appointed. If we had gone on with this, we must have proved the appointment under the royal sign manual, and this case refers to Dr. Bryce's being appointed to the military chaplaincy. With regard to his clerical character I shall not go into that, nor into the other points into which my learned friend has gone so fully.

I shall however advert to the 4th Count, and in this there is no averment that Dr. Bryce ever was in Scotland, or that the General Assembly have such powers as are imputed to them. The Court sitting as a Jury cannot pay attention to any thing which does not appear in the record, and as there are no legal means of giving any thing in evidence which does not thus appear, I contend that we are entitled to an arrest of judgment. In several of the counts the inducements are not proved, and it is a fair presumption that if it was possible to prove them, it would have been done The question is not now whether the record can be amended. The variances were in the record at the time of the trial, and if your Lordships amend it now, there must be a new trial, for a Jury can only judge of what is averred in the record,—and your Lordships sitting here as a Jury are precisely in the same situation.

Sir F Macnaghten—I feel convinced, for my own part, that the defendant received no injustice, and I never heard any one speak of this case, who did not think that Dr Bryce was entitled to damages.—If we shall find ourselves obliged to grant this motion, it will only add one more instance to the many which I have seen, where the forms of law have upset justice, and as far as I can, I will do every thing in my power to maintain the verdict. There is one point as to whether the parties ought to move for an arrest of judgement within the four days.—In this case they contend that a

nonsuit must be entered, or an arrest of judgment granted.—If this is not done, the rule must be dismissed with costs,—I do hope that we possess the power of amending the record, and I shall set about searching to find this out with the greatest anxiety.

Some further remarks having been made by *Mr Ferguson*, *Sir F. Macnaghten* observed, I am not certain that the defendants will be much benefitted if their rule is granted, and I may perhaps state at once, that if I am sitting here as judge, the damages shall not be reduced.

The judgment of the Court was of course deferred.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

SIR,—I have been much amused with the frequent exposures you have lately favored us with of the inventions and delusions regarding the inroad committed by the Burmese on our territory, &c &c, and I have laughed outright at the history of the whole transaction.

There is no such place as Naaf Island! The Naaf is a part of the Continent, which takes its name from a River of the same title forming our S. E. boundary from the Birmans. The Continent stretches West of, and along, this River nearly 25 miles, in a direction North and South; varying in breadth from 2 to 8 miles and the extremity of this promontory is called "Tek Naaf," or "the point of the Naaf" emphatically;—a village of Maghs, and a Tannah of the same name being situated about 3 miles North of the point itself. The *Island* is, and always was called *Shapuree* by the Bengalees *Sh in-Wabn* by the Birmese. It is direct South of the *Tek Naaf*, and only separated from it by a channel 3 or 400 yards wide, and with 6 feet water at the deepest, sometimes nearly fordable, while from the Burmese shore on the Eastern side of the Naaf River it is separated by the whole breadth of the River, or a fine wide stream of 2½ miles across with 10 or 12 fathoms of water it is supposed tho' the entrance lower down may be much shallower.

With respect to reinforcing our detachments at Chittagong and Dacca, because the communication was cut off by the Burman Army, it might as well be said that the Russian Army had arrived at *Cabul*, and had thereby intercepted the communication between *Calcutta and Patna!!!* The Province of Assam, taking Inghigopah and Goalpara for its S. W. boundary, (for the best reason in the world, that we have posts there not yet dispossessed) is about 2 or 300 miles North of Dacca, from which it is separated by the whole of the Dacca Mymensing, Coos-Behar, and Rungpoor Districts, never yet invaded. Then Chittagong is about a degree S. E. of Dacca, presenting the Districts of Mymensing, Tippera and Sylhet; Cachar, the Garrows, &c. &c between the *line of communication* from Dacca to Chittagong, and the *Burmese Army of Assam*, who have never moved an inch on our frontier in that direction, and from the relative positions of the places it is plain the Assam Army could have nothing to say to the communications between the posts or cities of Dacca and Chittagong.

What will the *King of the white Elephant* say when he reads that his Army of Assam has leapt (by magic, or by the aid of Mr Green's latest and best Balloon) from *Assam* to *Luckipoor*, over 300 miles of Mountains, Morasses and Rivers, without even touching at Sylhet, Rungpoor, Mymensing or Tippera, or the Districts of Dacca and Chittagong themselves?

But the history of the whole transaction is of a piece, and contains I am sorry to say, *not one word of truth*. This I have the best means of knowing. From the description I have already given, it must be evident that the Island of *Shapuree*; separated from the Birman shore by a deep channel 2½ miles wide, and being only a continuation of the *Tek* or *point* on our side of the River, and form by the gradual deposit of its matter from a Sand bank at first, to an Island overgrown with Jungle at present, and the shallow creek which still separates it from the main, gradually filling up by the same operation of nature which first formed it, is in every point of view *our property*. For a long time it was not worth notice; for it did not supply water, pasture, or refuge to a single inhabitant till *very lately* when the Burman first hinted a claim to it as their property. This was so very absurd, the probability being that ere long the process of nature before mentioned will unite it to *our continent*, whereas it is physically impossible it can ever be joined to the Arracan or Birman shore, that the Magistrate of Chittagong about the beginning of this year, (*and not before as asserted*) directed the Daroga of *Tiknaaf* to send a few Burkundaz and a Jemadar, with twenty of the Provincial Battalion to the Island of Shapuree from this main: there to erect a Tannah and Stockade, and remain quietly on the defensive, molesting no one, and not quitting the Island except to get their provisions from the Tannah at Tiknaaf. This arrangement was reported to Government, and supposed to set the question at rest. How the Sepoys could have been in the habit of laying contributions in *the villages around them*, which were perfectly unjustifiable, I am at a loss to understand; because

there was *not a single village* in the Island thus possessed by the twenty Sepoys, nor even a hut but what was raised and inhabited by themselves. Next, because the only *village* North on the Tik, was that where our Daroga resided in a British Tannah with a Guard of a Subadar and thirty Provincial Sepoys, who I think would hardly allow themselves and the Mughs, not Birmese, residing under their special protection, to be plundered by the twenty men detached to Shapuree from that very post and subject to it. Lastly, as to the Birmese suffering under the contributions of our Sepoys, they were confined to the opposite shore of the Naaf—a good wide river. The only village near at hand for levying contributions, is Momgdoo, directly opposite to Tiknaaf, and lying a short way up a creek. This village is partly inhabited by Moors or Mahomedans, many Mughs and Birmese, and is moreover defended by a very strong and large Stockade or fort, having it is said three guns, thirty-two Jinjals and a Garrison of six or seven hundred Burmese (five hundred with muskets) with numerous boats at command, the whole commanded by Nye, an Uchurrung of rapacious and arrogant habits, and like all the Birmese Officers so bold, proud, and self-sufficient, that he was much more likely to *exact* contributions than to *pay* them, situated as I have described both parties. Our troops on the Island had no means of communication with the opposite shore;—with the Tik they had only two or three small fishing Boats, to cross over the creek for provision, &c. Between Tiknaaf and Momgdoo there was, and is, a ferry boat, and all the communications between the two great men, the *British Daroga* and the *Burmese Uchurrung* on the opposite shores, were usually made verbally or in writing thro' the ferryman of the respective personages; except when matter of greater import demanded exchange of a formal visit between them, I may safely say that a British Sepoy has never, throughout this affair, set foot on the opposite shore, and that none, if they had, would have been such fools as to wag a tongue about contributions from a Garrison much prouder, and physically stronger than themselves. The *true state* of the case is as follows nearly. From the first of our sending the Guard, &c. to Shapuree, the Birmese authorities talked loudly and insolently of *expelling it unless withdrawn.* So no letters to this effect were exchanged between the Raja of Arracan, and our Government. Fancy verbal threats and messages passed from the Uchurrung to the Daroga and so to the Magistrate, but as our Government was clear as to the right of the question, the answer invariably was to the same effect. At length in September a firmaun or Royal order (real or pretended) from the King of Ava was read publickly at Arracan, in presence of the Rajas of that place, of Chyoda, of Maoon or Chedub, and of Rynbin or Ramree, commanding them to detach a force sufficient for the capture of Shapuree from the English, which service was entrusted to the latter it is said, tho' the Uchurrung (Nye) and Nakoonda his Deputy, with some other inferior chief, actually commanded the troops thus employed from Momgdoo. They suddenly landed about two A. M. the 24th September, with six hundred men, surrounded the Stockade in the dark, and under cover commenced a heavy fire on all sides. The two Sentries out side the gate or Kurkus fell immediately. The Guard, having been previously warned *by the Birmese* for some days, are said to have been on the alert and at their arms in a moment. The work was a small square wooden Stockade nine feet high, a double row of timbers and loop holed. The firing continued two hours, when the Birmese, never visible, brought forward some jinjals or small guns and loading them with sunn or hemp, it is supposed to the muzzle, soon set fire to the Straw Barrack inside, which occupying nearly all the area of the work, the Jemadar saw the whole would soon be in flames, and bethought him of a timely retreat. The fire of the assailants increased, while his own ammunition was nearly expended. He consequently marched off to the Creek, both sides firing, but never closing: arrived there he found that two out of three fishing Boats usually kept at that place had disappeared, with the Manjee and two out of three Dandies belonging to them;—the remaining six bailed the water out of the third Boat which was sunk, and stopt up a hole in her bottom with a cloth, and thus the garrison set off, the Birmahs ceasing their fire and pursuit when they were across the Creek. Three were killed on the spot, and four wounded of whom two are since dead. One fell wounded into their hands, and they would not give him up for some time without orders from Ava; but he has just escaped from his Guards it is supposed, with the connivance of the Burman Chief at Mundoo. How many of the Burmans fell in the affair is not of course known, but two were seen dead in one spot some time after the close by two of our Sepoys:—and thus they have limited their conquest to Shapuree, not even staying there by night, for fear of a rejoinder I conclude, but coming to hunt and shoot there in the day time with much parade and ostentation. Thus much for the statement of the unjustifiable contributions,—petty exactions,—insults carried to an excess, that roused this angry feelings and resentment of the Birmese innocents, committed by our few poor *Provincials* in that quarter, restrained too as they are by a discipline and civic control, certainly un-

known to the Birmese or not much in vogue with them. It is only a year since the King of Ava released nine out of ten poor Kedda people, (Elephant hunters of our's) whom they had seized *on our territory* while thus employed; pretending they had as good a right to levy taxes for catching Elephants in the forest, as we had to levy them on their exports and imports from Chittagong, &c. They were kept in durance a year (with the death of one) and then released by accident. It was only January last, they shot one of our Mugh subjects on board his own boat, for refusing to pay them Dustooree on entering the Wharf, the common boundary of equal property of both states. The invariable insolence of their address to our Government or its Officers, their overweaning confidence and arrogance, their encroachment on all the petty states on our borders, till all are now swallowed up in that Empire, ending with the Raja of Assam, whose Government they usurped, and rendered him a fugitive *two years*, all tend to prove the farce is acted systematically, and with malice prepense in this outrage. Whether this systematic arrogance and encroachment is to be quietted by diplomacy, or by stronger arguments, is for the Government to decide. We can only rely on their wisdom for the efficacy of their decisions whatever they be. I have performed perhaps a duty in correcting the mis-statements which have been promulgated. When Symes was at Ava I believe, the King *wondered* our Government did not apply to him for assistance against Bonaparte He would find 40 000 Birman, who would sweep the French nation off the face of the earth, or something to this effect equally feasable and enlightened.

I am, Sir, your's &c

A PROVINCIAL.

To the Editor of the India Gazette

Dear Sir,—The casual mention made by your Correspondent, a "Traveller an Subscriber," in his letter appearing in your paper of the 29th September, of a place office so conspicuous as Futtehpore Sicree, (which your Correspondent calls Sylna,) has induced me to put down the following particulars which I hope may not prove an unacceptable contribution. But if I am not mistaken, Colonel Dow in his history particularly notices this place, I have not the means of referring to the work, which indeed, I have not seen for several years; the following sketch, which you are fully at liberty to suppress, has been gathered from a document which has fallen in my way within the last few days, in manuscript.

At the time Ackber arrived at Sicree, on his way from Guzzerat, in the year 1021 of the Higerah, it was a place of no note, and was situated in the midst of a jungle said to be infested with Tigers, Leopards, &c.; probably for this reason, a Fakeer who had taken his station, (for abode it could not be called) on the top of a hill near the village, had acquired great celebrity; for it was supposed nothing but the purity of his conduct, and his extraordinary virtue, could thus screen him from the attacks of his ferocious neighbours The circumstance, together with the severe privations which the Fakeer imposed upon himself, failed not to have their effect when made known to the King on his arrival at Sicree, for (however erroneous his creed in reality) Ackber was endowed with a high sense of the religion he was brought up in. this feeling afterwards expanded into a generous sentiment of toleration for all religions.

It is already known to most, that Ackber labored under strong and painful apprehensions for some years, of dying without issue, and that he had constant recourse to the prayers of such as were esteemed for purity and sanctity of conduct, to remove such a curse from him: he is said even to have undergone severe penances, as an instance of which it is quoted that he performed a pilgrimage, on foot, from Deblee via Lahor to Ajmere, (Minars, it is said, are still to be traced defining his route, and marking each day's journey) to the tomb of *Khaje Moyeen Noodeen*: his prayers, however, at this shrine, do not appear to have been more happy than they had proved elsewhere; but it is not surprising that the Fakeer at Sicree, so notorious *for living unhurt in the very den of beasts* should be called upon to intercede. The King recounted to the Fakeer, who it will now be discovered, could be no other than Sheikh Selim Chistee, the various impositions and privations which he had undergone to conciliate the blessing of a progeny, and the result was, that after a short lapse, the Shekh promised him he would have three children. We are here left a little to surmise, but the inference is, that the King's delight in the anticipation of the promised issue induced him to prolong his stay at Sicree, and the fulfilment of the benediction in the birth of Jehangeer—to make it his principal residence: he appears to have given up fourteen years at this time without intermission, to beautifying the place, which thenceforward was called Futtehpoor-*Sicree*. The Shekh became so great a favorite, that at his death the King ordered the beautiful Mausoleum, still to be seen at Futtehpore, to be erected over him. This and the Palace form, to this day, subjects highly deserving the notice of the

passing stranger; and in going over the latter, he will not fail to have recounted to him a variety of anecdotes of the ever-memorable *Beerbul*: there is now an apartment standing, and in good order, called *Beerbul kee Batee ka M'hul.*

I remain, dear Sir,

A WELL WISHER & SUBSCRIBER.

Agra; 1st of November, 1823.

A CURIOUS POEM,

With a very singular termination, written by the Flank Companies of His Majesty's —— Regt but written out fair, and principally edited by Corporal AUGUSTUS SESOSTORIS WEYMIS.

1

Why should we (1) sing of men and their misdeeds
When mighty nature in her silent strength
Gives us a theme more noble—the heart bleeds,
At first, for human misery, and at length
Grows callous, when fresh woe to woe succeeds.
We mean in Poems and our best romances,
(Heaven forbid t' should be so in real life)
Where all the griefs th' unhappy author fancies
Move one no more than if one lost one's wife.

2

The time is pass'd too, when the mysteries
Of dark Udolpho made the cold flesh creep,
When sentimental Bachelors, with knees
Of Breeches half unbutton'd, lost their sleep
To snivel over Werters snivelings—these
Were glorious days indeed—the author then,
Ambitious of Lugubrious renown,
Had but in tears, or blood, to dip his pen
To terrify—to move to win the town—

3

And are ye gone for ever—blessed hours?
Ala for ever!—is the sad reply;
Grub street re-echoes it from all her bowers,
Romance renown'd Minerva heaves a sigh,
(I mean the Press, not Goddess), ye powers!
That erst inspired sweet Matilda Dorres,
And gave as many spirits to Monk Lewis,
As would have served to move a team of Quakers
And are they gone!—alas! how very true is—

4

The observation of some learned Theban (2)
That "science is imaginations bane,"
A truth that, as true romance readers, we ban,
And yet—ah us!—the fact is very plain
Ye might as well attempt to move mount Leban-
-On—as to persuade Sir Humphry Davy,
Or Doctor Wollaston, or Mr Hatchet,
That men e're made the "weakest" to save ye
Or so fix'd quicksilver that ye might catch it.

They'll tell you that the grave lights, which of old
Frightened good people into fits of ague,
Is but a gas—and if upon the wold
You see a ghastly gleam it need not plague you,
'Tis carburetted Hydrogen you're told—
And don't be frighten'd when, if left alone,
Blue burn the lights and dim is the inustion,
Expect to see no ghost—to hear no groan,
'Tis but deficiency in the combustion.

6

Star tracking science—thou indeed hast made
Thy throne upon those prejudices old
Which on the human mind like darkness weigh'd,
Appall'd the feeble and controul'd the bold,
Foul superstition sought their deadly aid,
Deadly indeed to ends like hers applied,
Wrought, with credulity, her purpose dark
As at the stake where Urban Grandier died,
As where her vanquish'd foes murder'd the maid of arc.

7

Foe to Philosophy, and of his kind,
How oft the dark Dominican hath strain'd
The torture, till subdued in heart and mind
The victim deem'd himself the thing he feign'd
Confessed a league with those who ride the wind,
Or that he barter'd his eternal weal
For power on earth—the ravings were received
As Holy writ—and bloody was the seal
That stamp'd them true,—men trembled, and believed.

8

Then did the Andalusian Peasant see,
While starlight struggled with the grey of dawn,
Forth from the ruin'd mosque gleam ghastly
Unearthly light—the saxon heard the Horn
Which the schwart Jager wound, as furiously
The Hellish chase swept through the midnight wood,
The fiery Gael, upon the misty heath
Dreaded to meet the fairy multitude,
The wild milesian heard the Benshee cry of death.

9

Effulgent science it was thine to chase
Those dark beliefs that hagg'd a trembling world,
Beneath thy searching glance the dismal race
Of shadows, from their dim dominion hurl'd,
Lost, foot by foot, each antient resting place.
Dreaming astrology resigned, to thee,
The starry Empire she so long abused,
Thy beams dissolved the mists of Alchemy
And mercy reigned where science was diffused.

10

But faith she should do good, for all the harm
She's done the dismal and the tender hearted
Who love a little delicate alarm
From which, I fear, they daily more are parted
The Ghosts our Grandams loved no longer charm
There's no such "stopper"—no!—the devil take her
Not law to footpads—truth to special pleaders
Measure and weight to tailor, and to baker,
And this some science is to Romance readers.

11

For who on earth, after a course of Lectures
Delivered at the Royal Institution,
Could tremble at a tale of moving pictures
Of Cobbies—Gnomes—or mysteries Rosicrucian?
Who Miss of twelve years old would pass her [illegible]

Really such trash is fit but for the nursery

(1) The Flank Companies

(2) We, the Flank Companies, believe it to be in the Quarterly Review.

In short—we're spoild for the mystic and the terrible,
Even the "Great Unknown," the remark is cursory,
Could scarcely render his "White Lady" bearable.

12

But why all this digression? !—why now truly
That's very hard—Lord bless you 'tis the fashion,
Byron digresses and his followers duly,
Who rhyme, must *feel* digression is, "their passion,"
"Swim with the stream," then—faugh!—it is a rule I
Abominate—no I (3) will lead not follow,
And this, my Poem, having no vile plan,
To clog its course—for beating Byron hollow
Peaches to Taty (4) tops but I am the man.

13

I'll found a school and term it the "Excursive"
No—that would sound toWordswortbish, and *Lakish*,
And moral—therefore totally subversive
Of any thing that's Byronish and Rakish.
Deceived, by it, some folks might be averse, if
On taking up our work—they,—to their horror,
Discover'd that the Devil was its hero
Instead of "Peter Bell"—who, by "Apollor,"
As Hunt would say,—was but a kind of Nero

14

In his own way—who "saw in yellow flowers
But yellow flowers,"—Wonderful!!—no matter
It will not do to spend ones precious hours
In this unprofitable kind of chatter—
I mean to say, that this same school of ours
Shall have its principles explain'd so clearly,
That those who run may read—in one expressive
Word—conveying as much meaning—nearly
Or more than "The Satanic" viz. "Digressive."

15

Our Poems shall have neither plot—beginning—
Or Finale—they shall out Juan, Juan
We'll salt them with a little pleasant sinning
And if our first verse places you at Rouen
Our third shall be at Quito—then for winning
Your pleased attention, we'll discuss "en passant"
Brum——'s Coat—the Apes of "Phillip Quarrel,"
Eyes—Farm Yards—Fiddle Sticks—then cry alas! 'on
Death caused "by Bullets from an old Gun barrel" (5)

16

Not that I mean to carry into practise,
Just at this present—what I recommend
And will consider deeply for the fact is
This poem *hath* a meaning—and *shall* end
But *my* digressions, as the shirt that tack'd is,
With pocket in't, to the *body of ones coat*,
Are full as useful as there ornamental, I
Convey, through them, the reasons why I vote
Time lost that's used in writing sentimentally.

17

Or weaving Tales of Terror—there's good reason
Why I should prove this fact—for I've in hand
A Romance, that to withold were treason
To all the "gentle readers" of the land,
Unless I demonstrate that 'twould not please, on
Logical principles, the world in general
(Just as it happens to the mighty Laker) (6)
For a romance of Love too selfish men are all,
And Horrors now scarce—scare ones Mantua maker.

(3) Corporal Augustus Sesostoris Weymes.
(4) Vulgarly denominated potatoe tops.
(5) Byron.
(6) An old Gentleman of the name of Wordsworth—A. S. W.

18

'Tis this alone has stopp'd, what I intended,
The publication, in eight volumes quarto,
Of a kind of "Vathek" *rather* more extended
Fill'd with the Eastern lore that I impart owe
To a three weeks residence at Budge Budge—blended
With mystery and magic, love and murder!
And bright descriptions—how upon the river
Rich (7) Bungalows, "came sailing—who ere heard of
Told such things, as I'd have told you—ever.

19

Excepting Lady Morgan—I'd prepare ye
An Eastern tale with India for my stage,
Ghouls and afreets had pass'd across, and scared ye
In any but this thrice incredulous age,
Potent enchantments too—I had not spared ye,
Peris had ridden upon silver clouds,
Or flutter'd down to Earth, upon a ray
Glanced from the Dog star—robed in sparkling shrouds
Woven from frost fogs of the Himalay.

20

From where by (8) vast "Ustachul," in the West
Superb "Jabilsa" lifts her ruby Towers
To golden wall'd "Jabilka" on whose crest
The glad sun glanceth first—it had been ours (9)
To wander—we had sought the spicy nest
Where the bright "Kakous" sings upon his Pyre,
Or "Hoosh," with all its Ghastly multitude,
Or "Tabats" hill of melodies in fire,
And found the "Simurgh" old in her deep solitude.

21

And then should I have shewn ye, how of old
The "Mogul" kept his state in glittering Halls
Gleaming with Opal, Amethyst and Gold;
Or, sooth'd by the cool gush of waterfalls
And rills, that over Pearl and pyper roll'd,
Reposed beneath thick bowers of jassamine
Mingled with Persian roses, were around him
Stood Beauty, bright and still as stars that shine
In summer skies—to fan his sleep—confound him!

22

Men swore that when he ope'd his eyes the sun
Wink'd at the Majesty of those, his peepers.
That not until he closed them could the dun
Night—fall for benefit of other sleepers,
And that to meet his smile the comets run,
Making a bolt when ever they saw him frown,
That the spheres harmonies were out of tune
Whene'er they saw his Majesty cast down
"Whose mouth was like a "*mecm*" whose face was like the *moon*" (10)

23

We have review'd his armies, muster'd all
The dusky bands that march'd beneath his banner
From emerald "Cashmere" to wild "Napaul,"
From "Delhi" to where ocean breezes fan her,
Or used to fan—and then at even fall
We'd seen the "sky lamps," flickering blue reveal
The anxious crowds that met beneath its gleam,
Heard the Imperial Nobuts thundering peal,
And mark'd the mighty camp spread like a troubled stream.

(9) The Flank Companies and Corporal Weymes.
(8) If any gentleman don't understand this verse let him send for Corporal Weymes—who will explain for a Beefsteak—two glasses of gin and Eight annas
(10) Literally translated from the "Zuleika."
(7) Vide the Missionary—a tale by Miss Owen.

24

Then had the Ganges, and the Jumna, rose
In all the glory of their silver waves,
Flashing and glittering beneath the blows
Of countless oars—where sped by gorgeous slaves
Rich Galleys dash'd before their burnished prows
The sparkling waters—gentle reader pray
Hast ever been a traveller per "Dingy"—
Tho' if thou hast, don't fear—by "yea and nay" (11)
'Twas not of craft like those I meant to sing ye.

25

But let it pass—we hasten to our theme,
The boundless universe—the beautiful stars,
That night brings to us like a glorious dream,
The comets, those pale harbingers of wars,
All that is bright on earth—all things that gleam,
In Heaven—eyes—gems—angels—we will sing
Till the wrapt world is mute ———

"*Auditor* (a gentleman in an undecided style of wig and snuff coloured breeches who had hitherto listen'd with exemplary attention) Gentlemen! for God's sake—" Gentlemen—I—that is—a—will you be so obliging.—I really beg pardon—but—a—just to answer me one question candidly."——

The Flank Companies, and Corporal Weymes, (with wonderful unanimity)—" Go it, old un."——

Auditor " Well then, gentlemen—I beg pardon, as I said before—but are you now—are you *really* going to " sing" all that you were pleased to mention."

Flank Companies (as before)—"no more of your Gum old-un—you shall hear "—

Auditor—" Shall I! I'll tell you what it is—I'll be—d—d if I do!"—Takes up his hat with a snort and a furious look, and exit running.

HONOR'D SIR AND DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Now Sir, this is just as it happen'd, and our minds misgives us sadly that some of your gentlefolk readers might behave just like that old gentleman, with the snuff coloured breeches, if we was to send the other two hundred and thirty-eight stanzas that comes after this—that is, after that which we have sent, so no more at present from

Your humble Servants to command,
PATRICK FUSSLEMAN,
T BULLOCK,
NATHANIEL TWIZZLE,
&c. &c. &c.*

Fort William, 5th November, 1823.

P. S. Corporal Weymes has sulks, and wont sign,—he says that the Poem ought to have all been sent, and this letter dont breathe any Poetry, and ant no honor to the Corps.

(Here all the signatures are repeated)—ED.

(11) "Her pretty oath—by yea and nay" *Marmion*.

* Note by the Editor—We did not think it an imbent upon us to insert the whole of the 134 remaining signatures

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

(None.)

OFF CALCUTTA.

Brig *Horatio*, arrived off Custom House Ghaut 14th November.

John Taylor, ditto ditto 15th ditto.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Nov.

15. Ship *Francis Warden*, Captain Wm. Webster, for Rangoon.

— Ship *Edward Strettell*, Captain Thomas Hackwood, for the Cape of Good Hope.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS

Per ship ELIZABETH, Captain Swan, for the Cape of Good Hope and London.

For the Cape.

Wm Dorin, Esq. H. C. C. service; Robert Morrison, Esq. ditto, Lieut.-Col A Cumming, H. C. Military service; Captain Wm H Wilkinson, Fort Adjutant, Calcutta, Captain Edward Day, H. C Military service, Captain James Smith, ditto; Dr. Thomas Smith, ditto; and Mrs. Captain Wilkinson.

For England.

Miss Charlotte Wilkinson; Miss L. Holbrow, Miss Charlotte S. Holbrow, Miss Charlotte Truman, and Master Wm. F Holbrow.

Per ship DOLPHIN, Capt East, *for Penang, Malacca, Singapore* and *Batavia*.—Miss Williamson, of Malacca, Lieut. Hall, 20th N. I., Mr Cunningham, Free Mariner, and Mr. Aviet, Armenian merchant.

Per ship FRANCIS WARDEN, *for Rangoon*:—Mrs Judson, and Alexander Fausch, Esq.

Per ship *Cadmus*, Capt. Talbret, *for London*:—Rev J Pearson, Capt. Wm. Walker, Bombay Artillery, and two Masters Walker.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Lord Suffield*, Captain S. Brown, for London direct, in a day or two.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Glenelg and *Dolphin*, (bark.)

KEDGEREE.

Passed down—*Isabella Robertson*.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

H. M. ships *Liffey* and *Alligator*.

H C. ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales* and *Minerva*.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT;

THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1823

Mr. H. J Middleton, Collector of Etawah.
Mr H. Swetenham, Collector of Sarwan
Mr. R H. Boddam, Collector of Saidabad.
Mr. R. Lowther, Collector of Bolundshahur
Mr J French, Collector of Backergunge.
Mr W H. Valpy, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces
Mr T P B Biscoe, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Pillibhect
Mr. H T. Owen, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Etawah
Mr. W Dundas, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Mozuffer Nuggur.
Mr H H Thomas, Head Assistant in the Northern Division of the Delhi Territory
Mr. H S. Oldfield, do. do (new Division)
Mr. H, Graham, do (Western Division)
Mr R Cathcart, Sub-Collector of Zelah.
Mr. T. J Turner, Sub-Collector of Sirpore
Mr. W Petrie, Collector of Purneah.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

14TH NOV. 1823.

Mr David Scott, to be Agent to the Governor General in the North Eastern Frontier of Bengal, and Civil Commissioner in Rungpore.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 7TH NOVEMBER, 1823.

No 173 of 1823.—In consequence of great inattention and neglect on the part of Commanding Officers and Heads of Departments, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council finds it necessary to direct the republication of the following Extracts from General Orders.

G. G. G. 5th February, 1820. "No man shall be admitted to the Pensions now Established without the production of a Certificate of good conduct from the proper authorities in India.

G O G G. 20th September, 1821. "The Honourable the Court of Directors having declared that no man shall be admitted to a Pension unless a Certificate of Good Conduct is produced, Officers will be careful to provide all men who are recommended for a Pension in Europe, or have the option of that Pension with Certificates of Character (*forwarding a Duplicate to the Town Major of Fort William by Dauk*) as the other Certificates prescribed by the Regulations of the Service.

The neglect of those orders in some instances having drawn down the expression of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors displeasure, the Town Major is charged to bring to the immediate notice of Government, any similar instance which may occur henceforward

Commanding Officers &c. are particularly desired to notice in the Rolls of Invalids or others recommended for the Military Fund Europe, whether Soldiers have been wounded on Service or not, and if so the date and place is to be specified, with any peculiar circumstance which may attach to the case.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1823

No 174 of 1823.—An additional European Overseer is authorized to be attached to the 6th or Allahabad Division of the Barrack Department

The Principal Commissary of Ordnance is to entertain an Engraver in addition to the Arsenal Establishment, at the same rate of Monthly Wages as is allowed to that class of the Foundery Establishment

The following Consolidated Establishment is authorized to be entertained by the Executive Officer at Mhow, for the Fortified Square, Artillery Barracks, Offices, and Hospitals, viz.

Four (4) Bheesties, *a* 5 Rs. each.	20
Four (4) Sweepers, *a* 4 Rs. each,	16

One (1) Filth Cart from the Company's Stores, with Commissariat Bullocks.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH NOV. 1823.

No 175 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Francis Hewitt, to be Lieutenant from the 27th October, 1823, vice Macdonald deceased.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Jonathan Fallowfield, to be full Surgeon, from the 27th September, 1823, to complete the Establishment.

Lieutenant John Paton of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3d class, to complete the Department of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service on this Establishment as Assistant Surgeons, in conformity with their Appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Mr. Joseph Stapleton Sulivan. Date of Arrival in Fort William 25th September, 1823.

Mr. Augustus William Steart. Date of Arrival in Fort William 12th November, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors

Brevet Captain David Mason of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry. Date of Arrival in Fort William, 11th November 1823.

Brevet Captain Adam White of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry. Date of Arrival in Fort William 12th November, 1823.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to make the following Appointment:—

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Sullivan to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Beerbhoom, vice Assistant Surgeon Carte returned to the Military branch of the Service.

Lieutenant George Fleming of the 33d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his health.

The unexpired portion of the leave of Absence obtained by Captain Edward Browne of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 9th May last, to proceed to Singapore and New South Wales for the recovery of his health, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

Sergeant Major John Robinson, of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January, 1797, and General Orders of the 5th February, 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and permitted to receive his Stipend at the Presidency.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*
Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1823.

No. 176 of 1823.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Paton, Commissary General, is permitted to retire from the duties of his Office, and appointed to a seat at the Military Board.

The Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Paton, an Honorary Aid-de-Camp to His Lordship.

The following Appointments are made by Government:—

Major Cunliffe, Deputy Commissary General, to be Commissary General, and Captain Lumsdaine, Assistant Commissary General, to be Deputy Commissary General, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Paton retired.

Assistant Commissary General Captain Peach will relieve Captain Lumsdaine from the duties of Supervisor to the Establishment at Hissar.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH NOVEMBER, 1823.

No. 177 o. 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:—

Deputy Commissary Lieutenant Lewis Burroughs, to be a Commissary, and Lieutenant E. P. Gowan of Artillery, to be a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, in succession to Captain John McDowell proceeded to Europe.

The foregoing arrangements are to have effect from the 5th Instant, the date of sailing of the Ship on which Captain McDowell embarked.

The following Postings in the Department are sanctioned by His Lordship in Council

Commissary Captain W. G. Walcatt, from Nagpore to the Saugor Magazine

Commissary Lieutenant Burroughs, to the Nagpore Magazine

Deputy Commissary Lieutenant E. P. Gowan, to the Magazine at Mhow.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 29th Oct. 1823.

Officers are Posted to Corps, as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant U. Yule, C. B. to the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. Broughton to the 2d Battalion 10th do. do

Lieutenant Colonel G. Richards to the 1st Battalion 32d do do.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hodgson to the 2d Battalion 12th do do.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Sargent to the 1st Battalion 7th do do.

Major C. Ryan and Captain J. Campbell to the 2d, and Lieutenant W. Innes to the 1st Battalion of the 12th Regiment.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. Read is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 12th Regiment.

Lieutenant Mackintosh of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry, now at Cawnpore, is directed to join and do duty with the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment as far as Benares, when he will join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 34th Native Infantry until the arrival of his own Corps at that Station.

Bareilly Station Orders by Brigadier Vanrenen, Commanding in Rohilcund, under date the 22d ultimo, directing Lieutenant T. Smith of the 34th Native Infantry, Acting Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment, to take charge of the Artillery details in Rohilcund from Brevet-Captain Dennis till the arrival of an Artillery Officer, are confirmed.

Presidency Division Orders by Major-General Darzell, under date the 15th Instant, appointing Hospital Apprentice Peterson to act as Assistant Apothecary and Steward to a Detachment of Artillery proceeding on Service, are confirmed.

Captain Watson's appointment, on the 28th Instant, of Lieutenant J. Oldham to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

3d Light Cavalry—Cornet Biscoe, from 14th October, to 14th February, 1824, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

Hill Rangers—Lieutenant Richardson, from 15th December, to 15th March, 1824, to proceed on the River, for the recovery of his health.

1st Light Cavalry—Surgeon Renton, from 15th November, to 15th January, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 32d Regiment—Lieutenant Lewis, from 1st October, to 1st January, 1824, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 12th Regiment—Lieutenant Dew, from 25th October, to 25th November, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 30th Oct. 1823.

Serjeant Major Thomas Hogan, of the 2d Battalion 20th Regt. is appointed to the Department of the Town Major of Fort William, vice Serjeant Larkman who is to join the Artillery Regiment as a Corporal, the rank he held when appointed to a Staff Situation.

The undermentioned Officers, recently admitted to the Service, are appointed to do duty with the Corps specified opposite their names, and directed to join by water:

Ensign Thomas Shuldham with the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment at Muttra.

Ensign Henry Kuke with the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment at Meerut.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 34th Regiment—Major Stoneham, from 15th November, to 28th February, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to an application for Furlough.

2d Battalion 11th Regiment—Brevet-Captain Wood, from 15th December, to 15th June, 1824, to remain at the Presidency, when the Battalion marches for Nagpore.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 31st Oct. 1823.

Assistant Surgeon Davidson, doing duty with the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, is appointed to the charge of the Medical Depot at Cawnpore during the absence on leave of Surgeon Venour.

Lieutenant K. F. Mackenzie is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 32d Regiment, and Lieutenant E. Carte from the latter to the former Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon H. Fraser, attached to the Garrison of Asseergurh, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment at Mhow, and directed to join.

Private Thomas Quantrill, late a Serjeant in His Majesty's 11th Dragoons, is promoted to Serjeant, and appointed Serjeant-Major to the Agra Provincial Battalion, vice Spencer removed.

Assistant Apothecary Donald McDonal, doing duty with the Artillery at Cawnpore, is attached to the Division of Artillery at Allahabad, vice Forth, and directed to join without delay.

Captain Weston's appointment, on the 21st Instant, of Lieutenant Vanrenen to act as Adjutant to the 2d Nusseree Battalion till the arrival of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lawrence is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan's appointment, on the 23d Instant, of Lieutenant Simpson to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment until the arrival of Lieutenant Vanzetti, is confirmed.

Ensign M. Smith, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, is permitted to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry till further orders.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, 4th Light Cavalry, in General Orders of the 29th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions in the 5th (or Gough's) Local Horse, to complete the Corps to its Establishment.—These Promotions to have effect from the 1st of June, 1823:

To be Ressaldars.
Ressaldar Mirza Doulut Beg.
Naib Ressaldar Koosal Sing
To be Ressaldars
Naib Ressaldar Ruhum Allee Khan.
" Meer Goolaum Kotub
" Mirza Ameer Beg.
Jemadar Meer Jaun.
" Dabee Sing.
To be Naib Ressaldars.
Jemadar Abdoolla Khan,
Kote Duffadar Mirza Illahee BuxBeg
" Noor Khan.
" Emam Khan.
" Mahomed Khan.
Duffadar Saib Dad Khan.
" Mirza Azim Beg.
" Kamdar Khan
To be Jemadars.
Kote Duffadar Hafiz Emam Khan.
Duffadar Zoolphokar Khan.
" Adawlut Khan
" Hussun Khan
" Peer Fuzzuk Huk
" Tradut Khan
" Mahmed Khan.
" Hubbeeb Khan.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 1st Nov. 1823.

Serjeant-Major Cox is transferred from the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment Native Infantry to the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry.

Quarter-Master Serjeant Jas. Parkinson, of the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry, is appointed Serjeant-Major to the 2d Battalion 33d Native Infantry, vice Cox

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 21st Oct. 1823

No. 3006 GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief in India having received the Commands of His Royal Highness the Duke of York to communicate the Sentiments entertained by His Majesty upon the subject of the General Court Martial held at Bombay, on the 1st October, 1822, for the Trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Robison, of His Majesty's 24th Regt., judges it expedient to publish the following Letter for the information of the Army, and to republish the remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the late Commander in Chief on the Finding and Sentence of the said General Court Martial.

HORSE GUARDS, *6th June*, 1823.

SIR,

I have submitted, to the King the Proceedings of a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay, on the 1st of October, 1822, for the Trial of the late Lieutenant Colonel William Robison, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Infantry, upon Charges preferred by Order of General the Marquis of Hastings, then Commander in Chief in India.

President and Members.

Major General R. Cooke, of the Honorable Company's Service, President.
Lieut. Colonel J. Ogilvie, His Majesty's 20th Foot.. ....
Lieut. Colonel R. G. Ellington, His Majesty's 17th Foot . . ..
Lieut. Colonel G. McKonochie, 1st or Mar Battalion 11th Regiment. ....
Lieut. Colonel N. Warren, His Majesty's 47th Regiment. ....
Lieut. Colonel J. W. O Donoghue, ditto.
Lieut. Colonel R. Walsh Artillery ...
Major W. Onslow, His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons . .. .
Major G. Tovey, His Majesty's 20th Foot
Major J. Hogg, Ditto, Ditto ....
Major S. R. Stowe, Artillery ....
Captain L. C. Russell Artillery .....
Captain G. Rotton, His Majesty's 20th Regiment . . . .
Captain J. White, Ditto Ditto ....
Captain J. Goldtrap, Ditto Ditto.....

Members

CHARGES.

1st—For conduct incompatible with the Duty as an Officer, in traducing the Government under which His Majesty's Orders had placed Him, by ascribing, and characterising a public Resolution, and measure of that Government relative to Lieutenant Colonel Robison as a Military Officer, "as an unwarrantable tyrannical Exercise of authority which reduces every Officer in India to a state of Slavery equal to that of the Gentlemen in the Russian Service," the above malignant expressions forming part of the first Paragraph of a Letter dated 9th June, 1822, addressed and sent by Lieutenant Colonel Robison to and received by, the Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government and in which, instead

of offering any Explanation of His conduct, or soliciting any redress, He declares, that He "does not entertain the smallest hope of Justice or Redress, from a Government capable of acting as the Government (as He therein alleges) had acted towards Him."

2d—For having pointed insulting and scandalous Remarks at the Head of the Supreme Government, who was at the same time Lieutenant Colonel Robison's Military Commander in Chief, in the Eighth Paragraph of the above Letter, and in particular in stating that he Hoped the Head of the Government would promulgate that it "is resolved to turn any Officer out of the Country at 24 hours notice, who dares to publish a single Comment or Sentiment, upon Public Affairs displeasing to them, no matter what motives actuated Him: if the Government fancy it contains the least offensive matter, the Writer shall be turned out of his House and Quarters, like a Dog with the Mange, at the Point of the Bayonet, and left, Sick, or Well, ready or not ready, to march off and embark for Europe if the Sea Coast be 700 Miles distant."

3d.—For abusive and grossly insubordinate Language applied to and highly reflecting on the Commander in Chief in the 10th and 11th Paragraphs of the above Letter, charging the Commander in Chief with "taking to Himself the peculiar merit of inflicting on Him (Lieutenant Colonel Robison) truly despotic, degrading and inhuman measures, and accusing the Commander in Chief of more inconsistencies, acts of Injustice, and barefaced abuse of Power and Patronage during His Command of the Army in India, than are to be found in the Annals of Military Transactions for fifty years before He came out to India."

Finding and Sentence

The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner, Lieut. Colonel Wm Robison, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, is Guilty of all, and every part of the Charge preferred against Him, with exception of the word "Scandalous," contained in the Second Charge, of which they do therefore acquit Him.

"The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty as above specified, do therefore, adjudge him, the said Lieutenant Colonel William Robison, to be reprimanded in such manner as the Officer approving this Sentence may think proper.

"The Court are induced to award this lenient Sentence in consequence of Lieutenant Colonel Robison's long and meritorious Services, and the high Character which He has produced on his Defence from the late Governor General as a Confidential Servant of Government."

(Signed) R. COOKE,
Maj. General and President.

Disapproved,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

I have the King's Commands to acquaint you that His Majesty, adverting to the nature of these Proceedings, and to the Character of the Charges of which Lieutenant Colonel Robison was found guilty, has felt it necessary, notwithstanding the Death of that Officer, which occurred upon his Passage to England, to order me to convey to you such observations upon the circumstances which produced the Trial, and upon the proceedings of the Court, as may impress upon the Army in India, a more correct feeling than it is apprehended may be entertained by them (if the Proceedings in question are allowed to remain unnoticed) of the Importance which attaches to the maintenance of Discipline and Subordination, and of the necessity of checking attempts made by Inferior Officers to set the highest authority at Defiance, and grossly to insult those who administer Command in His Majesty's Name

The King was pleas'd to observe, that it would be difficult to produce any Instance in which a spirit of insubordination and of contempt for superior authority has been carried to a greater length than upon this occasion, or any instance in which the Sentence of a Court Martial has been more calculated to encourage, rather than to prevent the recurrence of Crimes of so grave a nature, and of so dangerous a tendency.

That this is shewn by simple reference to the Charges which are literal Extracts from a Letter addressed by Lieutenant Colonel Robison to The Chief Secretary of the Supreme Government in India, remarking at the same time that these Charges were not only not denied, but that the Contents of them were attempted to be justified by Lieutenant-Colonel Robison, and that the Criminal nature of them was established against Lieutenant Colonel Robison by the Sentence of Guilty pronounced by the Court.

That Lieutenant-Colonel Robison's Rank and long Services instead of being brought forward in justication of the "*lenient*" Sentence passed by the Court, would seem to have offered additional Ground of Censure, in as much as the Court must have been aware, that the influence of such Conduct upon others, must ever be proportionate to the deference paid to the Rank and Character of the Individual—That Individual had, by deliberate acts, wholly incon-

sistent with the Duties of His Profession, and with the Trust reposed in Him, subjected Himself in the first instance, to a strong Censure passed by the Government of India, and to the consequent order for His Immediate Departure from that Country,—In the next, to Trial before a General Court Martial on Charges resulting from His obstinate adherence to the unjustifiable course which had drawn upon him so deserved and so necessary a Censure.

His Majesty Commands me to say, that He cannot reprobate in terms sufficiently strong, the extraordinary and culpable latitude and license, which Lieutenant Colonel Robison had permitted himself to assume in his communications whether as conveyed to the Press and avowed by him, or as addressed to the official authorities: the First, shewing a determination to bring into Public contempt, and to thereby subvert that Government under which he was employed in the Command of an Armed Force; the second, deliberately setting at Defiance all authority, Civil and Military, and tending to the Destruction of those Principles of Military Subordination, which it is the first Duty of an Officer to support, and inculcate by Example and Precept.

The King was further pleased to observe, that if such Proceedings were tolerated, if they were not most decidedly checked, the troops intended for the Protection of the State, would in the Hands of Men, disposed to resort to them, or to sanction them, become the active Engines of its destruction.

That nevertheless, the Officers composing the Court Martial which tried Lieut Colonel Robison, who were sworn [illegible]re, to decide upon the Charges brought against him, according to Evidence, without partiality or favour, and according to their consciences, have thought fit in the discharge of the Duty thus solemnly imposed upon them, deliberately to pronounce Lieut Col. Robison Guilty of traducing the Government under which he was serving, and of falsely imputing Injustice and abuse of Power to the Commander in Chief, and at the same time to declare, under the same solemn obligation, that there was, in their opinion nothing *Scandalous* in such Guilty conduct, and that the Court having, in administering Justice according to their Oaths, found Lieut Colonel Robison Guilty of the Charges preferred against Him, have placed beyond the possibility of doubt, the sense which they entertain of the extent of the Crime, by applying to it only a Reprimand of the slightest character

Finally, the King, deeply impressed with the dangerous Tendency of this extraordinary Proceeding, has been pleased to command me to express His strongest disapproval of the Sentence of the Court, and of the feeling by which the Members of it must have been actuated in their Finding upon this occasion, and in passing so inadequate a Sentence, and His Majesty directs, that the sense which He entertains of the whole of the Proceedings, may be promulgated to the Army in India, in confirmation of the Sentiments expressed in a General Order issued by General The Marquis of Hastings, when he directed the Court to be dissolved.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

REMARKS by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, dated General Orders, 9th November, 1822.

The Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India disapproves the above Sentence from considering it to be so incommensurate to the Crime found by the Court, and not disavowed by the Prisoner, as to be in His Excellency's opinion a serious attaint to Discipline.

The Court exonerating the Prisoner only from the Imputation of "Scandalous" attached to the Procedure set forth in the second Count pronounces Lieutenant Colonel Robison Guilty of two Offences, one being an outrageous Insult to that Government, which under the Orders of his Sovereign he was bound to reverence and obey, the other being a virulent and gross Crimination of the Commander in Chief, applying unequivocally to His Excellency's Official Conduct in that Character then, to such flagrant Violations of Military Subordination, the Court awards a Punishment appropriate solely to the lowest Class of Deviations from Military Regularity.

To account for the extraordinary nature of the Sentence, the Court states its advertence to Lieutenant Colonel Robison's long and meritorious Services The consideration was not within the competence of the Court in the mode assumed. If such were the Court's Opinion of Lieutenant Colonel Robison's Professional Deserts, it would have been fitly brought forward with a Recommendation grounded on it to Clemency in the Quarter where alone the Circumstances could be duly appreciated. But the Oath which each Member of a Court Martial takes, binds him to judge strictly on the substantiation, and the degree of the Crime submitted to his Verdict, and to pass such a Sentence upon it, as the established Rules, or Practice of the Army prescribe in a Special case of that Quality, without contemplating matter foreign to the immediate Charge

In this Instance the Court could not be blind to the magnitude of the Transgression, and the Extenuation was null.

When the Prisoner admitted the Imprudence and Impropriety of the step he had taken, he expressed no Contrition, so that his Sence of error appears to have extended merely to the consequences of which he supposed himself to be in peril. He simply accounts for the intemperance of his language by saying, that he had written under the impulse of an Irritated Spirit, an excuse inadmissable in itself, while he defeats even that plea, by distinctly maintaining the Principle on which he acted, in a manner that aggravates the Original Offence.

It is with pain the Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India Promulgates these Remarks. He would however, deem himself essentially wanting in the discharge of his duty, did he not seek to counteract the dangerous encouragement to Insubordination, which the Sentence in question would afford, were not its incorrectness thus exposed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 22d October 1823.

No. 3007. GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned

16th Lancers—Major Persse, from 25th October, to 15th November, to visit Lucknow.

16th Lancers—Captain Osten, from 25th October, to 15th November, to visit Lucknow

16th Lancers—Cornet Havelock, from 25th Oct to 15th November, to visit Lucknow.

16th Lancers—Brevet-Captain Hake from 1st September, to 1st Jan. 1824, in extension to enable him to join.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers to have effect from the 25th proximo.

Private John Glennon from the 30th to the 38th Regiment, vice Private Joseph Milton from the latter to the former Corps.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A G.*

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 25th Oct. 1823.

No. 3008. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

38th Regiment.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant M. Semple from the 28th Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Willshire promoted. September 10th, 1823

46th Regiment.

Major A. Ogilvie to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Molle deceased September, 10th, 1823.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Captain T Willshire from the 38th Regiment, to be Major, vice Ogilvie promoted. September 10th, 1823

59th Regiment

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant N. Chadwick to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice Clutterbuck who retires, October 24th, 1823.

Ensign C. Coote to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Chadwick, October 24th, 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G*

NOVEMBER 20.

We recommend to the consideration of our readers and the public the letter of our Correspondent L. M. N suggesting the propriety of calling a public meeting in aid of the Greeks, &c. We heartily second our Correspondent's wishes on the occasion, and trust that some benevolent individuals of weight in society will set about making a requisition without loss of time. The cause of Charity is one that never ceases to have claims upon the Christian, or the philanthropist of any nation. It is true, the people of Calcutta are frequently called upon to subscribe for the distressed; but so long as distress exists, it is the duty of those who can afford it to alleviate it. And who cannot afford it? There is no man so poor except he be utterly indigent, but he can spare his mite, and where can there be an object more worthy of it than regenerated Greece, the Gentile cradle of that religion whose source is alone divine and whose essence is peace and good-will on earth. Charity never ceaseth and where can it be better bestowed than in loosening thousands of our fellow Christians from cruel bonds, and releasing them from a thraldom bitter even into death? Should such of our fellow citizens as may contribute to the fund we contemplate, hereafter visit *free* Greece, what a delightful reflexion will it be to indulge, that *they* and their countrymen were instrumental in making that glorious country once more a land of LIBERTY! Aye, and of a Liberty more chastened, more mild, more secure than that democracy which frequently made ancient Greece an arena of tumult and disorder, and injury against her bravest sons—the liberty of Christianity and of Reason.

SUPREME COURT,—Nov. 12, 1823.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR A. BULLER.

FORGERY.

THE KING *versus* JAMES FRAZER.

The prisoner was put to the bar charged with forging certain promissory notes of the Bank of Hindostan.

The prisoner pleaded GUILTY—but, upon having it explained to him that it would be necessary to prove that he had forged the documents with an intent to defraud the Bank of Hindostan, he said that he did not intend to take them to the Bank, and that he would take his trial, thus pleading "Not GUILTY."

Mr. Pemberton opened the case.

Mr. Turton addressd the Jury, and pointed out to them that the chief question for their consideration was, whether he had forged the notes to defraud the Bank of Hindoostan. He has said that he did not intend to send them to the Bank but what earthly reason could he have for doing it if he did not intend to pass them. It may be suggested that this was done by way of showing off his imitative talent. This puts me in mind of the answer of a well known character, who when he was going to be hanged, was asked what it was for, replied "that the Bank was jealous that he could make better notes than they could."—I should have said, that instruments of forgery were found in his possession and several notes, and if he intended to do this merely to shew his imitative power, one would have answered his purpose as well as a thousand. Imitation is in most things dangerous, and particularly so when it enables persons to imitate signatures exactly. The learned counsel then explained the several acts of parliament relative to forgery and concluded his address to the Jury, by observing that if it was proved that the notes and implements were found in his possession they could not doubt what purpose they were for.

Thomas Alsop, Esq. was called.—I am a magistrate, and know the prisoner; I had heard on the 3rd July last that improper practices were carrying on by the prisoner, I went with Serjeant Major Macan and other attendants, and apprehended the prisoner, upon whose person some gravers was found, and in a box some forged notes, copper plates, and other articles which I now produce; I also found an attempt at the imitation of the Company's paper and some successful imitations of the writing of persons who are in the habit of signing the Company's paper; he admitted that these things were his, and was about to explain what he intended to do with them; no inducement was held out to him to make this acknowledgment, he said at the time that he did not engrave the copper plates but they were done by a boy: the deposition of the prisoner at the Police was read, where he said he did not pass any of the notes, and only did this to shew the parties that he could make the notes.

James Joseph Macan.—I went with Mr. Alsop to his house, a native knocked at the door five times by way of signal; Frazer opened it, and on seeing me ran away; I caught hold of him and found two gravers, one in his hand and one in his pocket; I produce them; the prisoner appeared alarmed, Mr. Alsop came in and found the things he has produced, prisoner said he would tell all about it, and Mr. Alsop said that he would hear what he had to say at the Police, Desmont was there and some people belonging to the Police; I did not know the prisoner's house before this, I found him in it, I considered the knocking at the door as a signal, there were two natives in the house.

Mr. Alexander stated who were the partners in the Bank of Hindostan in July last.

Bissonath Doss.—I am a writer in the Bank of Hindostan, it is my duty to enter and examine the notes of the Bank, the notes now produced are forgeries, the signatures of them are forgeries, the detached part of the notes are forgeries also.

Conny Loll Burral.—I belong to the Bank of Hindostan, the papers produced are not genuine notes, and the signatures are forged also, the plate produced is not a genuine plate of the Bank of Hindostan, it is a good imitation.

Henry Tyler.—I am in the Bank of Bengal, it is my duty to register the notes, the note now produced is a forgery, the silver stamps produced are like the water edging of the notes of the Bank of Bengal, the water mark of the notes comes from England, the paper comes in its present state, a note now produced is not a genuine note, it is a forgery, and my signature is also forged on it. I do not know what a native may think of it, notes like it have been presented at the Bank for payment.

Mr. Turton said that he should rest his case here, and not go into the evidence of the natives.

Mr. Tyler recalled. I am acquainted with the appearance of Company's paper: I do not know whether this is the signature of Mr. Holt Mackenzie.

Mr. Alsop.—I am well acquainted with the signature of Mr. Holt Mackenzie; this is like it; the prisoner said he wrote it.

Mr. Tyler.—The signature is like Mr. Oakes's and that of Mr. Morley is very like

Mr. Poe sworn—I am well acquainted with Mr. Holt Mackenzie's writing, this imitation is well done; Mr. Oakes's is not so well done; Mr. Morley's is very well done; I do not know Mr. Dorin's writing, Mr. Mackenzie's signature is necessary to the Company's paper.

Thomas Desmond.—I am a constable of Police; I examined the house of Mr. Heritage by desire of Mr. Alsop, I was told some types were there, and I found four bottles, of them hidden among some tools which I was told belonged to the prisoner, I brought them to the police.

Mr. Alsop.—When these types were brought to the Police, they appeared to be like those used in these papers, the prisoner acknowledged the tools to be his, and said that the types were brought to him by a Bengalli and he had put them amongst his tools to keep them for him, this Bengalli was apprehended in the Government Gazette Press; but the people there could not recognize them.

The Prisoner said "Moischunder brought the types and I put them away, I could call many native witnesses that these things were brought to me, but they will take a false oath."

Sir A. Buller summed up to the Jury, and while they were considering of their verdict, the prisoner said, "that a bramin with a long beard lived in his house for six months, and ate Cod Fish and drank Brandy and water, and that when he would not let him live there any longer, he went to Mr. Alsop and gave this information.

The Jury—After having consulted for some time, returned by the foreman a verdict of "Guilty," considering that the prisoner was an instrument in the hands of others, and that the notes produced were those which he intended to utter—Another Juryman said, that it was the opinion of the greater part of the Jury, that these had been made rather for practice, and preparatory to others which he intended to forge for utterance at a future time.

The learned Judge then explained the case to the Jury.—One of the Jurymen pointed out that one of the notes was dated 1881 instead of 1821, and was informed that this may have been the effect of accident or have been done with a design to evade the charge of forgery. It was pointed out to the judge that the two other notes were not numbered and were in pencil, but it was explained that completeness was not necessary to prove the crime. Another conversation subsequently ensued, in which the foreman stated that the Jury had no wish to amend their verdict; when one of the Jury again stated, that three of their number were of opinion that the notes produced were only preparatory to others which were intended to be forged for the purpose of utterance. The Court informed the Jury that they must be unanimous, and again desired them to think further on their verdict, after which they retired, and in half an hour returned a verdict of "GUILTY," but recommended the prisoner to the favourable consideration of the Court, on the ground of his being a tool in the hands of others.

Mr. Turton remarked, that there was another indictment against the prisoner for a similar offence, but he should not press this now. He would be the last person in the world to interfere with the recommendation of the Jury, but the prisoner had before stood in the pillory on a similar charge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—The communication from Captain NICOLO CHEFALA contained in your paper of Thursday last, together with your remarks upon it, I read with feelings of deep interest. But, Sir, after all that has been written, and, for the most part, so ably written, in the Calcutta papers, on the subject of the Greeks, is there nothing to be *done?* Even before the arrival of Captain C. in this country, it appeared to me a sort of anomaly—a reproach upon the character of the inhabitants of Calcutta, that they contented themselves with only speaking and writing about the heroic and unequal struggle in which the Greeks have been for three years engaged, instead of coming forward to contribute of their substance to aid a cause which involves the most sacred rights, the most valuable privileges, and the dearest hopes of such an interesting portion of our race. But how much will this reproach be aggravated if their liberality be withheld after an appeal has been made to them at once so modest in words and so powerful in facts—proving both that the Greeks stand in need of assistance, and that assistance, if adequately afforded, will be effectual. I cannot permit myself to entertain such desponding apprehensions, especially after having learned, on good authority, that Captain C., in interviews with the Right Hon'ble Lord Amherst, the Lord Bishop, and several gentlemen high in office and in character, has received the greatest encouragement to prosecute the object of his mission to this country. Let some of these gentlemen, then, join in a Requisition to the Sheriff to call a meeting in the Town Hall of all who take an interest in the success of the Greeks; let a Commit-

tee be formed of those who would both take an active part in promoting a subscription, and whose rank and station would conduce to its success; and let proper measures be adopted for receiving the contributions of the public, of whom there are many willing and even anxious to give, and who only wait for some public and responsible channel through which they may communicate their aid to the Greek cause.

The only objection which can exist, is that Captain Chefala is personally unknown in Calcutta, and that in the event of his being entrusted with the amount subscribed, his illness, or death, or any other of a thousand possible fatalities may prevent it from reaching its destination. But this objection may be most satisfactorily removed by opening a correspondence with the London Committee for the Greeks, and through that Committee transmitting the subscriptions that may be realized. To this mode of proceeding, I am persuaded, Captain C. will make not the slightest objection, since he must have the cause of his nation too much at heart to disregard the scruples of those to whom he appeals. Let a beginning then be made, and I doubt not that the result will be as favorable to the character of Calcutta as it will be encouraging to the hearts of the Greeks.

L. M. N.

Calcutta, Nov. 19, 1823.

BOMBAY COURIER,—Nov. 1, 1823.

Since our last publication, the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* and *England* have both arrived, the former on Monday, and the latter on Tuesday last. They could, of course, bring no public intelligence which has not been anticipated by former arrivals.

We have much pleasure in stating, on the authority of letters from London, received by the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, that our Recorder, the Hon'ble Sir Edward West, is to fill the situation of Chief Justice in the Supreme Court of Judicature, which it has been resolved to establish at this Presidency.

It is likewise mentioned that Sir Ralph Rice, the present Recorder of Penang, would probably be appointed one of the Puisne Judges, and that Francis Forbes, Esq., late Chief Justice at Newfoundland, was also a Candidate for a seat on the Bombay Bench.

We fear we shall have much reason to lament, this year, the absence of the latter rains, called here the Elephanter. It is calculated that there is a deficiency in the usual supply of water in the Island, at this period of the year, of almost 15 inches, and it behoves us all to be very provident in this necessary article of life. Our letters from various parts of the country state the deficiency to be much greater, and that a season of drought is so much to be apprehended, that the inhabitants are already removing to parts more favoured. Seasons of drought and sickness generally go together. Whether it is from the absence of the Elephanter or not, it is too certain that fevers are unusually prevalent on the Island at the present moment, though they are not at all considered of a serious nature. They are usually accompanied with general pains in the limbs, sickness of the stomach, and an eruption very like that known as the scarlet fever. We hear that this fever has passed through the Female Charity School, with the only instance of one child escaping. The great ventilation of the rooms in this country must be a great check to the spreading of infection.

Our Esplanade has resumed its usual fair weather character, and is already covered with Bungalows and Tents.

We remember when many Bungalows had distinguishing flags, and we would wish the old custom revived, not only as ornamental, but particularly useful to strangers, when paying their morning *devoirs* to the several occupants.

Considerable progress is already made in lining out the part of the Apollo Green outside the Fort, destined for the reception of the Cotton, and in widening the Apollo-Gate; and we shortly hope to see the impending improvements in the open space within the Fort carried into effect. We hear that it is to be enclosed with Posts and Iron chains, in the form of an oval, with a grass plat encircled by a Belt of plantation.

We have not of late heard any thing about the establishment of Steam Vessels at this place. We certainly do hope that they will ere long be passing to and from Suez and Bombay, and it is said that the Government have long since made known to the Court in England the great practicability and advantages of the communication by that route. We should think that a Steam Vessel might be established with great prospect of success, by any enterprizing individuals, to run between Bombay and the Northern Stations. The relief of detachments of Europeans or Natives would be greatly facilitated by such arrangement, particularly during the north westers, so prevalent on this Coast.

It has been mentioned to us that there is now in the Harbour a Vessel lately brought by an ingenious individual from Surat, and

fitted up with wheels like a Steam Engine, but worked when required, after the manner of a Tread mill. It occurs to us to remark that Boats on this plan might be advantageously established between Bombay and Panwell, and if the convicts were employed in working them, they would be equally advantageous in a public point of view, as those in use at the Brixton causeway.

We have had many letters enquiring to what purposes the Observatory in the South West Ravelin is now appropriated, and particularly since a Scientific gentleman has been sent out by the Court of Directors for its immediate superintendence. We are unable to answer these enquiries, but have no doubt some of our literary friends can—it being, we believe, under the charge of the Literary Society.

The *Aurora* Cruizer, we learn, is to proceed, in a few days, to the Gulf of Persia with the new Resident and suite. The *Mercury* is also under orders to proceed to Mocha.

The *Layton* will sail for London, we are told, in the course of this day. The passengers going by this ship, are Mrs Waddington, Miss Hough, Mrs. Riddell, Captain Blackall 6th N. I., Lieutenant A Riddell, 1st N. I., Lieutenants Rae and Darrock, H. M. 20th Regt., Lieut Sturt, Madras Est., and Lieut. Vernon H. C. Marine The *Layton* will only touch at St. Helena on her passage.

The *Royal Charlotte*, which sails for England about the 5th instant, is engaged, we hear, to call at Cananore for a detachment of Invalids from H M. 89th Regiment, she will also touch at the Isle of France.

There has been a Bazar report abroad for the last two days, that the *James Sibbald* has been heard of on the coast. We have not been able to trace it to any authentic source, and as the *Sibbald* is not expected to arrive before the end of next month, it is most probably a fabrication.

EXCHANGE.

Govt Paper Remittable 140 B'y Rs | 100 Siccas..
Ditto — Non Remittable 118 do. do.
Bills on London at 3 months sight 1s. | 8d. per Rupee
Ditto at 6 months sight 1s. | 8½ per do

SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. 16. The *Albion*, arrived off Chandpaul Ghaut, and the *Malabar*, off Calcutta.

18. Arrived at Kedgeree, the Ship *Mexborough*, Capt. T. Shipton, from London and Madeira, the 3d July, and the H. C. C Ship *Orient*, off Calcutta.—Sailed the Schooner *Lovely Sophia*, Captain E. Dariot, for Colombo and Point de Galle.

19. Arrived at Kedgeree, Ship *Nearchus*, Capt. Thomas Baker, from South America 26th January, and Manilla the 22d August.—Sailed, the *Lord Suffield*, Capt. S. Brown, for London direct.

The following Vessels are expected to sail in a day or two:

Ship *Dona Carmelita*, Captain J. Hunter, for South America, and the *Ann*, R. H. Gibson, for Rangoon.

Progress of Vessels at the following Stations, November 19.

DIAMOND HARBOUR. The *Madras* and *Cadmus*, proceeded down, and the *Mexborough*, passed up; the *Sentor*, *Edward Strettel*, and H. C. Ship *Thomas Grenville*, remain.

KEDGEREE. *Elizabeth*, outward bound remains.

NEW ANCHORAGE. H. M. Ships *Liffey* and *Alligator*, with the H C Ships *Princes Charlotte of Wales*, and *Minerva*, remain.

SAUGOR (None.)

BANKSHALL CIRCULAR, NOVEMBER 18.

List of Passengers per Ship *Mexborough*, Capt. Thomas Shipton, left London the 10th June, and Madeira 3d July.

From London.—Mrs. Cursham; Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Alms, Captain W. H. Swann; Capt. John Cursham, Lieut. Gray, H. M. S, Mr. George Malcolm, Merchant; Mr. W. W. Ross, Cadet; Mr John Alms; Mr. Thomas Alms, Mr. George Jarman, and Mr. W. Dixon, Free Mariners; Mr. James S. Reed, Pilot Service.

At Madeira heard of a Counter-revolution having taken place in Portugal, and that the old order of things was restored.

July 20, in Lat. 11 5. N. spoke the Glory of London.

July 23, in Lat. 8 12 N. spoke H. M. S. L'Eclair, bound for the Brazils.

July 31, in Lat. 5 28 N. spoke the Fortitude of London.

August 1, in Lat. 4 56 N. spoke the Eliza of London.

September 8, in 37 2 S. spoke a Brig from South America, bound for Mozambique, who informed us, that Bahia had surrendered to Lord Cochrane, on the part of the Brazilian Government.

November 7, in Lat. 1 15 5 N. spoke the French Frigate L'Armide.

November 13, in Lat. 20 40 N Long. 89 10 E. spoke H. C. S. Ernaad, Sophia, and Flora, H. C. Pilot Vessels.

November 15, in Lat. 20 55 N. spoke the Glenelg from Calcutta for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

NOVEMBER 24.

Yesterday's Shipping Report announced the following arrivals:—

Ship *Eliza*, W S Skitter, from Madras 2'd October. Passenger: Major Hare, Russell's Brigade.

Ship *Hydery*, Wm. Humble, from Penang 24th October

Ship *Bahumany*, Syed Ben Sultan, from Bushire 20th August, and Bombay 12th Oct.

By late accounts from Teek Naaf, near the island which the Burmese detachment had chosen to occupy, it would seem that all apprehensions of hostility were at an end. Lieut. CHEAPE, with about four hundred Mugs, had proceeded to Teek Naaf we hear, which had caused great alarm to the Burmese on the island, who, it was confidently anticipated, would deliver up the place at once to Col. SHAPLAND's detachment, which, after forming a junction with Col HAMILTON's detachment at Coxe's Bazar, was advancing on Teek Naaf.

The Ball at Govt. House on the night of the 21st instant, passed off very brilliantly indeed. Quadrilles and Waltzes kept their usual superiority. Feathers were quite in vogue for the evening,—and in the splendid rooms of the superb mansion, snow white plumes waved, and diamonds sparkled in every direction. Dancing, after an elegant supper, was resumed and kept up with much vivacity till an early hour on Saturday morning.

MADRAS GAZETTE,—Nov. 8, 1823.

Pray, Mr. Editor, said a Blue Stocking friend at the Breakfast Table this morning, how do you construe this passage in Horace, Rusticus expectat, dum defluit amnis, &c.—Why, Madam, (a little posed at this attack upon our classical recollections, and a little nettled at the sarcasm evidently pointed at our lack of novelty)—it means—it means—that you will get no more News at present from the MADRAS GAZETTE, if like the silly fellow you allude to, stops 'till the winding up of the Monsoon for it—but, Madam, meanwhile you shall have the gayest Posy, the sweetest Bouquet we can pull for you from the Sister Presidencies—you shall have the earliest intelligences they can afford of—of the latest fashions for—the fashions ba!! Mr. Editor, how excessively absurd, but you men will persist in treating our Sex with intellectual inferiority—innocent triflers!—Pretty Prattlers indeed! amiable, simple things,—"Varium et semper mutabile Fœmina." I know your authority Mr. Editor, but now do, my dear Fellow, do henceforth treat us with a little more respect; tell us all you can about Spain, &c. the marching and countermarching of French armies, &c. The—the—and the Greeks, ah, the Greeks! from Alpha to Omega—all you can give us of the glorious struggles of those much oppressed, and much enduring People—and what the intentions of the Imperial Autocrat of all the Russias are—and the Court of Vienna, and the Turks, and——"Madam," the Emperor of—of—oh dear me—"dear Madam," and the Home news, agricultural distresses, radical meetings, plots against the state, plots against individuals, gun powder plots, conspiracies, treasons, murders deaths——oh and then you should give us all the newest publications, the Literary Societies—Societies of Arts, Societies of Painters, Royal Societies, and who wrote this, who is going to write that, and——"dearest Madam"—then a few paragraphs upon chemistry, botany, astronomy, theology, anthology, astrology, physiology, philology geology, crionology, craniology, conchology, and some of the other ologies,—and *then indeed*—perhaps you might throw in something about the Fashions, for the benefit of those unfortunate Beings whose souls are not winged for Empyreal Flights—and an anecdote or so, and a little tea-table chat—and a little private scandal, nay, "don't shake your head at me." Mr. Editor, "let the gall'd Jade winco," say I——completely subdued by the Rhapsody which my unfortunate interpretation and intended gallantry has called forth, and having dissected with infinite minuteness the las Prawn and drained in silence to the dregs, the fourth and last cup of tea,—I took my hat, and was about to depart, when the Paragraph I intended should head this morning's Paper, unluckily fell from it, and was instantly seized upon by the aforementioned Lady, who read as follows:—— Pshaw!!!—We regret that we have nothing to communicate to our Readers—absurd!!! beyond the local occurrences of the Presidency—ridiculous!!! Our Sister Presidencies are equally barren of intelligence,—indecent!!! but from our up-country reports, the beneficial effects of the late rains have been experienced in a very high degree,—who cares!!! Our Readers, however, may rest assured, that their hourly expectations of intelligence from Calcutta shall not be balked through want of attention on our part,—pooh!!! and thrice happy shall we be in affording them the desired gratification—there was much more equally edifying and complimentary to our Readers

contained in the Paragraph, but the learned Lady tearing it to atoms with a good G—d Mr. Editor, what is to become of your Gazette!!!!!, has deprived me of my mede of Bay, and then of the benefit of my further observations for the present.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 5, 1823.

We have to notice the arrival of the *England*, Capt. Reay, on the 28th ultimo, from London the 27th May, and yesterday of the Brig *Countess of Loudon*, Captain Morris, from Batavia the 16th September. The *Countess of Loudon*, we understand, brings no news.

The *Royal Charlotte* sails for England on Sunday morning the 9th instant; she touches at Cannanore for a detachment of Invalids from H. M. 89th Regiment, and the Isle of France.

The *Aurora* Cruizer, with Colonel Stannus, the new Resident, and suite, leaves for the Persian Gulf on the 10th instant.

We understand that it is Mr. Chambers, together with Sir Ralph Rice, the present Recorder of Penang, who are likely to be appointed to the office of Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court at this Presidency; our present Recorder is to take his place as Chief Justice.

PENANG GAZETTE, OCTOBER 11, 1823.

The H. C. C. *Prince of Wales*, Captain Collinson, from Sea, entered the harbour on Thursday morning.

Same day, the Brig *Sarah*, Captain W. Scully, sailed for the West Coast of Sumatra.

The *Alfred*, it is reported, will sail early in next week for England, touching at Singapore, which affords a favorable opportunity for the despatch of Europe letters. She will, no doubt, convey a very discouraging account of the present state of this market for Europe piece goods of every description. The importations this season, we understand from a respectable source, is fully equal to three years consumption.

OCTOBER 15, 1823.

On Saturday afternoon anchored in the harbour the Ship *Hydery*, Captain W. Humble, from Singapore the 23d ultimo, and Malacca the 2d instant.

Passengers:—Mrs. Milton, Miss Pearce, Miss Burrell, the Reverend Mr. Pearce, Mr. M'Intyre, and Captain Pearl.

On Monday morning the Brig *Boa Fortuna*, Captain T. H. Johnstone, sailed for Malacca.

The Third Session of Oyer and Terminer closed on Monday last.

The Chinaman, *Gay*, on whom Sentence of Death was passed at the last Session for the murder of *Puenseng*, hung himself in his cell on the night of the 9th instant, having been found, at half past 6 o'clock the following morning, suspended to the iron cross bar of the window. The height of the bar from the floor is about 8½ feet, and it appears that having released his hands from the irons put on them, he rolled several straw mats on which he slept, round his pillow, which being thus strengthened to support his weight, he raised himself up and fixed a rope, made out of his Palampore, to the bar, by which he suspended himself and effected his purpose.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. 20. Arrived off the Esplanade, the H. C. C. ship *Royal George*.

21. Arrived at Kedgeree, the ship *Janet Hutton*, Captain J Howard, from Singapore the 11th, and Malacca 20th October,—and the *Gloriozo*, Capt. J Paterson, from Bombay 7th, and Point de Galle the 25th October.—Sailed the *Donna Carmelita*, Capt. J. Hunter, for South America, and the *Ann* B. H. Gibson, for Rangoon.

22. The *Mexborough*, arrived off the Custom House.

23. Arrived at Kedgeree, ship *Eliza*, Capt. W. S. Walter, from Madras 22d Oct. *Hydery*, Capt. W. Humble, from " 24th Oct. and Arab ship *Rahimany*, Syed Ben Sultan, from Bushire 20th Aug. and Bombay 20th Oct.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Janet Hutton*. A. C. Dunlop, and J. Grant, Esqrs.

Per *Gloriozo*. Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Cutchetoore, Miss Bruce, Miss E. Bruce, Mr. J. Colwin, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. T. T. Rankin, and Mr. J. M. Pinto.

Per *Eliza*, Major Hare, Russel Brigade.

Per ship *Hydery*, *from Singapore*—Mrs. Malton, Mrs. Milton and Child, Mrs. Burrell, Mrs. Murit and three Children, Miss White, Miss Bannerman, Miss Pearce, Miss M. Palmer, Miss T. Palmer, Miss L. White, Mr. Macintyre, and Master C. White *From Penang*—Mrs. Dangerfield, Mrs. White, Captain Dangerfield, Bombay Army, Captain White, Bengal ditto, Doctor Henderson, Penang Establishment, and Rev. Wm. Pearce, Missionary.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *ship Stentor, Captain Thomas Harris, for London*—Lieutenant J. Kemple. H. C. Military service.

Per *ship Lord Suffield, Captain S. Brown, for London*—William Webster, Esq.

Per ship Hero of Malown, Capt. John Lewis Garrick,—Mrs Colonel Henley; A. Reid, Esq. H. C. C service, Mrs. C. Thompson, Misses Emma Catherine Thompson, Anna Margaret Thompson, Maria Ann Thompson, Sophia Jane Thompson, Sarah Thompon, Miss Susan Broders; Mr. Allen, Mr. Ryland, and Mr Rdy.

Progress of Vessels at the following Stations, November 22.

DIAMOND HARBOUR The H. C. ship *Thomas Grenville*, schooner *Lovely Sophia*, and ship *Stentor*, remain—the *Glorioso*, and *Janet Hutton*, on their way to town.

NEW ANCHORAGE. H. M. ships *Liffey* and *Alligator*, with the H C ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, and *Minerva*—the two former vessels to sail in two or three days

SAUGOR Passed to Sea, the *Edward Strettell*, *Francis Warden* and *Madras*.

BANKSHALL CIRCULAR.

Extract from the Kedgeree Report, Nov. 22

"Mr Stevenson, Chief Officer of the ship Hydery, Captain Humble, from Pe- arrived here at 8 A M, he reports that he left the ship off Point Palmiras on the 18th in 14 fathoms, in search of provisions, and could not find the ship again, he was three days at sea in a small gigg. On board the Hydery there were 15 passengers, most of her provisions destroyed in encountering a heavy gale from the 10th to 13th instant.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM:
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
14TH NOV 1823

Mr. David Scott, to be Agent to the Governor General on the North Eastern Frontier of Bengal, and Civil Commissioner in Rungpore.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 14TH NOV. 1823.

No. 178 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.—

Assistant Surgeon J M. Todd, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Purneah, vice Assistant Surgeon A. Napier promoted

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH NOV. 1823.

No. 179 of 1823.—The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors

Captain Thomas Dundas, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry. Date of arrival in Fort William 14th November, 1823.

Captain George Hawes, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry. Date of arrival in Fort William 13th November, 1823.

Assistant Apothecary G Thomas Webb. Date of arrival in Fort William 6th Nov. 1823

A Second Overseer Serjeant is authorized to be attached to the 3d or Dinapore Division of the Barrack Department.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec to Govt. Mil Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 21ST NOV. 1823

No 180 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Henry Charlton, to be Lieutenant from the 2d November, 1823, vice Oliphant deceased

Assistant Surgeon John Smith, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Sarun, vice E Muston promoted Mr. Smith will continue however at Sylhet till relieved.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Udny Yule, C B of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his Private Affairs, by one of the ships of the present Season

Lieutenant M G White, of the 33d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Fort St George on urgent Private Affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Six months.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Judicial Department under date the 8th instant, to permit Assistant Surgeon J. Burnett, who stands nominated to the Civil Station of Agra, to visit the Presidency for the benefit of his health.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 21st NOVEMBER, 1823.

No. 181 of 1823.—In conformity with the Special Recommendation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief the undermentioned Invalids of his Majesty's 13th Light Infantry are permitted to reside and d

their Stipends in India, as Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital at the Stations specified opposite to their Names.

Rank and Names.	*Stations.*
Serjeant John Mopsey,	Dinapore.
Private H. Chapman,	Calcutta.
Private John Cooke	Dinapore.
Private R. Reynolds,	Calcutta.
Private R. Hervey,	Calcutta,

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 21ST NOVEMBER, 1823

No 182 of 1823.—The Toman of Irregular Nujeebs, now doing duty at Goorgaon and Pampul, will be paid up and discharged the Service by Captain Hutchinson, so soon as that Officer, in communication with the Governor General's Agent at Delhi, can provide for the performance of the requisite duties at those places, by Detachments from the regular Establishment of the Delhi Provincial Battalion.

The Officers and Men composing the Toman are to have the preference for any vacancies that may now or in future offer in the Delhi and Agra Provincial Battalions, on producing the regular discharge and Certificate of good conduct, from Captain Hutchinson, if otherwise fit for the Service.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 21ST NOV 1823.

No. 183 of 1823.—The leave of absence obtained by Assistant Surgeon Joseph Duncan, attached to the Political Agency at Oodeypore, in General Orders of the 7th September, 1822, is extended for twelve Months on account of his health, beyond the period therein mentioned.

Assistant Apothecary William Forth, attached to the Artillery Hospital at Allahabad, is permitted to resign the service of the Honorable Company.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Cawnpore, 3d November, 1823.

The Commander in Chief desires that Officers in Command of Battalions or Detachments on a March will pay particular attention in dating their Reports of Progress, to the General Order of the 31st August, 1821, which is here re-published.

"In order that the Weekly Reports and Present States transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office by Corps and Detachments, when on the March may exhibit their exact situation or nearly so, these documents if not dated from some Stage in the printed Table of Routes or otherwise well known place, are to bear the name of some considerable Town in the vicinity of the Camp, as well as of the Village at which it may happen to be pitched, as thus "*Camp Shadderah opposite Agra,*" or "*Camp Aurungabad near Sooty*"

Gunner George Pearce, of the 2d Battalion of Artillery is promoted to Serjeant and appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Nunn promoted to Serjeant Major.

Lieutenant C. Troup, lately removed from the 1st Battalion 11th to the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment, is directed to continue doing duty at Mhow with the former Battalion until the arrival of the latter at Saugor, when he will proceed to join it.

Captain Houlton, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, is directed to continue doing duty with the Detachment of the European Regiment at Dinapore until the 1st of January next, when he will proceed to join the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, to which he belongs.

Lieutenant T Roberts is appointed Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 26th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Phillipps removed to the 34th Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

6th Light Cavalry—Captain Anstruther, from 15th December, to 15th September, 1824, to visit Calcutta, via Bombay, on his private affairs.

Artillery—Lieutenant Torckler, from 25th October, to 25th November, to visit Lucknow.

JAS. NICOL.
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Kakadeo, 5th November, 1823.

Captain Andree's appointment, on the 2d Instant, of Lieutenant H. Templer to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Battalion, is confirmed.

Gunner William Geale, of the 6th Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Barrack Overseer in the 14th or Saugor Division of the Barrack Department.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Mundhunna, 6th November, 1823.

Bombardier Michael Lawless and Gunners Thomas Grove and Thomas Gill of Artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's List, promoted to Serjeants, and appointed to the three Companies of Hill Bildars. Serjeants Lawless, Grove and Gill are to report themselves to Captain Jackson, Assistant Quarter Master General at the Presidency.

Major Baker's appointment on the 29th ultimo, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Polwhele to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Mackinnon, Junior, is posted to the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to proceed and join on being relieved from the Medical duties at Futtehgurh by Assistant Surgeon Taylor.

Major Johnston's appointment, on the 1st Instant, of Cornet Lawrence to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing of the 2d Light Cavalry during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment, is confirmed.

Major N. Bucke, of the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment is directed to continue in Command of the 1st Battalion 30th Regiment until its arrival at Banda in progress of the present Relief.

Lieutenant A. T. Davies, of the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment, is directed to continue to do duty with the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment until its arrival at Benares, when he will join his own Corps at that Station.

Lieutenant T. Cooke, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, is directed to continue doing duty with the 1st Battalion 26th Regiment until the arrival of his own Corps at Nagpore in progress of the Relief.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 23d Regiment—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Ward, from 15th November to 15th March, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment—Brevet Captain and Adjutant Denby, from 1st November, to 1st February, 1824, to visit Kurnaul, on account of his health.

3d Light Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, from 10th November, to 10th December, in extension, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for Furlough.

Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Comg. Malwa Force, from 30th November, to 28th February, 1824, to proceed to Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs.

Captain Paul's appointment, on the 1st Instant, of Brevet-Captain Interpreter and Quarter Master Benson, to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment during the absence on Sick leave of Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Denby, is confirmed.

MEMORANDUM.

In General Orders of the 16th ultimo, confirming Battalion arrangements by Major Doveton, Commanding 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, read Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Rutledge to act as "Adjutant" and Lieutenant Garrett as "Interpreter and Quarter Master."

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Seurajpore, 7th November, 1823.

Presidency Division Orders by Major-General Dalzell, under date the 23d ultimo, appointing Ensign Hay to do duty with the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry at Midnapore until the arrival of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment at that Station—directing Assistant Surgeons Laurie and Bell to proceed by water to Cawnpore, and to place themselves under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station—and the latter to afford Medical assistance to Lieutenant Grant's Detachment of Young Officers as far as Dinapore, are confirmed.

Serjeants Thomas DeClouet, Charles Frederick Whitehead, and Private Henry Turner, of the European Regiment, are appointed Overseers under Captain Schalch, and placed on the Town Major's List.

Cornet Christie is permitted to do duty with the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry until the 1st of March next, when he will proceed to join the 3d Regiment, to which he is posted.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment:

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Henry Garstin to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, subject to the condition prescribed in General Orders of the 17th February last.

Ensign Edward Meade, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 24th ultimo, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment at Meerut, and directed to join by water.

Lieutenant J. Macan is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant A. Grant from the latter to the former Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hetzler's appointment, on the 3d Instant, of Lieutenant Cautley to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of Artillery until the arrival of Lieutenant D'Oyly, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

Brigade—Lieutenant Timings, from 1st November, to 3d January, 1824, on Medical Certificate

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt Genl of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp Dustum ka-Serai 10th November, 1823.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

13th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Commandant J. L. Richardson, from 29th November to 20th December, to visit the Presidency previously to making an application for Furlough.

JAS NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp Meerun-ka-Serai, 11th November, 1823

Lieutenant Spencer of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment is directed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 32d Regiment at Mutto until the arrival of the Battalion to which he is posted.

The leave of absence for Eight Months granted Major Swettenham, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry in General Orders of the 27th September, is to commence from the 10th of December, in place of the 10th November, as formerly notified.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 33d Regiment—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain and Quarter Master Johnston, from 27th October, to 27th November, to remain at Gurrawarah, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment—Major Bird from 20th November, to 20th March 1824 to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

JAS NICOL,

Adjt. Genl of the Army.

Head-Quarters Camp, Jellalabad, 12th November, 1823.

Mr. Twining, Surgeon to the Commander in Chief, will afford Medical assistance to the Officers of the General Staff employed at Head-Quarters—to the Detachments of Troops forming His Excellency's Escort—and generally to the Public Establishments in Camp entitled to Medical aid by the Regulations of the Service. This order is to have effect from the 25th ultimo the period when Mr. Twining's Medical duties in Camp commenced.

Lieutenant W. R. L. Faithfull is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Alexr Webster is posted to the former Battalion.

Brigade Major Watson is posted to the Presidency Division of the Army.

Assistant Surgeon J. Hutchinson, doing duty with the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is posted to that Corps, vice Woodburn.

Surgeon E. Macdonald is posted to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to continue with the 2d Battalion.

Surgeon J. Eckford is posted to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Carnegie removed to the 7th Regiment. Surgeon Eckford will continue with the 1st Battalion of his Regiment.

Captain L. Garner is removed from the 1st to 2d Battalion of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, and Captain A. Shuldham from the latter to the former Battalion,

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Lucknow, 3d November 1823

No. 3009 GENERAL ORDERS

The leave of Absence granted by His Excellency General Sir A. Campbell to Lieutenant G. W. Thompson 39th Regiment to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs, and to be absent from his Corps on that account from the 1st November, 1823, to the 28th February, 1824, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of Absence for the reasons assigned.

44th Regiment—Lieutenant and Adjutant Woolard, from date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

59th Regiment—Ensign Jones, from ditto for ditto, to ditto.

89th Regiment—Capt. Sheehy, from ditto for ditto, to ditto.

The permission granted by Major General Reynell, to Lieutenants Maxwell and Pender, to proceed to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, is confirmed, and those Officers have leave of Absence on that account for 3 and a half months each from the 16th ultimo, on or before the expiration of which should the state of their health require it and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, they are to make application for leave to proceed to Europe or to Sea, as the case may be, through the General Officer Commanding the Presidency Division.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following Transfers to have effect from the 25th ultimo.

Private John Bolton from the 11th to the 16th Dragoons vice Private Hugh Mahon from the latter to the former Corps.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Fort 4th Nov. 1823.

No. 3010. GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of Absence during the Month of May last, for the periods specified against their respective Names.

87th Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Browne from 14th May to the 24th August, 1823.

Lieutenant Cates, from 25th May to the 24th August 1823.

The leave of Absence granted by His Excellency General Sir A. Campbell to Lieutenant Mathias of the Royal Regiment to proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of Embarkation, is confirmed.

The following Appointment has been announced by the Staff of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

Lieutenant Crole of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, Aide-de-Camp.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and to approve of the Exchange until His Majesty's pleasure is known.

38th Regiment.

Lieutenant J. Mathews, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Ro[illegible] October, 1823.

Ensign H. Grimes, to be Lieutenant, vice Mathews promoted. Ditto.

20th Regiment.

Captain R. Swinton, from the 17th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice G. Rotton who Exchanges.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of Absence for the reason assigned.

38th Regiment.

Lieutenant Mackay from 25th October, to 24th December, to Calcutta on private affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Camp Near Ganges, 5th Nov. 1823.

No. 3011. GENERAL ORDERS.

Captain and Brevet-Major Croker, Assistant Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India will be pleased to proceed at his earliest convenience by water from Cawnpore to Calcutta where he will receive further Orders.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Camp Left Bank of the Ganges, 5th November, 1823.

No. 3012. GENERAL ORDERS.

Major General Dalzell's Division Order of the 26th ultimo, granting leave of Absence to Lieutenant and Adjutant Snodgrass, 38th Regiment, to proceed to the Presidency on urgent private affairs, and to be absent on that account for one month from the 6th instant, is confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Camp Jellalabad, 12th Nov. 1823.

No. 3013. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing, and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names, viz.

[illegible] Foot, Lieutenant G. T. Finucane [illegible]ptember, 1823.

13th Foot – Lieutenant Edward L'Estrange 10th November, 1823.

30th Foot – Lieutenant J. H. Light, 27 October 1823.

The leave of absence granted in extension by His Excellency General Sir A. Campbell to Lieutenant Bulton, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account to the 24th December next, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

46th Regiment. Ensign Hutchinson, from date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe on private affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

NOVEMBER 27.

A friend in town has kindly handed us a letter from Penang, dated the 26th October, containing some iotas of intelligence.

"SPECK SHOAL has lately been examined by the *Prince of Wales*, Lieutenant Colhinson, and found to lay five miles S E from the Southern Calantigas and 3 miles N. W. from Passage Island. It is a small rock, about the size of a long boat, nearly a wash with the water's edge, and a small shoal of two fathoms round it about 100 yards each way.

Horsburgh's account of it is a little out."

The same regulations, it appears, are now in force at Malacca as at Java, since 1st August, namely, all goods imported into Malacca from all ports and places East of the Cape, are liable to an import duty of 24 per cent. The same duty, we presume, is levied at Padang. This notice, we trust, will prove useful to some of our trading readers. Dutch gratitude is a scarce article we suspect—at least in a national sense. The benefits conferred on the Hollanders by Great Britain have been of the most substantial kind, and what is the return of the cold plodding, unfeeling Government of that people? The most mortifying one,—a contemptuous opposition to all the generous plans of policy laid down by the British—persecution of their ancient allies and friends—and ungrateful fetters upon their commerce wherever the Dutch have influence in the Eastern Seas.

The following fact serves further to illustrate the ferocious boldness of the Tiger under certain circumstances:

"Lately an Arab Ship sent over her boat for Penang to the Kiddah shore for sand ballast, after taking in some sand into the long boat, one of the Kiddies, a Caffree, landed and went up into the jungle a little way, where he was attacked by a Tiger. The boat's crew saw him and gave such a yell and made such a noise, that the Tiger let him go and ran off; the crew of the boat landed and helped their comrade into the boat, where he was hardly well seated, when the Tiger followed them, having recovered from his fright; the brute tried to get into the boat, but the Arabs filled their baskets with sand and threw it in his face, and thus blinded him, and kept shoving off the boat at the same time. At length they got off, though the Tiger would not desist, till the water became too deep for him. The poor man recovered at the Hospital."

Extract of a Letter from Pulo-Penang.

"We shall not want any rice from you next year, as we have a population of about fifteen thousand souls settled in Province Wellesley, opposite the Island, in length 18 miles and in shore in breadth 3 to 4 miles. All the poor Keddah population has come there to settle under our able Lieutenant Governor.

Rice is at two and a quarter dollars per bag; Capt Earl got that for his, and little demand Europe goods are some at fifty per cent. discount, and the best sorts of ckintz, madapollams, and handkerchiefs, &c. are at a discount of 25 to 30 per cent. and to take payment in barter of rattans at 2½ dollars per pecul, or pepper at 12 dollars per pecul There is now more Europe goods here, I hear from the merchants, than will be sold in three years."

It is with feelings of deep concern that we have to record the untimely death of Captain C. METHVEN, 20th N I, who lost his life last night by a dreadful accident. He was taking his usual evening ride upon an impetuous English horse. The animal either from vice or fright ran off, and as his unfortunate rider had only a snaffle to check him, he became quite ungovernable. While in the very midst of his furious career, the reins broke opposite the Town Hall, and Captain METHVEN falling backwards, had his head so terribly fractured that the brains escaped at the wound. The poor gentleman was found in this state (quite insensible of course) about 6 o'clock, and was carried in into the house of Mr. GLASS contiguous. The injury was of that dreadful nature, that human aid was quite unavailing. Captain METHVEN's kindness of heart and amenity of manners endeared him to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, and the feelings of those who were more particularly attached to him may more easily be guessed at than described at the dreadful fat of fate which has thus in an instant cut him off in his prime."

This is not the first instance that has fallen within our own knowledge of persons losing their lives by riding impetuous or vicious horses on a snaffle without a curb. We trust therefore that it will afford a salutary warning to all our readers who may be in the habit of exercising themselves thus incautiously. We have heard that Captain METHVEN's horse ran off with him twice before, but the third time alas! was destined to prove fatal.

On Tuesday evening the 25th instant, Mrs. LARKINS was AT HOME. The fashionables mustered in brilliant and numerous groupes about half-past 9 o'clock. Dancing commenced afterwards, and was kept up with

great spirit till a late hour. Those who chose rather to promenade than to dance, hied to the spacious verandah, which was tastefully shaded and adorned with flags, as was a picturesque recess at one end of the house where refreshments were laid out. About one o'clock the company adjourned to a most elegant supper. Dancing was afterwards resumed and kept up till a late hour, when all separated highly gratified by the gaiety of the scene itself and the amiable attentions of their hospitable and kind hosts.

ASSEMBLY.

Well fares alike the Banquet and the Ball
Lord Byron.

Last night the Third Assembly for the season took place at the Town Hall. Shortly after nine, the company began to arrive:

"The spacious rooms received the joyful guest,
And the floors shook with pleasing weight oppress'd;
Thick ranged on every side, with various dyes,
The fair in glossy silk our sight surprise;
High o'er their heads with numerous candles bright,
The lustres shed their sparkling beams of light,
Those sparkling beams that still more brightly glow,
Reflected back from gems and eyes more bright below."

The company was by no means numerous, but sufficiently so to render the party exceedingly agreeable. Dancing commenced with a country dance, but quadrilles, it must be superfluous to say, were, and justly so, the favourites of the evening. The antiquated country dance in the company of the modern quadrille resembles an old Lady in the presence of a young and a lovely one: to the former every one possessed of good nature feels it a *duty* to pay some little attention, however reluctantly it may be spared; whilst to the latter every throb of the heart, every glance of the eye, pays sweet and involuntary homage.

Waltzing was of course not forgotten, and as usual caused a *centripetal* attraction which speedily brought together a *mob* to witness the *spectacle* There is something exceedingly attractive in this delightful dance—a dance in which the softly languishing and demi-embracing couples wheel in their orbits with all the gliding smoothness, and grace of——"spinning tops!" O fie, fie,—with all the smoothness and grace of the heavenly bodies.

At about one o'clock the company descended to supper in the marble hall, where the tables displayed viands that might tempt the most fastidious in a profusion that would have been more than sufficient for so many Dugald Dalgetties and Quentin Durwards,—those capacious Heroes who have cut their way to fame, not less by the knife and fork than by their swords.

After supper, dancing re-commenced and was kept up with great animation till about three o'clock;

The sprightly fiddle and the sounding lyre,
Each youthful breast with generous warmth inspire;
Fraught with all joys the blissful moments fly,
Whilst music melts the ear and beauty charms the eye.

One word upon the ladies' dresses, for we love to prattle or rather scribble on so pretty a subject, and then we have done. A cerulean nymph was here and there to be seen, but pink seemed to bear the palm. Feathers, some pink, some white, received fresh beauty from the fair faces or snowy necks over which they nodded,—other head dresses were more plain, but perhaps not less beautiful:

In some are such resistless graces found,
That in all dresses they are sure to wound:
Their tresses still the *feathers* add repose,
And gems but borrow lustre from their eyes.

BOOK OF SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE GREEKS.

Capt. Nicolo Cucefaly having been commissioned by the provisional Govt of Greece to receive the voluntary subscriptions of the friends of the Greek cause in the East Indies, begs leave respectfully to invite their attention to the subject, and to solicit their aid. Subscriptions are requested to be forwarded to the address of Messrs Alexander and Co who have kindly consented to act as Treasurers

The names of Subscribers will be recorded among those of the Heroes and Benefactors of the Greek nation, in the Pantheons of Tripoliza and Athens

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, (2d* Subscription	100
The Greek Church in Calcutta	2000
The Rev D George,	500
The Rev Mr Ambrosius	500
D Galanos,	1000
John Lucas,	1500
M Kyriak,	200
D Nicolas,	200
George Emanuel,	50
Ereny Panoty,	300
Alexander Ducas,	100
George Kallonas,	100
Antony Christodoulous,	100
George Esau,	50
John George,	10
P. J. Paul,	20
Nicolas Spiridion,	16
Simon Grabiel,	20
Magdalene Christodoulos,	150
Constantine Pandazie,	1000
J D Kalogridy,	100
N. Palologus,	100
Athanass Benes	30
Total Sa. Rs.	8146

* His Lordship's first Subscription given in England, was £100 Sterling.

SUPREME COURT,—Nov. 19, 1823.

COOPOO CHETTY *versus* RAM DIAL AND CHURRY KISSEN, AND COOPOO CHETTY *versus* AMLUTRAM AND TURMADOSS.

Mr Money stated that this was a case arising out of a policy of insurance.

The Advocate General then proceeded to address the Court —On this occasion, my Lord, I am counsel for the Plaintiff, who is an old client of mine at Madras The action is upon a paper called a policy of insurance which was drawn up like those at home, in which, although the underwriters have each a distinct interest, they all subscribe the same document The policy was on a brig called the ADMIRAL DRURY, and was similar to those commonly entered into here —I was not here on a former occasion, when something came before the Court relative to this vessel, but I speak now under instruction —A person may be better prepared for a case at one time than at another.

Referring to the witnesses who gave their opinions on a former occasion, they confounded what was necessary for a vessel like this, with what was requisite for one of another description. Your Lordships know well that coasters, which crawl along the shore are not so well supplied as those which make longer voyages Mr Fergusson here made some remarks My learned friend is now doing as he did with our principal witness on a former occasion, when he turned him round so that he was more confused than he had ever been in a gale of wind, and now he wants to serve me in the same manner

Mr Fergusson.—You are too old a seaman for that.

The Advocate General —The fact of their going to the Defendants to insure is a plain proof what kind of a vessel this was. It was not to be expected that such a vessel should be equipped like one going to England. This is the usage of trade, and it is not expected that such a vessel as this should be as well found in tackle and apparel as one of the latter kind. I shall be able to shew that she had the usual complement of sails and every thing necessary for such a vessel, and that the loss was not owing to any latent defect of the vessel If I prove this, then the *onus* is not thrown on the other side that she was not sea-worthy. With regard to the rotten sails, I shall only remark that the Indiaman that brought us round, had many rotten sails, and I shall now proceed to call my witnesses.

Mr. Money then called Rajkissen Ghose. —I do not know the defendants, I have heard of them; they live in the Burra Bazar; I have heard they carry on business there; I have never seen them do so, I never did any business that I recollect with them; I never effected an insurance on the Admiral Drury, I only sent cargo on board; I do not know that defendants carry on business in the Burra Bazar. I have only heard so; I do not know the defendants in the second case, I have only heard of them, I never effected an insurance for them; I am a dolloll I act for those who employ me in that capacity.

Ramnath was next called,—and in reply to Mr. *Fergusson* said, I am a defendant in this case.

In reply to the *Advocate General* —I am a Defendant because I am an insurer The dolloll came and took away the paper from my brother while I was away from Calcutta.

In reply to the *Court.*—The Defendants in these cases are my masters.

In reply to *Mr Fergusson* —I have no concern with the profits or loss and am only concerned for my wages

The Advocate General then proceeded with examination. The Defendants in both cases have carried on business in Calcutta for five or six years past.

Charles Tucker was then called.—I am in the sea line, I knew the brig Admiral Drury, she was wrecked, I was captain of her, she was wrecked on a voyage from Calcutta to Madras, that was on the 9th July, 1821, Coopoo Chitty was at that time her owner, she was about 50 tons burden, I should think her worth a little more than 3000 rupees, she was lost on account of a gale, we left Calcutta about the 13th of June 1821; I left the Pilot on the 30th June the gale commenced on the 7th July off Mirchapore, the gale came on from the S. W. and went round to the S. the gale was of very great violence both the masts went overboard on the 8th in the evening; I was at anchor and was obliged to cut adrift, the masts were carried away 5 feet from the deck, I was at anchor at that time; I was then five or six miles from the shore, I came to an anchor on the morning of the 7th, because the wind was from the S W and I could not do any thing, she made water very fast and I could not keep her afloat, so I cut her adrift to run her on shore; the people were all disgusted with pumping; she made water very fast after the gale commenced; after I cut her away I had no management over her on account of the want of masts, she struck on the bar, she drifted on shore about 11 o'clock on the 9th, she was totally lost.

Cross-examined by *Mr Fergusson* —Six lascars were on board, Ismael, and Buxoo, and four which I took from the office, whose names I do not know; when I left the pilot I had six lascars, four ran away when I first came to Calcutta and I got other four from the registry office; I had six lascars with the syrang; Buxoo-

was a lascar; Buxoo and Cader were the two who remained; I took the four that I got from the office to Kedgeree where one ran away; at the time of the gale the crew consisted of myself, an acting mate unfit for duty, a syrang, three men whom I took from the registry office, the two old men who came from Madras, and two seacunnies, one of the seacunnies was named Alexi, the other name I do not recollect; they came from Madras with me, they were with me a year; I do not know whether he was tall or short, he was stout enough for his business, he was either taller, shorter, or of the same size as Alexi, there were ten people on board, myself, the mate, 2 seacunnies, five lascars, a syrang and the cook, I sailed with these from Kedgeree, I positively swear this, I had only 10 on board, not 11; I had four lascars on board, I reckon the syrang as a lascar; this was a brig, not a dhonee nor a paramatta; I have sailed for seven years on board brigs; the fore and aft main sail, is useful in a brig; it is useful to beat to windward in blowing weather; in a moderate breeze we make use of it beating to windward, but I never made use of it, when it blew very strong; a vessel going to Madras cannot do without a sail of this kind; there is no month in the year in which it blows more strongly in the bay than June: when I cut the cable the wind was from the S that is a little sweep from the land, I could not get under weigh because it was blowing fresh; I have been in Madras roads during a gale; there they cut and go to sea; the wind came on from the S W and a heavy swell all at once: the swell did not come on all at once. I anchored near the shore to get the land breeze from the W S W the ship was lost to the S of False Point, to the windward of Cuttack River: I could have gone to sea if it had not been for the gale: there were 80 fathoms cable out, I had three anchors, and a new cable; I had two new and two old topsails, one square mainsail, one foresail, a staysail, and a topmast staysail and a set of top-gallant sails, and a fore and aft main sail; the pilot tried to use the fore and aft mainsail, the topsails split; I do not recollect that any other sail was split: the fore and aft mainsail was never split, it was made only 8 months before; I do not recollect that the fore and aft mainsail was split at Kedgeree, the topsail was split, the fore and aft mainsail was not injured, the gib was, I cannot swear whether the fore and aft mainsail was repaired; I heard nothing of it, I only saw the top sail repaired, I was on board all the time, I swear that the fore and aft mainsail was not repaired at Kedgeree, it might have been done by the lascars and seacunnies by desire of the Pilot; if the fore and aft mainsail was split I must haev heard of it; when we came to Kedgeree I do not know whether it was repaired or not.

In reply to the *Bench*. At Mirchipore when the ship grounded we had only 9 persons on board.

In reply to *Mr Fergusson*—I had no servant, I do not know John, my cook waited on me.

In reply to *Mr Money*.—The fore and aft mainsail is the largest sail in the ship; I take it in bad weather, mine was a new good sail when I went to sea, such a one as I had was enough to go to Madras, I anchored because I was losing ground, if I had taken up my anchor at the beginning of the gale she would have gone on the reef; the current was setting to the northward; we generally go near the shore, I was too close in shore to stand to sea with the S. W wind, I was pursuing the usual passage at that time of the year.

In reply to *Mr. Fergusson*—I have been on board the brig Success commanded by Captain Gibson, when the masts went by the board at anchor.

In reply to the *Court*.—The Admiral Drury rolled very much and pitched very heavy.

Mr. Fergusson allowed his admissions to stand on the other side, giving an undertaking for costs, which was put in and read.

Mr. Fergusson then rose for the defence. Your Lordships must decide the question of the seaworthiness of this vessel in the same manner as if she had just come out of Kyd's Dock. A vessel may not be seaworthy to go to England, but she may to go to Madras, and upon a coasting voyage she does not require to be found in the same manner as for a long voyage, because the perils of the latter are greater. I am of opinion from what I have seen in the box to day that the vessel was not seaworthy as far as related to the Captain. Vessels may set out with one anchor and one cable, but to say that a vessel ought to go to Madras in the tremendous S. W monsoon with one suit of sails is absurd. The learned counsel then stated the nature of the evidence he should produce, and commented upon that on the other side, after which he proceeded to call his witnesses.

William Robert McCoy was called by *Mr. Fergusson*—I came from Madras in 1821 in the Admiral Drury as chief mate, in the month of June, we had a fine passage, we had occasion to pump her 3 or 4 times a day during the voyage, I told the captain that the sails and rigging were bad and refused to go in her, the two top sails went to pieces beating down the river, I told the Captain he must refit the vessel, he said he was not paid for that, I went in her because the captain said he would compel me to go, I had objected because all the crew ran away when they saw her hull, she had

been high and dry in Calcutta; we had a seacunnie, a Syrang and three lascars, one of the lascars ran away at Kedgeree and we went to sea with two lascars, we left Kedgeree and went as far as the buoy, and came back because we split our fore sails and our fore and aft mainsail; it was an old main-sail; it was not fit to encounter the S. W. monsoon; when we left Kedgeree we had two new topsails, an old fore sail, an old jib, an old fore top mast stay sail, some old dungery top gallant sails, in bad condition; we split the top sails and the fore and aft mainsail, we got the two new top sails at Kedgeree, where we repaired the fore and aft main sail, the jib and the top sails: we repaired the jib with the old topsails because we had no dungery nor canvas on board; the Captain knew that the fore and aft main sail was repaired at Kedgeree and that it was split; we had no square mainsail; we were obliged to pump after we left the pilot four times a day with 10 inches water in the hold; before we left the pilot we pumped her twice a day, the night after we left the pilot the fore and aft main sail was blown away; when it blew hard we were obliged to furl the topsail for fear it should be blown away; we drifted toward the land and in the evening the bobstay broke; if we had been well found in sails we could have stood out to sea: after the bobstay broke the foremast and bow sprit went overboard, this was occasioned by the want of a bobstay and by her pitching; we had no spare mast and could not rig a jury mast; we had no rope and could not supply the bobstay, we had no dungery and could not repair the sails, there were nine people on board when we went on shore, the captain, myself, the seacunnie, the syrang, two lascars, the cook, the captain's servant and a passenger.

Cross examined by the *Advocate General*—I have been in the sea line for 7 years, I was in the Swallow for some time; she was missing for some months but I had previously left her in Columbo, I was a gunner on board the Sophia; she was about 50 tons; they carry a gunner instead of a mate but we had not a gun on board: Captain Tacket and myself quarrelled about the ship and a seacunnie, we had no quarrel about a box; I was not discharged in Calcutta: I told the captain about the ship before all the crew; this was about ten days before I refused to go with her; I have not mentioned what I stated now to any one; the captain put me on board as mate; I told Colonel Comyn at Juggernath how the ship was lost; I told no one but Mr Denman about the ship, that was in October last year, I was heard in the Court on a former trial; I never heard of the Marine Registry Office; when the ship left Calcutta, there were three lascars on board: I only know Sheikh Ismael who was Syrang; Cauder ran away; I do not know Buxoo; Alexi was Seccunnie on board, there was only one on board; I relieved him and the Captain sometimes when we were at sea; I said nothing to the Pilot about the state of the vessel; we split our top-sails at the Reef buoy: it was there we split our main-sail; the pilot saw it; I do not mean that the rope was broken, but the sail was; I saw the main-sail at Madras when we came away, the pilot could have seen the state of the vessel and I did not mention it to him, the vessel was constantly pumped twice a day going down the river; she made water coming from Madras, she was caulked here, the pilot did not say she made more water than was usual, the sea beat over her after we left the pilot, the oncreased water was not occasioned by this because the hatches were battened down; her main sail was beaten to pieces, it was made of dungery I was in the Stoneham belonging to Captain Beetham of Madras, I have seen the ketch Jane with canvas sails; she belonged to a native; I knew her at Vizagapatam; she was of 60 tons burden, the vessels which trade along the coast with Captains have canvas sails; we came to an anchor there in the morning before the gale commenced: we came to anchor because all our sails were split, we lost our bobstay half an hour after we came to anchor; there was not a bit of spare rope on board: none had been used at Kedgeree, I never told the owners what I have said to-day, nor any one else until to day.

Capt Tacket recalled by the *Bench*.—The fore and aft main sail was not split before we came to Mirchapore

W. R. McCoy questioned—It split both before and after we left the Pilot.

Capt Tacket recalled—The fore and aft main sail was made of cotton and hemp; that is dungery.

Capt. Collie examined by *Mr. Ferguson*,—I certainly do not think a vessel seaworthy with one set of sails to go to Madras in the S. W. Monsoon; a vessel ought to have two suits of sails or canvas to make them; hearing the evidence of the mate I think her not sea-worthy, and if her mainsail was made of dungery she was not sea-worthy; she ought to have had a new jib.

Cross examined by the *Advocate General*.—The fore and aft mainsail is very useful, she ought to have had one, very good one, if she had not two, with care a good sail will not blow to pieces; the dhonee and pariah vessels have dungery sails; from the description I have heard of her, this was certainly a pariah vessel.

In reply to the *Bench*—One very good mainsail going from hence to Madras in the

month of July would certainly not be sufficient a dungery fore and aft mainsail is of no use in blowing weather; it may be useful coming before the wind it is the most useful sail to work to windward, under the circumstances of this voyage a dungery fore and aft mainsail is of no use, a sail of that kind is necessary and a dungery one is useless; the Captain might still have stood to sea safely with a S. W. wind, and a S. W. wind would be better

William Swainson was then put into the box —I command the Albion; I have heard the latter part of the Captain's evidence and the whole of the mate's, I do not think a ship sea-worthy without two sets of sails. I am not acquainted with dungery sails

Cross examined by the *Advocate General*—I have been on board some of these brigs; I have given my evidence with reference to a ship.

Daniel Kitchner.—I have been employed in ships in these seas since 1814, I have heard the evidence in this case; I do not think the brig is sea worthy heavy canvas is not put into vessels of 50 tons at the present day: but this was twilled dungery; I do not think her sea-worthy in her sails; from the evidence of the captain, I do not think her sea-worthy.

Cross-examined by the *Advocate General.*—I do not think her sea-worthy as regard the sails; I have seen vessels of this kind; their sails are generally made of twilled dungery; I should conceive one suit of sails sufficient if good for any where, I should think that one fore and aft main sail made of twilled dungery quite enough if good.

In reply to *Mr. Fergusson.*—A main stay sail is not necessary, if the object be to sail her cheap. In reply to the Bench. If I had heard nothing but what the captain had said, I should think her sea-worthy, and if what the mate had said not so

John Burton—I am the pilot who took out the Admiral Drury in July last, she split both top sails, about a foot of the roping of the fore and aft main sail was split, but not the sail itself, the top sails and jib were also split; I thought here sea-worthy after these repairs were made; I thought so considering the season.

In reply to *Mr. Fergusson.*—The ship was frequently pumped, the water she made was made over all; I did not see a square mainsail on board, we never use such a sail on board these small vessels: a fore and aft mainsail is necessary, I do not know of any spare sails she had except the fore sails; I do not think a ship sea-worthy without canvas, or rope; I do not know whether the captain saw the fore and aft main-sail repaired; this sail was set in Saugor Roads when I brought her in out of channel; I used the fore and aft main-sail and the split top sails after I got into Saugor Roads; if a square main-sail had been bent I should have used it: the square main-sail is generally bent when it is on board

In reply to the *Bench*—When we left Kedgeree the second time, I think the sails enough to take her to Madras, and upon the whole I think her sea-worthy.

In reply to *Mr. Fergusson*—I should not consider her well found if she had been sent out by an European house, in that case my opinion would have been different; I mean that she was sea-worthy with reference to vessels of that description, it is possible that a vessel may make her voyage with one suit of sails, I would have intrusted my goods in such a vessel as this, I would have risked it; it is usual for vessels going to Madras in the S W. monsoon to take spare sails and spare canvas if there in only one suit of sails, this vessel was not in the usual state of those I have taken out, I never know one so deficient in sails as this I have known Arabs who when I have asked for other sails, could not find them; I think they were sea-worthy going from hence to Madras with so few sails as not to find them when required, I should think eight good people on board the brig were enough.

Capt. Tucket recalled.—I had spare canvas on board, the sails were not made of twilled dungery,—I had dungery also on board.

In reply to *Mr. Fergusson.*—I had five bolts of canvas on board; I made a stay sail going down the river; Messrs. Graham and Brewer sent the canvas on board; after I had made the stay sail more than two bolts were left, the canvas did not belong to the cargo.

Sir F. Macnaghten then proceeded to give judgment The case has taken a much more satisfactory turn than I anticipated, but as I am obliged to give an opinion I must say that the officer, in my opinion, has forsworn himself.—He tells us that he objected in the first place to go in the vessel because she was in so bad a state, and then when she came back to Kedgeree in a worse state, he made none at all. Then comes the opinion of the Pilot, which in my opinion renders him unworthy of credit. All the other witnesses too, are of opinion from the evidence of the captain alone that the vessel was sea-worthy, and I therefore think the plaintiff entitled to a verdict.

Sir A. Buller.—I think the weight of the evidence to be in favor of the plaintiff.

A verdict was accordingly entered for the plaintiff in both actions.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Wednesday evening the 12th of November, a Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's House, Chowringhee; Mr. Harrington, the President in the Chair.

At this meeting Messrs B. Roberts and F. P. Strong, were selected Members of the Society.

Vice-Presidents.—According to annual custom, the members present then proceeded to ballot for Vice-Presidents, when the following gentlemen were re-elected;—Major-General Hardwick, and W. B Bayley, Esq.

Committee of Papers.—The committee of Papers was next ballotted for, and the following members were re-elected

JAMES ATKINSON	G J. GORDON,
T. BENTLEY	Capt. A. LOCKETT
JAMES CALDER,	and
DR. CAREY,	COURTNEY SMITH.

MR. ANDREW STIRLING and DR HARE were also elected members of the Committee, in the room of Captain Hodgson and the Reverend J. Parson.

A variety of Snakes and Reptiles preserved in alcohol, were presented by Captain Herman. A Hindoostanee Matchlock was presented by Mr. Gibbon.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Moorcroft, who is now on a deputation to Central Asia, dated Cashmeer, the 20th of July, 1823, announcing his having dispatched to the Society, a copy of the *Rajah Taringinee*. Mr. Moorcroft's inquiries had been long zealously directed to this object He met with many abstracts of the work but disfigured and corrupted, according to the Hindoo or Musselmun notions and faith of the copyers. The genuine chronicle of Cashmeer in Sanscrit the *Rajah Taringinee* as it is called, is reported to have been so common formerly, that almost every Hindoo family of respectability possessed a copy, but from the accidents of time it has become so scarce, that not more than two or three were known to be in existence * Mr. Moorcroft was at length successful. Having cured Ashur Das, a Pundit, of a painful affection of the ancle joint, pronounced incurable, the grateful Pundit permitted a copy to be taken from the one in his possession which was written upon the bark of the Birch Tree, and bore obvious marks of great antiquity. The copy, which employed ten Pundits for period of three months, Mr. Moorcroft had collated by other Pundits, and the collated work is now on its way to Calcutta

The Secretary also read a communication from Captain J. D. Herbert, containing some account of a Hot Spring, near Monghyr

The Hot Spring near Monghyr called Seetacoond, is situated a few miles below that place, by the river side, on a plain, bounded to the S W by ranges of hills covered with jungle At no great distance from the Well, isolated ridges rise up of inconsiderable elevation, the bare rock assuming a singularly mottled appearance from the action of the atmosphere. Captain Herbert had not an opportunity of ascertaining the nature of this rock by a personal examination on the spot, as the rise usual unto which the river had attained, had flooded great part of the plain, and rendered the approach difficult At Benares, however, he had the pleasure of finding in the very interesting collection of Dr. Yeld, a series of Specimens, collected on the spot by Dr Adam from an examination of which it would appear that Quartz and Quartzose Sandstone are the prevailing, if not the only rocks No rock comes to the surface in the immediate vicinity of the Well, but near it is a small morass in which the irridescent appearance of the water would seem to indicate the presence of iron.

A Tank of about 30 feet by 20 has been built to receive and confine the waters of the spring the sides diminishing by steps down to the well, which is said to be 6 feet deep. The temperature, the attending Brahmins say, is high during eight months of the year, and sensibly lower during the remaining four. It is variable even in the eight months, and is highest in the cold weather. Captain Herbert found it 139; but the Tank was quite full, and it must be considered that a spring furnishing only a small supply, and exposing so large a surface to the air, would necessarily have its temperature something lower than if the waters were allowed to run off without giving an increased surface of evaporation Air-bubbles were continually rising to the surface, but there was no possibility of collecting them or ascertaining their nature. There is a cold spring within 30 yards

The water has no taste It slightly reddens Tincture of Litmus, the change of colour being barely sufficient to be detected by the method of Dr. Wilson Philip, which makes this a test of great sensibility The Muriatic, Sulphuric, Nitric, and Oxalic Acid, Prussiate of Potass, Carbonate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Silver, have no effect. Muriate of Barytes produces a scarcely preceptible cloudiness; Nitrate of Lead

* The fate of this book, Mr Moorcroft thinks, resembles the fortunes of the country of which it records the history. Tradition states, that in the reign of Mahmood Shah, not many years ago, twelve hundred natives of Cashmeer, were entitled to keep Palankeens, and that they were all in such good circumstances, as to enable them to use the privilege At present, there is not a single Palankeen kept by any native of the province.

a white precipitate; and Super Acetate of Lead the same in greater quantity. This latter precipitate is soluble in the Nitric Acid.

From the very low Specific Gravity (1,002) this water may be judged to contain not so much as one grain of solid matter in three thousand, and perhaps not one in five thousand. It does not appear that it owes its increase of weight to any of the Neutral Salts generally found in Mineral Waters, or even to any Iron. From the effect on tincture of Litmus it must contain some uncombined Acid, else Sulphurated Hydrogen. The white Precipitate, with the Super Acetate of Lead, excludes the latter substance and renders the test to Carbonic, Sulphuric, Phosphoric and Boracic Acids. Nitrate of Silver excludes the first, the precipitate by Super Acetate of Lead being soluble in Nitric Acid. The second—the third has never been found, Captain Herbert believes in Mineral Waters, but the fourth frequently. In Italy there are several hot springs, it is said, and even small lakes which contain uncombined Boracic Acid. We may therefore, observes Captain Herbert, regard this spring as similar in its nature and properties. It is worth remarking that the Italian springs are in the neighbourhood of a Volcano.

The water of Sootacoond is beautifully clear, and being perfectly tasteless is generally preferred for consumption to the River Water, even when purified by Alum. Many have supposed it Medicinal in a high degree, but judging from the very trifling proportion of foreign ingredients it does it can scarcely be said to differ from common Water. Sootacoond is considered by the Hindoos to be a place of some sanctity.—*Govt. Gaz.*

Commodore Grant.—Commodore GRANT, C. B. who arrived in Calcutta about a month ago on a visit to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, embarked at Chandpaul Ghaut early on Tuesday morning to proceed to the *Liffey* at the New Anchorage. The Commodore was honored with the usual salute from the Ramparts of Fort William and attended to the Ghaut by the Honorable Captain AMHERST and Captain MALING, Aides-de-Camp to the Governor General. Captain ALEXANDER, C. B. of H. M. Ship *Alligator* embarked at the same time, and both vessels are expected to sail immediately for Madras, Trincomalee and Bombay. The Honorable Captain GEORGE KEPPEL, goes round to Bombay in the *Alligator*, and proceeds from thence on his overland journey to England, via Persia and Russia.

We are happy to state that the detachment of Troops ordered to Shapuree arrived there in high health and spirits on the evening of the 17th instant. They left Coxe's Bazar the night of the 10th and expected to be at Shapuree next day, but they encountered another very severe Gale from the S. E. which drove them to the Westward and thus lengthened their voyage beyond their calculation.

We are happy to state that the *Eliza*, Pilot Vessel, for whose safety some apprehensions might have been entertained, from the reported appearance of a wreck off Point Palmiras, has reached Pooree. Accounts have been received thence from her. She parted on the 12th instant, in the Eastern Channel in a heavy gale from N. N. E. which lasted till next day at noon. She made the Black Pagoda on the 14th, but the wind being light at N. N. W. and N. W. she drifted to S. W. into 46 fathoms, when she anchored and found the current setting strong to the S. W. The next day with a light breeze at N. W. she made Jagernaut and anchored in 16 fathoms off the Pagoda, the current running W. S. W. 2 knots per hour. All endeavours to get to the Eastward failing, she bore up for Pooree where she arrived in safety on the 17th.

A rather smart shock of an Earthquake was experienced yesterday at about ten minutes before twelve. This circumstance was first mentioned to us on the instant under our roof. We did not perceive it on the ground floor, but it was very sensibly felt by every individual in the upper part of the house.

At Garden Reach not only was the motion sufficiently strong to be very sensibly felt, but also to agitate the spangles which hang on the wall shades. There were two shocks, and they were accompanied by a low rumbling noise, similar to that experienced in a room over an arched gateway, when a heavy loaded waggon is passing over the stones underneath it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE PRINTER O' THE INDIA GAZETTE.

MASTER PRINTER,—You maun ken that I am ane of the chields frae the land o' Cakes, or, in plain lallands, a Scotsman. I was n'er weel awa' frae my mither's apron string till the middle o' last year, when I took a feely into my head to come out and see what sort o' folk they're in India; we ca' them gowden faced Nabobs in our part o' the kinka, but some o' your

carles here say that they're only a wee wheen o' them Nabobs, and that they laive like a sill to get that name, as I would to be called a sneckdrawer. Weel, as I was saying, I thocht I would come out and see what sort o' chaps ye're here, and sae I've gaen a gude deal about amang ye, and I've seen mur than the king kens o'. May be ye would like to ken what I think o' ye, but weel I wat some of you think aneuch o' yoursells, and I'se warrand it'll be as safe to keep a caum sugh till I get hame, for ye ken a cock craws crous on its ain midden head, and it's no cannie to sit in Rome and feght wi' the Pope. And if I was to say ony thing that did na juist please you, naebody kens but you might put me in that auld grusome lenking Talbuith, ye ca' the Stone Frigate, to shoo breeks, or to mend shoon, or some ither daft like occupation,—and then I kow I wud woss I was at hame, casting peats, or howkin potawtos in my auld grannie's kailyard. Sae I wunna e'en whussle *the Soo and Geordie*, for fear your corporation wud think I was makin a fule o' them for keeping grumphies to water the roads and soop the causey, and sae had me through the whuns for it. Sae I'll say nae thing ava about thae kittle things, but I want to hae juist twa words wi' some of my an brethren here, the Scotsmen, as they ca' themsells.

I heard an unco rippit made about what a nice haudlin they were ga'n to hae on SAINT ANDRO'S day, and a hanul o' them said that as I was a Scotsman I maun come and tak my kail wi' them. Weel, I thocht there was nae muckle harm in't, though it was unco dear to give thraty twa roopes for juist a wanfu'; it's monie a pund Scots, and I'm sure I could get a gude dinner in Luckie McLeery's, in the Gallowgate for muckle less siller, for bye a drap gude drink to the bargain. However, monie a gash carle's dune as daft an action, sae I even gaed; and atweel we did na want for company. Some o' them were unco braw, buskit wi' blue ribbands roun their necks, as braid's your luif, wi' gowd and siller on them and a picture o' Saint Andro, made out o' some auld copper baikie, and as big's the crown o' your hat, hingan at the end o' it. I was geyan hungry, for there's na parritch to be gotten here, and fish and rice and thin tea mak an unco fashionless breakfast for a young chield like me, whas' teeth are langer than his beard. They promised to let us fa' to gin sax o' clock, but wat it was past seven oors at e'en or e'en they let us put the spune in his mouth. And when it cam, ecan a dinner! Ane would hae thocht, to look at the tables, that it had been a dinner for a wheen Lunnen Aldermen, instead o' plain rough and round Scotsmen. I ken na how mony kinds o' veevres there were, a' unco temptsome, nae doubt, for gustin the gab and gairing ane eat till his kyte is as tent as a drum, and his fecket like to rive,—to sae nae thing o' gi'en him the gout, but then, as it was intended for a Saint Andro's dinner, I expeckit some gude barley kail wi' plenty o' singit sheeps' heads and trotters, some gude aitmeal fa ls, belyve a sonsy haggis, or a wheen mealy puddins, as was fitten to set before a yaup chield wi' a tume stamach, that ca's himsel a Scotsman. But wae's my heart! for a' sheeps' heads and haggis there, a ken micht hand them in her steekit mieve, and it be ne'er a bit the louer. A wheen whigmaleeries stud up like Wully Wastle's castle, wi' bits o' blue flags hingan trae them: and the soup they gied us, for ony thing I ken, micht be thocht vera gude in France, where, they say, they seldom get ony thing better than boiled puddock broo, but it'll ne'er gang doon wi' the like o' me,—and if it had na been for some roasted bubbly jocks, and twa three deuks, I dinna ken what we would hae dune. But beenger's gude kitchen, they say, and sic we yookit till't, and did the best we could. Then they gied us some thin wine to drink, for there was neither Athole brose, nor yet a cog o' gude swats to be gotten, though ye could hae gien a' the curse o' Gowrie for't. They sent round a bottle atweel o' something they ca' whiskey, and some o' them smell't and pree't as I would do sugar o' lead,—but I wat naebody that e'er pree'd the gude peat-reek would hae leukit at sic dish washings.

And this was the muckle heard tell o' Saint Andro's dinner! But wauns than a' that yet. Where we came frae, it's not to drink toasts after dinner, ye dinna ken to kneen muckle weel about that yet in this kinka. Weel, I kenna wha had the makin o' them, but if he was a Scotsman, he weel deserved to hae his lugs clawt,—and if he was na a Scotsman, I wonder what set him to scaud his mouth in other folks' kail? The toasts micht do vera weel for Indian grandees, but for Scotsmen it was a black burnin shame. I'se gie ye only twa o' them, and I would turn them into Scots, but they dinna deserve it. 1st, *The King, and the Holy Allies*. 2d, *The Calcutta John Bull, and the Liberty of the Press, so firmly venerated*, &c. Rub your specks, honest friend, and read them owre agen. They're aneuch to gar ane scunner. As to the last, I would juist like to ken if ony body that drank it, believe't what they were saying! And I would juist speer what it was they copit frae, when they pat their girrs thegither to cooper up this ane? But for a Scotsman to gie the ither toast about the king, it's perfectly awsome to think o't. Ye'll no forget that a' the Scotsmen there were subjects o' the king like mysel, and if they drank his health ava' they should hae dune't in a

mair respectfu' like way than that. They didna drink his health because they had sat and beckit themsells i' the sun in the lown of his dyke sides and on his bonnie green knowes;--na, na, past favors are sune forgotten, and now they dinna care a custock for our gude king:—they 're a' noo for Johnny Company! They drank him AND the Holy Allies,—a' legeetimates forsooth!—he was na gude aneuch to be drank his lane, but they gied ye a mevefu' o' them a' at ance. Just like an auld wife sellin hash 't pieces, gieln the bits o' weans twa three mae, because they 're no vera gude. And wha's the Holy Allies they tied in the same tether wi' him? Just sic loons as the Grand Turk, the king o' Burmah, and the Emperor o' Chaony,—a' legeetimate I wess! Siccan a cogue' to pit gude George amang. And by way a' syndint owre then thrapple, they played the king's anthem, and a' this was doom honor to the king!!! Just as muckle honor as I would gie to the hangman, if I wis to gie for a toast—"*Jack Draw the-rap, and a' the thief grippers,*"--and then play the rogue's march after! O! certes, ye are a mouse *independant* and *intelligent people!!* There were twa three mae things a wee queer at that meeting, but it would tak a mune to tell them a', sae I'se naething mair, but jurst leave a' I've said to the consideration o' ilka man that 's gotten an unce o' nuther wit, wheter he 's Scots or Indian, Heeland or Lalland.

And noo, Maister Printer, gif ye 'll pit this bit screed in a neuk o' your Newspaper I will be muckle obleegit to you, and ony ither body that prents a paper likes to copy 't, I 'll say he 's a gude carl, and wuss him weel But tak heed that your bits o' laddies spell 't richt, and jurst as I hae written it,

And I 'll be your leal freend,

RINGAN TEUGH-AND-STEELYE.

Monday, at even Mangoe Lane,
24th November, 1823.

MADRAS GOVT. GAZETTE,—Nov. 13.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1823.

Six per Cent.

Bengal Remittable Loan,....34 *Premium.*

Five per Cent

Bengal Unremittable Loan,..10 "

The Weather at the Presidency for some time past has been much too fine for the Season; the cold, clear atmosphere, and dews, we have had the three or four last days, are very rare indeed in this month—these belonging to the first ten weeks after the Rains, but there was no appearance yesterday of an immediate change, though we trust a change will soon take place: for although such weather is certainly very delightful, it is unseasonable, and injurious as regards the Crops.

BOMBAY COURIER,—Nov. 8, 1823.

The *Dorothy* Captain Garnock, from Liverpool the 13th June, reached the harbour on Thursday evening. This Ship has been expected for some time past, and having left England before the *Lord Castlereagh* does not furnish us with any addition to our stock of public news, which we are sorry to say is now almost exhausted, from that quarter of the world.

The Hon'ble Company's Cruizers *Mercury* and *Vestal* are under immediate orders to proceed to Calcutta, and common report adds they are to increase the force about to be employed against the Burmahs.

It was expected that the new line of battle Ship "*The Asia*" would have been floated out of the Dock at the last springs, but we understand there was not sufficient water at the highest tide to accomplish that object—it is hoped, however, she may be floated out at the ensuing springs.

The Royal Charlotte, we are told, will sail for England to-morrow.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

OCTOBER.

At Asseerghur, on the 11th October, Lieutenant Zouch Henry Turton, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Ann Crump,

At Meerut, on the 14th October, by the Reverend Mr. Fisher, Mr Conductor G. Gordon, to Miss Elizabeth Waggoner.

At Cawnpore, on the 16th October, Mr. C. Mackintosh, to Miss D C. Honeyburne

At Chandernagore, on Sunday the 19th October, Mr. M. Nicholas, to Miss Rose Adolfe.

NOVEMBER.

At Commillah, on the 1st November, by the Reverend W. Parish, Lieutenant T Fisher, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to Emily Maria, daughter of William Terrancau, Esq of Sylhet

On the 3d November, Mr Wm. Barradge to Miss Maria De Silva.

On the 5th November, at the Cathedral, Mr. William Scott, to Miss Eliza Jones

On the 6th November, at the Cathedral, H Cavell, Esq. 1st Garrison Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Jane Poole

At Chinsurah, on the 8th Nov the Portuguese Church, by the Rever Fr d. S. Ritta, Mr. I. D Bean, of the H C Marine, to Miss Magdalina Elias, the only daughter of Mr. Nasier Elias

At Barrackpore, on Saturday morning, the 8th November, by the Reverend Mr Henderson, Lieutenant Vincent Shortland, to Miss Mary Charlotte Estello Delouchy

At Berhampore, J. J. Snodgrass, Esq. Lieutenant and Adjutant His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to Maria McDonald, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B

On the 17th November, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Captain Joseph Walker, of the Bombay Artillery, to Miss Eliza Wilson.

On Wednesday, the 19th of November at the Roman Catholic Church Mr James Wallace, to Miss Josepha Brown

On Thursday, the 20th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Eneas Mackintosh, Esq to Henrietta Louisa, youngest daughter of Charles Child, Esq.

On Saturday last, the 22d November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. J Parson, Mr R. Hollow, to Miss Sarah Bulkeley, daughter of the late Dr Henry Bulkeley.

BIRTHS.

OCTOBER

At Saugor, on the 17th October, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Perkins, of a Son

At Keitah, on the 21st October, the Lady of Lieut Col. Nation, of a Daughter.

At Tirhoot, on the 21st October, the lady of John Brown, Esq of a daughter.

At Bareilly, on the 22d October, the Lady of Robert Limond, Esq. 15th Regt. N I. of a Daughter.

At Bhassulpore, on the 22d October, the Lady of Major T. G. Alder, of a Son

At Hazzaree Baug, on the 27th October, the lady of Captain H. L. Playfair, of a daughter.

On the 29th October, in Fort William, the Lady of J Sullivan, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son

At Chittagong, on the 29th October, the lady of Captain William Hodgson, 13th Regiment Native Infantry of a daughter

At Cawnpore, on the 29th October, the lady of Captain William Worsley Davis, of the 6th Native Regiment, of a son and heir.

On the 30th October, the lady of C Edward, of His Majesty's 14th Foot of daughter

At Monghyr on the 30th October, the lady of Captain W. B Salmon, of a son

On the 30th October Mrs Amelia Phillips, wife of Mr William Phillips, Assistant Harbour Master, of a s

On the 31st October, the lady of Mr Spencer, Surgeon of a daughter

At the Cape the lady of W T Blair, Esq. H. C Civil Service of a daughter.

NOVEMBER.

On Saturday evening, the 1st November, Mrs William Duhan was safely delivered of a Son

On Sunday, the 2d November, the Lady of C A Cavorke, Esq (second daughter of A Avietick Esq of Rangoon) of a Son

On the 2d November, at the house of Mr. Ricketts Collinga the widow of the late Mr Thomas Vaughan, of a daughter

At Allipore, on the 3d November, Mrs. Parrock, of a Son

On the 5th November, Mrs J. P Bellew, of a son

On the 5th November, the lady of John Lowis, Esq. of a still-born daughter

At the Park School, Barackpore, on the 5th of November, the wife of Mr. Robert Platts of a Son.

At Futtyghur, on the 6th November, Mrs. S. Quinan, eldest daughter of Mr. Conductor G. Bachman, of a daughter.

At Dum-Dum, on the 7th November, the lady of J. Bell, Esq. of a son.

On the night of the 11th November, the Lady of the late Captain James Green, of the late Ship Liverpool, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday the 12th Instant, Mrs. N. Baillie, of a Daughter.

On the 12th November, the lady of M. McKenzie, Esq. of Sindoorie, Jessore, of a daughter.

On the 13th November, Mrs. Payne, junior, of a daughter

Same day, the lady of G. P. Bagram, Esq. of a son

On the 13th November, at the Presidency, the lady of C Cary, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son

At Entally, on the 15th November, Mrs. G. M Anderson, of a daughter

At Chandernagore, on the 16th November, the lady of J. G Verploegh, Esq. of a son

On the 19th November, Mrs. J. J. L. Holl, of a son.

DEATHS.

OCTOBER.

At Bangalore, on the 6th October, died suddenly, the wife of the Reverend A Forbes, she has left to the supporters of religion, her sorrowing partners, and to his care a Babe unconscious of its loss

'What I have ow'd to thee my heart can never forget'

At Nagpore, on the 27th October, Lieutenant C Macdonald, of the 16th Regiment, Native Infantry.

On the 28th October, at Bogwangolah, Moorshedabad, after a painful illness of 3 months and 8 days, Mrs Rose Rose, the wife of Mr. Thomas Rose, of a fever and looseness, aged 20 years, 2 months and 9 days

On Tuesday, the 28th October, Christiana Rull youngest daughter of Mr Francis Rull, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 3 days, sincerely and deservedly regretted by her parents

On the 30th October, Mr John Tremain, Steward of the H. C Ship *Ogle Castle*, aged 34 years.

NOVEMBER.

At Banda, on the 1st November. Isabella Elizabeth, third daughter of George Mainwaring, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 11 months and 4 days

On Saturday, the 1st November, Emelia Ann only daughter of C. M. Hollingbery, Esq, aged 8 years and 8 months She was a most affectionate and dutiful child, greatly beloved by her disconsolate parents, who grievously deplore her untimely and irreparable loss.

Same day, after a lingering illness of 6 months which she bore with a true Christian resignation to her Divine Redeemer, Mrs. G. Barnes, aged 23 years and 1 month; most sincerely regretted by her family and friends.

On the 3d November, at the House of her father, A. Snider, Esq. Mrs. Mary Ann Robins, aged 23 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted by her friends and relatives.

On the 3d November, at the house of her brother, Mr J Warn, Mrs. Eva Brown, after a painful and lingering illness, which she bore with a true Christian resignation to her Divine Redeemer, aged 22 years and 9 months wife of Mr George Brown, of the *Calcutta Journal* Office, leaving a disconsolate husband, two infant children, relations and numerous friends to bemoan her irreparable loss the memory of which will not be soon effeced

At Serampore, on the 5th of November, early in the morning, Otto Lauritz Bie, Esq. formerly Judge and Magistrate of that place, aged 60 years

On the 5th November, the infant daughter of Mrs J P Bellew.

On the 6th November, Mr. Daniel Hogan, aged 22 years

At Dinapore, on the 7th November, Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, of His Majesty's 44th Foot

On Tuesday the 11th November, Mr John Shavier, aged 37 years, a writer in the Secret Department leaving a circle of numerous relatives and friends to bemoan his irreparable loss

At Serampore on the morning of the 11th November at 1 P M, Mr. Eliy and Baptist, one of the Court Messengers aged 22 years, 8 months and 2 days

At half past 4 o'clock P M the 11th November, at her Mother, Mrs E Daniel's House in Bow Bazar, Mrs Ann Maria Fowles, after a painful and lingering illness of nearly 9 months, which she bore with a true Christian resignation to her Blessed Redeemer, aged 20 years 11 months and 12 days, Wife of Henry Fowles, Esq Her lasts words were "Come Lord Jesus, quickly come, come Holy Dove and receive me."

Departed this life at the house of Mr. Thomas Bason, on the morning of the 12th instant, the Reverend Francis Bernard Murphy, of the Pious Order of St. Francis, at the early age of 28 years During the short time that he was in India, (about 12 months), he gained the esteem and good will of a large circle of friends, who now most sincerely regret his premature decease. Qualified by his learning and his polemical talents, to render very eminent service to the Religion he [illegible], the Indian Catholic community began to entertain a cheering hope that, through his instrumentality, a change would have taken place favorable to their wishes in respect to the

rising generation, (leaving themselves out of the question) whose religious instruction, in a public point of view, seems scarcely to create any professional interest. Over this fond hope of many an anxious parent, the hand of death has, in snatching Mr. Murphy to the regions of eternity, thrown a gloomy veil. How long this will continue unremoved, and how long religious instruction in English is to be denied to the Catholics of this country, although the more fortunate followers of every other sect and persuasion enjoy that blessing, are matters which Heaven alone can know, to whose decrees, both in respect to the points just adverted to, and to the loss sustained by Mr. Murphy's demise, it is the duty of every well-disposed mind to bow with reverence and resignation

The remains of the Reverend Mr. Murphy were interred in the body of the principal Catholic Church of Calcutta, with all the obsequies due to his sacred character. Had he survived his fatal illness, it was rumoured that he would have been appointed to the Dum-Dum Chapel.

This morning, Mr. Charles Horsford, son of the late Major General Horsford, K. C. B.—aged 20 years.

On the morning of the 12th November, (at the residence of his Son-in-Law, A. Lackersteen, Esq.) John Pinto, Esq. a Native of Goa, aged 67 years, 2 months and 1 day, deservedly lamented by an extensive family, and circle of friends for his varied merits

"Jesus is precious to them who believe."

On the 14th November, at the house of her father, Mr Thomas Young, Branch Pilot, Mrs. Roza Maria Wood, wife of Mr. Thomas Wood, of the Military Department of Government, aged 17 years, 1 month and 14 days, sincerely regretted by her friends and relatives.

At Saugor, on the 17th October, the infant Son of Lieut. Col Perkins, a few hours after its birth.

On the night of the 19th November, William Richardson, Esq. Ship-builder, aged 50 years

On the 20th November, Captain William Kinsey, aged 44 years.

On Thursday, the 20th November, at the house of J Turner, Esq Chowringhee, the infant son of the late Tredway Clark, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 9 months and 23 days.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, Nov 1, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*	35	8	*a*	36	8
Non-Remittable, *Do.*	12	0	*a*	13	0
Saturday, Nov. 8, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*	36	0	*a*	36	8
Non-Remittable, *Do.*	11	8	*a*	12	8
Saturday, Nov. 15, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*	35	8	*a*	36	8
Non-Remittable, *Do.*	12	8	*a*	13	0
Saturday, Nov. 22, 1823.					
Remittable, *Prem*	35	8	*a*	36	8
Non-Remittable, *Do.*	13	0	*a*	13	8

NOVEMBER 1823—*Thirty Days.*

PHASES OF THE MOON.	D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon,.....	3	3	34	Morning.
☽ First Quarter,.....	10	4	48	Morning
○ Full Moon,.....	18	4	15	Evening
☾ Last Quarter,.....	25	9	27	Morning
○ Enters ♐ Sagittarius....	23	7	39	Morning

HIN. MON.	HIN. DS. W.	ENG. DS. M.	ENG. DS. W.	*Sundays and Other Remarkable Days.*	SUN RISES H. M.	SUN SETS H. M.	MOON'S AGE D.	HIGH WATER CALCUTTA. MOR. H.	MOR. M.	EVEN. H.	EVEN. M.
	17	1	Sat.	All Saints. Bat of Las[warree,'0	6 24	5 36	29	1	57	2	21
	18	2	*Sun.*	23d Sun at T. All Souls	6 25	5 35	30	2	22	2	46
	19	3	Md.	Ps. Sophia born, 1777	6 26	5 34	1	2	48	3	12
	20	4	Tu.	Kg. Wm. landed, 1688			2	3	46	4	4
	21	5	Wd.	Powder Plot, 1605	6 27	5 33	3	4	32	4	56
	22	6	Th.	Leonard [Ferroll '05			4	5	24	5	48
	23	7	Fr.	SirR. Strachan's vc. off	6 28	5 32	5	6	15	6	39
	24	8	Sat.	Ps. Aug. Sophia b. 1768	6 29	5 31	6	7	3	7	27
	25	9	*Sun.*	24th Sun. after Trin	6 30	5 30	7	7	49	8	13
	26	10	Md.				8	8	32	8	56
KARTICK 1230	27	11	Tu.	Saint Martin.	6 31	5 29	9	9	1[illegible]	9	39
	28	12	Wd				10	9	5[illegible]	10	20
	29	13	Th.	Britius. Bt of Deeg. '04	6 32	5 28	11	10	39	11	3
	30	14	Fr.				12	11	22	11	46
	1	15	Sat.	Machutus	6 33	5 27	13	—	9	—	33
	2	16	*Sun.*	25th Sun. after Trin	6 34	5 26	4	—	59	1	23
	3	17	Md.				15	1	54	2	18
	4	18	Tu.		6 35	5 25	16	2	54	3	18
	5	19	Wd.				17	3	56	4	20
	6	20	Th.	Edmund, King and	6 36	5 24	18	5	—	5	24
	7	21	Fr.	[Martyr, 1780			19	6	—	6	24
	8	22	Sat.	Cecilia [Clement			20	6	58	7	22
	9	23	*Sun.*	26th Sun. aft. Trin. St			21	7	51	8	15
UGGRAN 1230	10	24	Md	1st Transit of Venus	6 37	5 23	22	8	40	9	4
	11	25	Tu.	Catherine [o'r the Sun			23	9	28	9	52
	12	26	Wd	Great storm [ob. 1638			24	10	14	10	38
	13	27	Th.	[in England 1703			25	11	—	11	24
	14	28	Fr.		6 38	5 22	26	11	48	—	12
	15	29	Sat.	Bat. of Argaum, 1803			27	—	36	1	—
	16	30	*Sun.*	Advent Sun. St. And.			28	1	27	1	51

The Calcutta Monthly Journal.

Vol. XLIV] .....DECEMBER, 1823..... [Numb. 350.

CALCUTTA.

DECEMBER 1.

The following is an extract of a letter from Berhampore near Ganjam:--"We have been very quiet in this district for some years past, until a few days ago, when some of the neighbouring chieftains, that infest the hills close to Berhampore, made an irruption into the lowlands, burning many of the villages. Things are now coming to a bearing, and I hope quietness may soon be restored without having recourse to the employment of the regular troops. The Hills are very unhealthy at this season of the year."

We forgot to mention last week, that a deputation of the sons of St. Andrew waited on Mr Fergusson, who had presided so often at their head on the anniversary festival of the Saint, requesting that he would do so once more before quitting India for his native land. Mr. Fergusson expressed himself highly gratified by this mark of respect on the part of his countrymen, but stated at the same time, that it was quite out of his power, under peculiar circumstances, to comply with their wishes, but that he would always remember with pleasure and pride that such a depatation had waited upon him. Both parties then cordially parted.

THE THEATRE.

To one interested in whatever tends to add to the enjoyments of his neighbours as well as his own, it must be peculiarly gratifying to observe the growing prosperity of the Drama under the auspices of our worthy and respected Manager who has so entirely fulfilled the confident expectations entertained of his qualifications for the arduous task he so generously undertook at a juncture when the "Drama's tower of pride" absolutely tottered. Under his vivifying influence we have as yet heard of nothing but plays every fortnight, and flowing houses; nay, proprietors now begin to look knowing, and to mention their shares in more respectful terms than they might have seemed inclined to do some few months ago.

Nil desperandum after all is a noble and a manly maxim. At this moment it brings to mind a whole host of *old saws*, and with reference to the Theatre Sancho Pauza, were he now living to see its blooming hopes, would fire off a *feu de joy* of Proverbs on the occasion.

The pieces represented on Friday evening were "*Raising the Wind*" and "*The Miller and his Men.*" The first of these brought back to the boards an old friend who was greeted by the house with a long and hearty round of welcome and applause. Nothing can be more pleasant to the feelings than this return to the circle of our associations of those whom circumstances had removed for a season from the scenes where the mind rejoiced to behold them. "*Raising the Wind*" has been so often acted at Chowringhee, that little in the way of comment can be added to what has already been said. Never had *Jeremy Diddler* a more spirited mercurial winning and perfect representative The *breakfast* scene was particularly good Such a breakfast! It almost gave one an appetite to look at *Jeremy* as he bolted down all the *edibles* within his reach, till an apprehension arose, as it were, that he might at last take a bite at poor *Fainwood*, who sat staring and breakfastless on the other side. During this superb breakfast scene, the whole house, without any exaggeration, might be said to be in convulsions of laughter. Indeed bursts of merriment were heard with but little intermission until the curtain dropped. The thickening of poor Jeremy's *quandaries* was extremely well pourtrayed, especially the mock hysteric scene, which was inimitably ludicrous.

Sam and *Miss Durable* were by the former well known representatives of those parts, and maintained with undiminished excellence. The other characters were very respectably supported While on the subject of "*Raising the Wind*," we cannot help wishing that a fair wind may fill the sails that bear away from the Indian shores the favorite amateur who appeared as *Jeremy* a few months before the hero of Friday night, and who afforded so much entertainment in the parts of *Morbleu*, *Geoffry Muffineap*, and *Tony Lumpkin*. We had hoped that we might be fated to see *more* last appearances and hear more last words, but it seems that his *last* effort was really destined to be the *extreme* LAST. He has at length left us for happier realms. As a supporter of the Theatre, he was ever ready and staunch and the remembrance of his theatric fame will long be cherished among us. There are others to whom the recollection of his sojourn here will come home with feelings of a deeper character. Indeed we must for our own part cut the

[illegible] are thee

[illegible] *Miller and his Men*" is a Melo-[illegible] well known to our readers we doubt [illegible] However puerile the taste may appear, we are free to confess, that we like a Melodrama occasionally, and could wish that we oftener saw such exhibitions on the boards of Chowringhee. There is something in the pantomimic solemnity and the scenic splendour of Melo-dramatic spectacle which recalls the greenest hours of Memory's waste. It is a reflex on of bright hues of infancy and innocence A thousand associations of ideas that slumbered, rush upon the soul, and for an instant we feel the buoyancy of childhood once more with all its elasticity of fancy and facility to be pleased with whatever aspires to please, without pausing, as the coldly calculating experience of manhood does, to analyse the sources of its amusements. Who would not warm amidst the ruins of Iona? exclaimed even the sluggish JOHNSON And who would not glow at those phantasmagorias of Time's Magic Lantern, which bring back to us glimpses of the blooming hours of life when nursery tales had charms, and when the romantic legend of generous daring called forth a correspondent sentiment in the salient mind? That the influence of such feelings is universal, may be concluded even from the enthusiastic applause which crowned the *Miller and his Men*" on Friday night, and which recently greeted "*The Children of the Wood*" The successful result, we trust, will tempt to more melodramatic efforts, in which case we would suggest "*The Foundling of the Forest*"—or "*Blue Beard*"—or "*the Forty Thieves*"—or *the Woodman's Hut*,"—or why not get up an *original* Melo-drama? Surely there is talent enough in Calcutta for *that*. Some writer among us might sketch off something suited to the individual capacities and tastes of our Corps Dramatique?

The scenery of the *Miller and his Men* was most beautiful, particularly the superb landscape of the opening scene, the principal features of which were Kelmar's cottage on the left—the Mill with its "Giant arms" moving to the breeze on the right—the silvery waters between with boats gliding on their surface—the forest trees of the foreground—the softened lines of hill and dale and wood in the back ground.

Our Theatrical Proteus was the Bandit Miller, and most nobly did he sustain the part. *Lothair* was by the Jeremy of the first piece, and was admirably sustained. Indeed all appeared to do justice to their parts. *Ravina* was wonderfully well personated, considering all the circumstances; and *Claudine's* was a performance which well merited, and succeeded in calling forth very warm approbation; her gestures were judiciously adapted to the part, she was called to support,—her enunciation was distinct and correct, and her tones and appeals to feeling were effective. The representative of *Karl* appeared for the first time, we believe, in a line of character hitherto untried by him. The issue was extremely creditable to his talents, and, making all allowances for a first effort in an untrodden path, uncommonly successful.

The interest of the piece hardly ever flagged, except on one or two occasions, when some little awkwardnesses occurred in the scenic department. The boats happening to stick in their passage from the mill to Kelmar's cottage, a gigantic Leviathane hand thrust itself out of the vasty deep to push them on again Kelmar's cottage too on one occasion first gave a jump into the clouds, and then making a low bow to the audience, sneaked off sideways In the midst of a thunder and lightning storm also a spring and hovered for a man stepped in, to the midst of the gloomy forest to remove—what?—a *table* These little accidents serve to break the illusion sadly, but in an Indian theatre they are almost unavoidable, and our surprise is not that they happen at all, but that they do not occur more frequently

We have said that the interest of the piece, with these little exceptions, never flagged It was particularly intense in the forest scene, where *Lothair* yields himself (disguised) up to the robbers, in the cavern, in the cottage of Kelmar, while *Count Irthburg* and his servant are buried in slumber unconscious of the assassin's poniard, and finally at the blow-up scene of the *Miller and his Men*.

The Cavern of the Banditti was a masterpiece. The gloomy rocks with gleams of torch light, the back stair-case winding among the crags, and lighted by a solitary lamp from above, and the threatening figures of the Banditti, formed a very grand *coup de œil*. The first appearance of the Miller on the back stair-case leading into the cavern in his highly appropriate and well arranged costume of Chief of the Banditti, was uncommonly impressive, and caused great applause, as did the starts of agitation occasionally betrayed by *Lothair*, and his attempts to fix the train to the powder magazine, &c. These all were in the first style of pantomime taste.

Returning to the cottage we cannot bestow too much praise on those who figured in it—the Count, the Millar, Kelmar, his daughter, the assassin, but particularly

Karl. His sleeping scene was admirable, and we could not but sympathise in his annoyance from the rats. Throughout he contrived to blend the ludicrous very happily with the fearful. His wakening out of his sleep, his endeavour to kindle a fire, the fire itself, the relapsing of Karl into slumber by the blazing faggots, the entrance of the assassin, the comically appalled gaze with which Karl regarded him, his creeping stealthily along the floor under the table to protect his master, his timely stroke at the assassin, the capital fall of the latter, all were acted with uncommon correctness of conception, and successful vigor and grace of pantomimic execution. The placing of the portmanteau in the dead man's arms, enjoining him to take care of it, was also very good.

The blow up scene appeared to be expected with a good deal of apprehension by the fair portion of the audience, and we thought we could almost *see* shrieks ready to issue from some lips,—lips as Peter Pindar says—

> Lips of delight (most envied by Satire's gall)—
> Lips that never kiss'd and never shall

However the mill was blown up into the air without any catastrophe whatever happening, and the curtain dropped upon the smoking ruins and the applauses of a satisfied audience.

The house, we were happy to observe, was full in every quarter. We had promised such as chose to quaff soda water, that they might do so in the Theatre *gratis*; nor could they accuse us of misleading them, since for every drop of that evanescent fluid which they imbibed they paid not a stiver! This is a fact—it all went for nothing. Quibbling aside however, it is proper to observe that the soda water fountain was there, though through some unforeseen impediment it ill not play.

The next Dramatic effort at our Drury, we hear, is to be *Coleman's* beautiful and poetical piece of "*The Mountaineers*," in which our late *Virginius*, we are led to understand, will have the part of *Octavian*.

We hear also that Dramatic stars which formerly shined in our hemisphere, but which disappeared for some time, are likely again to shed their genial light upon us.

In our last we submitted to our readers a list of subscribers to a fund being raised here in aid of the Greeks. It was our intention at the time to have commented upon this benevolent proceeding, but some unforeseen circumstance intervened to prevent us. It was with much pleasure that we saw at the top of the list the name of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, which we doubt not will have great weight in the way of example. The cause is one which imperatively calls upon every Christian who can afford it to stand forward in its support. It had been hoped that a public meeting might have been convened. As none of the leading characters of our Society however have as yet signed a requisition for such a purpose, a few friends of the Greek nation in despair have resolved at any rate to forward their contributions in aid of his struggling countrymen through Captain NICOLO CHITALA, of whom we have had the pleasure more than once to make honorable mention. Since we commenced these observations, the letter of "A SUBSCRIBER" has been handed to us. We most heartily second its good wishes, and trust that, though no public meeting has been called, the Greeks will be no sufferers in the end by such apparent indifference on the part of the Calcutta public, since a disposition appears to be afloat to raise contributions for them without that formality.

We shall be extremely happy to be made in any way instrumental in the good work, and we invite such of our readers, and the community in general, to whom such a mode of transmitting their amount of subscription may be agreeable, to make us the organ of conveying the same to Captain CHITALA, whose generous ardor and perseverance in the cause of patriotism and humanity is entitled to the warmest praise.

We have received the following list of additional Subscriptions in aid of the Greeks —

Former Subscriptions, ... Sa. Rs.	8146
M. Athanass, ...	1000
E. M. Athanass, ...	300
M. J. Athanass, ...	250
G. M. Athanass, ...	150
James Cullen, ...	100
Messrs. Colvin and Co.	250
John Palmer, ...	250
E. Nosky, ...	100
Total Sa. Rs.	10,546

BURNS'S MONUMENT.

Amount formerly advertized ..... Rs.	930
D. Erskine, Esq.	32
S. Nicolson, Esq.	16
D. McL. Leddell, Esq.	16
M. Mackenzie, Esq.	16
F. Kelso, Lieut.	16
——, ...	20
Sa. Rs.	1046

Calcutta, 29th Nov. 1823.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—The interest you take in the cause of the distressed Greeks induces me to send you the enclosed document for publication in to-morrow's paper.

Captain Chiefala since arriving in Calcutta, has laudably exerted himself in behalf of his suffering countrymen: he has called on several English Gentlemen of influence in this Society, to solicit their assistance, and in general has been kindly received: he has not been advised to call a General Meeting in order to obtain a Subscription for assisting his Countrymen in their noble struggle; but he has been encouraged to expect considerable contributions on.—Books for Subscriptions being opened, and a House of Agency undertaking, to receive the subscriptions and duly to transmit the funds contributed.—Messrs. Alexander and Co. most readily engaged to perform the last mentioned office, and Captain Chefala's Countrymen prepared books for subscriptions and laudably commenced the undertaking by subscribing a considerable sum of money. One Subscription Book is left at the office of Messrs. Alexander and Co.; and different books are circulated by Grecian gentlemen and other well wishers of this truly holy cause.

Each of the Subscription Books contains a copy of the "Appeal by the Provisional Government of Greece to the Christian community of British India"—and the *heading* and Subscriptions herein enclosed. Accounts of the subsequent Subscriptions will, from time to time, be furnished to you for publication: Captain Chefala and his Countrymen in India (and it may be said all Christians, and all persons who are not a disgrace to human nature) are obliged to you for the manner in which their case has hitherto been advocated in the India Gazette; and they rely on receiving a continuation of your kind offices.

It may reasonably be expected, that not only all Christians who possess the means of contributing any sum on the present occasion (should it be but one Rupee) will cheerfully give according to their means, but also that the wealthy Hindoos will afford their benevolent assistance, as it is against the same inhuman spirit which formerly barbarously destroyed so many of their Ancestors, that the poor Greeks are now struggling: and especially we may expect that the British Clergy in India will readily follow the laudable example of our worthy Bishop.

The amount subscribed will be remitted by Messrs. Alexander and Co. to the Committee in England for aiding the Greeks, unless it should be deemed adviseable to send the whole amount or any part thereof direct to Greece: in the latter case, the remittance will be made also by Messrs. Alexander and Co.

Your obedient Servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Calcutta, November 27, 1823.

P. S. The above was written early on Thursday last, (under an erroneous supposition of the day being Wednesday,) but before it was dispatched, a gentleman informed me, that you had been written to on the subject by one better qualified than myself to do it justice: wherefore I determined to retain my letter: but observing that only a copy of the Subscriptions has been sent to you, I forward these lines—trusting they will produce something much more serviceable both from you and from others. The favorable report contained in your Extra of this day, of the continued well doing of the Greeks, has occasioned in me much gratification; and though this gratification is accompanied by sorrow produced by the unfavorable accounts from Spain, yet I hope that Heaven will enable the Spaniards finally to triumph against their enemies equally base though *probably* less cruel than the Turks.

Nov. 29.

[For the India Gazette.]

MONTREVOR.

Below the cumbrous pomp of state,
Yet blest with all the pow'r of wealth;
The courted of the gay and great
Montrevor mov'd in youth and health;

One of the many born to dare
The God whose gifts they largely share.

He with a cold and heartless frown,
Could break the ties which years had knit;
And ev'ry gen'rous feeling drown,
That thro' his sordid breast would flit;

The thought that rose to things above,
His darken'd spirit could not love.

Yet had he much of all that we
Would graceful and majestic call;
His eye was dauntless, full, and free,
His person muscular and tall;

And many a tender virgin glance
Hung on him in an am'rous trance.

But one, a sinless maid, who dwelt
With bees and blossoms in the vale,
His manly person saw, and felt
A pow'r o'er youth and health prevail;

The snow-drop's whiteness blanch'd her cheek,
She sigh'd the grief she could not speak.

The bashful look—the timid eye—
The blush that rose when he was near;
The troubled heart's unconscious sigh—
The light of hope—the shade of fear—

Were love's acknowledgements, while yet
The tongue in virgin ice was set.

Mature in vice, he seiz'd the clew
That led him to her gentle heart;
A passion feign'd he never knew,
Yet well its language could impart;

She all believ'd—too void of guile
To look for ruin in a smile.

She felt th' insidious tear drop warm,
And yielded all that love could give,—
Just now that fault' less mind and form
Neglected die, or joyless live?

Forbid it ev'ry pow'r that brings
Reviving force to virtue's springs!

Thou injur'd flow'ret of the vale!
Still sacred to the brave and good,
Thy weeping eyes, and features pale,
Have pow'r to move the coldest blood;—

Oh if thy wounded soul can rest,
I, for thy pillow, pledge my breast!

Yet must no look—no tear of thine,
For him that smote thy beauties plead;
That look—that tear, in thee divine,
Are banish'd from my sterner creed.

O'er his base heart and guilty soul,
The thunder of his crimes shall roll.

R. A. H.

Agra: 9th November, 1823

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Janet Hutton* and *Nearchus*, arrived off Calcutta on the 25th,—the *Glorious* and Arab ship *Rohomany*, on the 26th,—the *Eliza* on the 27th, and the *Hydery* on the 28th instant.

Sailed for the Isle of France, the *Angelica*, Captain G. de Foredonnerie, on the 26th instant, and the *Indian Oak*, Capt. J. Reid, for Coringa on the 27th.

29. Arrived at Kedgeree, H. M. sloop *Satellite*, Capt. M. J. Currie, from Penang.

30. Sailed, the *Grenada*, Capt. A. Anderson, for London, via Isle of France.

The following Vessels put to Sea during the week:—

Lord Suffield, Cadmus, Ann, schooner *LovelySophia*, H. M. ships *Liffey & Alligator, Hero of Malown, Stentor*, and *Hanna Carmelita*.

Progress of Vessels at the following Stations, November 22.

DIAMOND HARBOUR. The *Indian Oak*, passed down.

KEDGEREE. H. M. sloop *Satellite*, remain—passed down the *Angelica*.

NEW ANCHORAGE. H. C. ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales* and *Minerva*, remain.

SAUGOR. Remain, the H. C. ship *Thomas Grenville*.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 21ST NOV. 1823.

No. 184 of 1823.—At the recommendation of His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, and with references to Orders noted in the Margin, it is hereby directed that the Surplus Pay and Arrears of European Soldiers on Non Commissioned, which may accumulate during their confinement in Jail for Criminal Offences, or by the Sentence of Military Courts in Solitary Confinement in Cooge Houses, &c. after providing for their Subsistence and Clothing during Confinement only, shall be appropriated towards the Regimental School, or otherwise usefully expended for any Public or Regimental purpose, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, the same being duly notified in Regimental Orders.

G. O. G. G. 11th October, 1822.
G. O. G. G. 9th May, 1823.

The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

FORT WILLIAM; 21ST NOVEMBER, 1823.

No. 185 of 1823.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, at the recommendation of the Military Board, is pleased to direct, that from and after the first proximo, the Commissariat Half Wrought Material Depot and Establishment at Cossipore shall be annexed to, and reunited with the Gun Carriage Agency Yard at that place.

The Agent for Gun Carriages will keep the Accounts of the Half Wrought Yard, distinct and separate from those of the Ordnance Carriage, and Gun Powder Barrel Department.

Captain R. B. Fulton, of the Regiment of Artillery, Superintendent of the Cossipore Half Wrought Yard, is appointed from the date abovementioned, and until further orders, Assistant to the Agent for Gun Carriages, &c. &c. at Cossipore, with his present Military Allowances and Staff Salary.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

FORT WILLIAM; 27th NOVEMBER, 1823.

No. 186 of 1823.—To provide for cases in which it may be impracticable to compl

FORT WILLIAM: 27th NOVEMBER, 1823.

No. 191 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Gilbert Watson, to be Captain of a Company. Ensign William Tritton, to be Lieutenant.	From the 1st Nov. 1823, in succession to Casement deceased.

Mr. John Colvin is admitted to the Service as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment in conformity with his Appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, Date of Arrival in Fort William 20th Nov. 1823.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of their health.

Lieutenant Colonel M. Fitzgerald of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. W. E. Biscoe of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. D. Stewart of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant D. L. Richardson of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Archibald Oliver of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his Private Affairs.

The extension of the leave of absence obtained by Major Charles Peach of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 14th December last, is further prolonged to the 1st Instant.

His Lordship in Council was pleased to make the following Appointments in the General Department, under date the 20th Instant.

Captain W. Price, an Examiner, to the Situation of Professor of Hindoostanee in the College of Fort William, vice Lieutenant Colonel Taylor who vacates the appointment consequent on his Promotion.

Lieutenant J. W. J. Ousely, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Examiner in the College, vice Price.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 27TH NOVEMBER, 1823.

No. 192 of 1823.—The Batta and other Allowances for October, 1823, and Pay for November, 1823, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Friday, the 12th Proximo.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Head-Quarters, Camp, Khydat-Gunj, 13th November, 1823.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patton's appointment, under date the 29th September, of Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Croudace to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, (on the departure of Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain J. Grant removed to the 33d Regiment,) is confirmed.

Captain Innes Gordon having reported that he had delivered over the whole of his Levy to Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, Commanding 1st Battalion 33d Regiment, his employment on the Recruiting Service is to be considered as having terminated on the 4th Instant, and he will proceed without delay to join his Corps at Ludhiana.

Lieutenant J. D. Douglas, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant to the 3d Regiment of Local Horse, vice Parker permitted to resign the appointment.

Surgeon J. H. Mackenzie is removed from the 29th to the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join the latter Corps.

Surgeon W. Mansell is posted to the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, and will join the 1st Battalion at Benares, on the expiration of the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 13th ultimo.

Brevet-Captain and Adjutant John Campbell is removed to the 1st Battalion, and Brevet-Captain and Adjutant B. Woolley to the 2d Battalion of the 30th Regiment.

Brevet-Captain and Adjutant F. Mackenzie is removed to the 2d Battalion and Lieutenant and Adjutant Mickinlay to the 1st Battalion of the 32d Regiment.

The four months leave of Absence granted to Captain Axford, of the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment, in General Orders of the 18th September last, is to commence from the 20th Instant, in place of the 10th September, as therein notified.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 34th Regiment.—Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Stuart, from 12th September to 31st January, 1824, to remain at the Presidency to adjust his accounts in the Clothing Department.

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Fattek-Gurh, 14th November, 1823.

Lieutenant F. J. Simpson, of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Rungpore Light Infantry, and directed to join without delay

with the provisions of the General Order Governor General 26th June, 1820, regarding the supply of Grass for Mounted Corps, and for the benefit of Corps in which the Establishment of Joora wallas, (or men with families and Tattoos who engage to supply 2 Horses each receiving the Pay of 2 Grass Cutters,) has heretofore prevailed, it is directed that a proportion not exceeding one-third of the Grass Cutters of each Troop may on a regular system be kept short, and the requisite number returned in the Muster Roll if duly entitled, as "Joorawallas" to receive double pay for the regular provision of Grass for 2 Horses as above stated.

All other provisions of the General Order first quoted and that of the 29th July 1820, regarding the Registry and Muster of the Syces and Grass Cutters attached to the Army, to be equally applicable to the Joorawallas in the proportion now fixed, but they are not to be removed from their old Regiments while any single Grass Cutters, remain.

The Order Book to be corrected accordingly.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 27TH NOVEMBER, 1823

No. 187 of 1823.— With reference to General Orders Governor General 17th March, 1821, and 22d August last, the Sub-Assistant Veterinary Surgeons who may be attached to the Mounted Corps under this Presidency, will be entitled to the full Batta and Tentage of the Corresponding Class of Apothecaries, under the same rules as are laid down in the latter Order for the regulation of allowance to Apothecaries, Stewards and their Deputies or Assistants.

The Commanding Officers of such Corps as may have Sub-Assistant Veterinary Surgeons attached, will provide them with a Suitable Horse from the dismounted Portion of the Corps, absentees, &c. on all Public duties and Service, when it is required they should be mounted.

WM CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily Dept.

FORT WILLIAM: 27TH NOV. 1823.

No. 188 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased with reference to the principle laid down in General Orders of the 24th April, 1822, to make the following Promotions in the Commissariat Department, in succession to Captain Lumsdaine, advanced to the Office of Deputy Commissary General.

Brevet Captain D Bruce, from the 2d *to the 1st Class* of Assistants Commissary General.

Captain C. W. Brooke, Sub-Assistant, to be an Assistant Commissary General *to the 2d Class.*

Brevet Captain J. D. Parsons, Supernumerary, is brought on the effective Strength of the Department as a Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to create the intermediate rank of *Deputy Assistant Commissary General*; and to promote to that Rank, the Eight Senior Sub-Assistants.

To be Deputy Assistants Commissary General 1st Class.

Captain J. Taylor, 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain A. Hervey, 33d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. W. Rees, 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. G. Burns, 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

2d Class.

Brevet Captain E. C. Sneyd, 3d Regt. N. I.

Captain J. H. Littler, 10th Regt. N. I.

Captain W. A. Yates, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain S. P. C. Humfrays, 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

The number of Sub-Assistants to remain at Ten.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col*
Sec. to Govt. Mily Dept.

FORT WILLIAM: 27TH NOVEMBER, 1823.

No 189 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the Appointment of the Reverend Walter Hovenden, to be Secretary of the Military Orphan Institution, vice the Reverend J. Parson who retires.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 27TH NOVEMBER 1823.

No. 190 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council appoints Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Macleod, C. B. to be Commandant of Artillery, from the date of Dispatch of the Ship on which Major-General Hardwick may embark for Europe.

The Separate Command of Artillery in the Field, with the Brigade Majorship annexed thereto, are abolished, from the same date.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue the necessary supplementary Orders, to give effect to this arrangement.

WM. CASEMENT *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept

Surgeon Angus Hall, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, is directed to do duty with the 2d Light Cavalry, on its arrival at Mhow until Surgeon Tweedie shall join the Regiment, or untill further orders. Assistant Surgeon Duff, now attached to the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, will join the Left Wing of the 6th Light Cavalry on his arrival at Mhow, and do duty with that Corps until further orders

Lieutenant E. Marshall is removed to the 1st, and Lieutenant J. Tomlinson to the 2d Battalion of the 31st Regiment.

Gunner William Stewart, of the 7th company 3d Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed a Laboratory Man in the Arsenal of Fort William, to supply an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Collver's appointment, on the 5th Instant, of Lieutenant A. C. Ward, to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of the 34th Regiment, is confirmed.

Major General Dalzell's appointment on the 1st Instant, of Lieutenant M. G. White of the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment, to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment, until the 15th of February next, is confirmed.

Major-General Dalzell's appointment on the 29th ultimo, of Ensign H. Todd, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, to do duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, until the 1st Proximo, is confirmed.

Drummer David Morris is transferred from the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry to the 2d Battalion of Artillery.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army

Head-Quarters, Camp, Mahomedabad, 15th November, 1823.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Secrole, Benares, on Monday the 29th of September, 1823, of which Major-General Thos. Brown, Commandant of Buxar, is President, Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) J. S. Harriot, 2d Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st. "For Oppression and Cruelty to the Invalids placed under his Command, particularly in the following Instances, viz. in having on or about the month of December, 1822, used Cruel and Illegal methods of punishment to European and Native Soldiers by chainging them to a Log, or holding out threats to do so—in having, on or about the month of April, 1823 persisted in compelling Gunga Deen Dhobie, Sepoy 1st Company 2d Battalion Native Invalids, (tho' incapacitated by the loss of the use of his right hand) to perform Military duty in the full dress of a Regular Soldier, and having by a Harrassing and Vexatious system, driven the said Gunga Deen Dhobie, after a Service of 18 Years, to take his discharge from the Invalid Establishment—also in having on or about the same period harrassed and annoyed some of the Pioneer Corps and Old Men from the Gun Lascars, by compelling them to attend Drill with Musquets, Arms which they never had been accustomed to,

2d. "For disobedience of Orders in having on or about the month of April, 1823, interfered with the Half Mounting of the Invalids, and endeavoured to effect a change by directing, that various articles of Dress should be made up according to particular Patterns shewn on Parade.

3d. "For having on or about the middle of December last compelled helpless and maimed European Invalids to do duty, although they presented Certificates, signed by the Garrison Surgeon, of their incapacity and inability to do so—also for forcing the Individuals of the Pension Company to do Military duty, tho' labouring under Paralytic Affections, Blindness, and other causes rendering them physically unfit for such employment.

4th "For encouraging inebriation among the Men by granting them, on or about the months of December and January last, Orders on the Commissariat Sircar for large quantities of Liquor, without Discrimination, and by given them passes to cross the Jergoo, to procure Deleterious Spirits in unlimitted quantities.

5th. "For on or about the months of December, 1822, and January, 1823, punishing Men for intoxication after having given them encouragement and opportunity to get drunk—also for punishing Men illegally, and refusing to allow their conduct to be investigated by a Court Martial.

6th. "For Scandalous and Infamous Conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman in having repeatedly between the 2d of November, 1822, and 1st of May 1823, used Opprobrious and Abusive language to the European Soldiers under his Command, comparing them to Pariah Dogs, styling them Skulkers, Shammers, who ought to be doing duty in the Field, Malingerers, and not worthy of the name of Soldiers—also occasiónally shaking a Stick in their faces, and violently threatening them, thereby exciting a degree of Irritation in their minds, highly prejudicial to the Service—All of which Charges or any part of them being in breach of the Articles of War.

"(Signed) THOS ROBERTSON,
Lieut. Colonel, Commanding.

CHUNAR,
28th August, 1822.

"ADDITIONAL CHARGES.

For gross Contempt of my Station as Commanding Officer of the Garrison of Chunar

and for Conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman in the following Instances?

1st. "For falsely asserting in a letter dated 15th September, 1823, and addressed to Captain Baldock, M. B Benares, that I had encouraged Men under his Command not only to make every possible unfounded Complaint and to state every Imaginary Grievance *without the power of a reply on his part*, but to dispute his Authority afterwards as their Commanding Officer.'

2d. "For accusing me in the abovementioned letter of abuse of authority and imputing dishonorable motives to me his Superior Officer, by stating, as follows, 'Where an Officer, Command of this Garrison and Station thus uses the temporary power committed to his Charge the ends of Substantial Justice can never be answered, and in thus sending for Men by scores at a time in order by private Examination at his own house to encourage these Men to come forward not on their own account certainly but merely to establish if possible something like a Case to support those groundless allegations with which he has voluntarily come forward without the slightest consideration'

3d. "For having in the same letter falsely and maliciously insinuated and stated as follows: 'For Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson has no right to adopt such Arbitrary and in Military Annals unheard-of measures as that of privately inviting every possible complaint against me on the part of acknowledged Mallingerers, Drunkards, and Idlers, whom it is his duty as much as my own to restrain, using his present temporary and personal authority, to the former purpose alone, while he has issued an order to Captains Weston and Jeffreys (if I understand them right) not to allow me to make a reference to any one Official Document or Book contained in my late Office—All and every part of which conduct being Disgraceful to the Character of an officer and a Gentleman and in Breach of the Articles of War."

"(Signed) THOS. ROBERTSON.
Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding.

CHUNAR,
The 17th Sept 1823

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence—"The Court having maturely weighed the whole of the Evidence before it, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his Defence is of opinion.—

"That he is not Guilty of the 1st Charge.

"That he is not Guilty of the 2d Charge.

"That he is Guilty in a lesser degree of the 3d Charge in as much as Gunner Gall was compelled by him to do duty which he from his infirmities was unequal to.

"That he is not Guilty of the 4th Charge.
That he is not Guilty of the 5th Charge.
That he is not Guilty of the 6th Charge.
With respect to the Additional Charges.
That he is Guilty of the 1st Charge.
That he is Guilty of the 2d Charge."

"That he is Guilty of the 3d Charge.

"The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty in part of the 3d Original Charge, and of the three (3) Additional Charges, but not to the extent contemplated by the 20th Article of the 12th Sec. of the Company's Articles of War, does sentence him, (the late Major) now Lieutenant-Colonel John Staples Harriot, 32d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Suspended from Rank and Pay for Six (6) Calendar Months, and to be reprimanded in such manner by the Commander in Chief as His Excellency shall deem proper."

Confirmed,
(Signed) EDWD PAGET, *General, Commander in Chief in India.*

In Confirming the foregoing Sentence the Commander in Chief finds it necessary to make the following Remarks

The XXth Article of the XIIth Section of the Act of the 21st of George the Second for the Punishment of Mutiny and Desertion, &c. enacts that whatsoever "Commissioned Officer shall be convicted before a General Court Martial of behaving in a scandalous infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman shall be discharged from the Service"

By the Finding and Sentence of the Court upon the Additional Charges the Commander in Chief is led to infer that altho' Lieutenant Colonel Harriot is adjudged Guilty of a High Breach of Subordination. He nevertheless is not considered to have behaved in a scandalous infamous manner such as is unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and consequently that the falsehood and malice imputed in these Charges (which are the most unofficerlike and most ungentlemanlike of Crimes) fall to the ground With this understanding of the Court's Intention in introducing the words "but not to the extent contemplated by the 20th Article," the Commander in Chief has not hesitated to Confirm the Sentence

He should be very glad to stop here, but the circumstances of this Case render it necessary to state that the loose and disorderly habits of the Invalids, and especially the European, stationed at Chunar, where so shamefully notorious as to induce the late Commander in Chief to select Lieutenant Colonel Harriot as a fit Officer to correct and reform these abuses.

A more difficult and irksome Duty could not have been imposed upon an Officer, and

"t is with Pain that the Commander in Chief is compelled to add that if Lieutenant Colonel Harriot had received from the Commandant of the Garrison that Countenance and Support in his Labours which he had a right to expect at his Hands, He has little doubt that success would have crowned his Efforts."

Of the Six Original Charges prefer'd by Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson against Lieutenant-Colonel Harriot, the Prisoner is most properly acquitted of five, and with respect to the remaining Charge the Court has found that He is guilty in a lesser degree of the 3d Charge, in as much as Gunner Gall was compel'd by him to do duty, which he from his Infirmities was unequal to."—For this and for the Offences contained in the 3 Additional Charges Lieutenant-Colonel Harriot is Sentenced to Six Months Suspension, and to be reprimanded in such manner as the Commander in Chief shall deem proper.

The Commander in Chief is satisfied that if Lieutenant-Colonel Harriot knowingly and wilfully compel'd a Man to perform a Duty which He from his infirmities was unequal to, the recollection of such a fact will occasion to Him a much more severe Pang than any Censure of His could inflict.

With respect to the Letter to Brigade-Major Baldock on which the three Additional Charges are founded, the Commander in Chief thinks it necessary in the most unqualified terms to express His marked Disapprobation and Condemnation of the intemperate Language in which that Letter was couched, but in Consideration of Lieutenant-Colonel Harriot's Contrition at having pen'd it, of his having requested to withdraw it and to apologize to Lieutenant Colonel Robertson for it's Contents, and in further Consideration of the grievous Difficulties with which He had to contend in the execution of his arduous Duties in the Garrison of Chunar, His Excellency is pleased to remit that part of the Sentence which awards the Suspension for Six Months from Rank and Pay.

Lieutenant Colonel Harriot is to be immediately released from Arrest, and will proceed to join the 2d Battalion 32d Regiment, to which he stands appointed.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Camp Mahmeddad, 15th November, 1823.

No. 2014. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

4th Dragoons.

To be Captain without purchase.

Lieutenant Robert Burrowes, vice Jarmy deceased, 27th September, 1822.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William Fitzmaurice, from the 65th Foot, vice Harrison who Exchanges, 17th August, 1822.

Ensign Charles Hastings Doyle, from the 67th Foot, without purchase, vice Burrowes promoted, 27 h September, 1822.

Lieutenant Hugh Cochrane, from the 8th Light Dragoons, vice Robison who Exchanges, 5th November, 1822.

Lieutenant Joshua Simmonds Smith, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke who Exchanges, 15th May 1823.

13th Dragoons.

To be Captain.

Captain F. Grove, from the 69th Foot, vice Savage who Exchanges, 1st August, 1822.

To be Lieutenants.

Cornet Robert Ellis, without purchase, vice W. A. Browne, deceased, 5th October, 1822.

Lieutenant George Manners, from the 54th Foot, vice Lynam who Exchanges, 27th November, 1822

Cornet William Hislop, by purchase, vice Cockburne, promoted in the 17th Light Dragoons, 26th December, 1822.

Alexander T. Cockburn, Gent. to be Cornet without purchase, vice Ellis promoted 22d May, 1823.

14th Foot.

Brevet-Colonel W. T. Edwards, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Maclane who Exchanges, 4th November, 1822.

Lieutenant Joseph B. Ainsworth, to be Captain by purchase, vice Raynsford who retires, 25th December, 1822.

Ensign James Watson, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Ainsworth promoted, 25th December, 1822

To be Ensign.

Henry Stainislaus La Roche, Gent. without purchase, vice O'Neil deceased, 14th November, 1822.

Lieutenant John Hay Crawford from the Half Pay of the 60th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Simon Kent who Exchanges, 29th May, 1823.

29th Foot

Major Thomas Charles Green, from the 24th Foot, to be Major, vice Hogg who Exchanges, 29th October, 1822.

30th Foot

Lieutenant W. Sullivan, to be Captain without purchase, vice Machell deceased 18th November, 1822.

Ensign Charles Deane, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sullivan, 18th November, 1822.

Charles Wynne Barrow, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Deane, 18th November, 1822.

44th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Alured Wm. Gray, from the 17th Foot, vice Nugent who Exchanges, 11th December, 1822.

Ensign William Sargent without purchase, vice Twinberrow deceased, 17th November, 1822.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant Joseph Lynam, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant vice, Manners who Exchanges, 27th November 1822.

59th Foot.

Lieutenant J H Peake, from the 24 h Foot to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Barlow removed to the 30th Foot, 25th October, 1822

Captain David Graham, to be Major without purchase, vice Halford deceased, 22d May, 1823

Lieutenant Rd. Manners, to be Captain, vice Graham, 22d May, 1823

Ensign Allan Macdonald, to be Lieutenant, vice Manners, 22d May, 1823.

67th Foot.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Kirkwood Cassidy, without purchase, vice Hall deceased 13th Nov 1822.

Lieutenant Thomas James Adair, by purchase, vice Hore, 27th March, 1823.

To be Lieutenant without purchase.

Ensign Peter Brannan, vice Cassidy, 13th November, 1822.

To be Ensign without purchase.

William Child, Gent. vice Brannan, 13th November, 1822.

To be Quarter Master

Serjeant Major John Johnstone, vice Gromley deceased, 8th May, 1823.

Lieutenant William Blair, on the Half Pay of the Regiment, to be Pay Master, vice Pilford deceased, 15th May, 1823.

69th Foot.

Captain George William Savage, from the 13th Light Dragons, to be Captain, vice Grove who Exchanges. 1st August, 1822.

89th Foot.

Ensign John Routledge Majindie, from the 22d Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice McCrohan who retires, 15th May, 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

DECEMBER 4.

The Calcutta Medical and Physical Society meet on Saturday next at the usual place and hour. The experience of its effects has been so gratifying for the short time it has existed, that we trust it will continue a source of interest and scientific information to the profession at large, and excite men of talent and research to favor their professional brethren with the valuable facts elicited in the course of observation and practice.

The Melo-dramatic piece of *Rob Roy* and the farce of *Miss in her Teens*, passed off very successfully on Monday night at Dum Dum, and the house was as crowded as it could hold. As our contemporaries have already noticed the performance, and as we had occasion to review the same pieces as acted on a former occasion at the same place, we do not intend now to enter into any details The new *Bailie Nicol Jarvie* was, all circumstances considered, a very able representative of that difficult character, but we do not forget poor PROVAN. His successor, however, is really a very great acquisition to the Dum Dum boards His conception, if not always very chaste, is vigorous and clear, and his execution bold and characteristic. What we thought most to blame was, exuberance of action, and too frequent an emphasis of voice, gesture and expression. However much a representative of *Bailie Nicol Jarvie* may make the groundlings laugh by putting a bottle of whisky to his head, and dispensing with a glass, we can tell him that in a *Magistrate* and the son of a Deacon in a decent Scottish citizen—in short, the action would be deemed a gross breach of decorum. Blemishes and all, however, we must say that the Bailie surpassed our expectations, and place its representative much higher in the histrionic rank than might have been *à priori* anticipated, although his representation of *Ensign Macklaymore* gave us very favorable impressions of his abilities. Whether it was the fault of the wardrobe, or the actor, the Bailie was ill dressed. PROVAN's Bailie used to be equally so.

The struggle of *Rob Roy* with his foes was very fine He should strictly guard against *monotony*, when he acts.

Owen was very good, and far, far superior to the former representative of that part. *Frank Osbaldiston* was indecently dressed. He got occasionally into a ludicrously familiar tone His singing very deservedly called forth much applause, particularly in

he sweet ballad of "My Love is like a red Rose," which he sang with much purity of taste and with great effect.

Rashleigh's acting was admirable, but his costume incorrect. *Dugald* was much improved in dress and action *Helen MacGregor* was a very creditable effort. *Diana Vernon* was very ill dressed, and did not sing as well as usual. We missed very much the excellent dancer who was wont to exhibit the Highland fling as a part (and certainly not the least relished one) of the entertainment of *Rob Roy*.

A pair of execrable bagpipes groaned and shrieked hideously at the head of the MacGregor band. When we first heard that a pipe was to be introduced, we anticipated that it would not *take*. The art of blowing wind into a *good* pipe in the hands of a first-rate piper would be in danger of marring stage effect, but with a miserable broken winded untuneable machine (as well as we could judge) by a rather ordinary performer, the effect was downright ludicrous. The space also was too confined for the instrument, wretched as it was. Taken altogether, this specimen of Highland music was not to untutored ears marvellously well calculated to excite very high impressions of the musical *taste* of the "sons of the mountain and the flood"

A song in the Yorkshire dialect, descriptive of the *Coro-na-sh.-on* was admirably sung in a vein of the richest natural humor, by a *person unknown*, in the interval between the first and second piece.

"*Miss in her Teens*" is not quite suited to the delicate ideas of these more polished days. It abounds in vulgar double entendre, than which nothing can be more disagreeable. It is also descriptive of manners, which, luckily for our native land, have long ceased to be English manners. Our ladies no longer have bullies and fops hid in their bed-rooms of a morning; they no longer make companions of chambermaids; nor do our gentlemen swear like porters, and make their footmen their secretaries in love affairs or any thing else.

The performance was very spirited, particularly in the fight scene, where *all* the actors acquitted themselves most capitally. We did not like "*Heigho!*" It was too, too rich for our taste. A modern damsel heaving and heighoing at that rate would sicken her lover The part of *Biddy's* maid *Tag* was most spiritedly sustained, and with great comic power.

The Turks were preparing to meet the Greeks on a grand scale by sea and land, and the contest, it may be presumed, will prove as desperate as mutual hatred can make it. Judging from what they have already done single-handed, and unaided by the powers of Christendom, we trust that the issue for the Greeks will prove as gloriously decisive as their warmest friends could wish. This ought to operate as an additional incentive to their fellow Christians, to grant them aid in their hour of need and tribulation. It is true our hopes for them are favourable, but still their situation is not without great peril. They fight not merely for Liberty in its essential and civilised sense, but for *life* and *honor*. *If* they fail! Such a possibility is not to be contemplated without horror. Let us remember Scios,—let us conceive for a moment a whole country smoking and desolate, old men and children massacred in cold blood, while their more robust defenders covered with wounds, in vain oppose a multitude of Barbarians and fanatics, who to the other tortures of their victims, add the most intolerable outrage that human nature can experience the ruthless violation of all it holds dear,—sisters, daughters, wives,—all delivered over to a licentious and brutal soldiery, reeking from carnage and flushed with the most diabolical passions. If the contribution of a few rupees can put arms in the hands of *one* brave Greek, and enable him to resist such horrors from a struggling Janizarry, or at least to secure the retreat of his trembling family,—is there a Christian or a man who can afford his mite that will withhold it? But if such contributions will serve thousands, arm thousands, and protect thousands of women and children,—shall it be said that a community of Christians will apethetically view the chance and resist the impulse of philanthropy—the divine throb of compassion? Impossible, impossible. We therefore with confidence once more address ourselves to our fellow citizens of every denomination, to remind them that a subscription is now open in aid of the Greeks; but it is not to Christians alone that we address ourselves: we look with hope to our Hindoo brethren. From a Christian Government they meet with the most unqualified toleration of their religious opinions. They are themselves disciples of a most tolerant religion. They never, so far as we know, persecuted others for their opinions. They therefore can truly estimate the blessings of a tolerant Government, and it is for *this* that the Greeks are fighting. The Hindoos also hold the claims of female honor dear. It is for *this* also that the Greeks are struggling;—and if the contribution of a few rupees from the superfluities of the wealthy, can save their brother men of Greece from the bitter disgrace of any infringement of the latter, and a cure to them the deeply prized benefits of the former, will the philanthronic Hindoos withhold their aid? No, we think not: let the pressing need be

planned to them, and they will not fail to recognise its powerful claims to the dearest feelings of the heart.

Underneath is a list of the subscriptions received in aid of the Greeks by Messrs. ALEXANDER and Co. We shall be happy to publish such lists from time to time as may be sent to us; and the longer they are the better.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GREEKS.

Regenald Calcutta, 2d subscription,	100
The Greek Church of Calcutta,	2000
Reverend D. George,	500
Reverend M. Ambrosias,	500
D. Gadanas,	1000
John Lucas,	1500
M. Kyreack,	200
D. Nicholas,	250
J. Emanuel,	50
Yeorus Panaiaty,	300
A. Dorias,	100
G. Kalonas,	100
Anthony Christo,	100
G. J. Esaw,	50
John George	10
P. J. Paul,	20
N. Speridon,	16
S. Gabrial,	20
Madgelina Christodolos,	100
Constantine Pauterzee	1000
John D. Kalloqeedy,	100
N. Paliogus,	100
A. Benes,	30
Charles Reed,	500
Charles Howard Reed,	200
Cooshinanth Ghosaul,	50
Alexander and Co.	500
F. Garstin,	16
R. C. Fergusson	250
M. Athanass,	1000
F. M. Athanass,	300
M. J. Athanass	200
G. M. Athanass,	150
James Cullen,	100
Messrs. Colvin and Co.	250
John Palmer,	250
F. Nosky,	100
A. Trotter,	16
Robert MacCintock,	100
W. Morton,	100
H. Hamilton Bell,	100
T. H. Maddock,	100
George Todd,	50
Total Sa. Rs.	12,828

DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.

On Monday last, a General Meeting of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held at the house of the Lord Bishop in Fort William, which was numerously attended: previous to his taking the Chair as President of the Committee, the Bishop having offered the usual prayers, addressed the Meeting at some length. He spoke with much feeling of his last parting with the Society in London, and of the solemn charge committed to his hands by some of the best and wisest men in the Church: he spoke of their zeal for the spiritual interests of the East, and of his own anxious wish to further their Christian views so far as lay in his power. His Lordship adverted more particularly to the subject of Native Education and called upon the Committee to redouble their exertions in this important branch of their labours. In reference to this subject, it was most gratifying to the Committee to see at their Board two Reverend Missionaries of the Church of England, recently commissioned by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, to superintend the department of education in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Some classes of the Children, now receiving instruction in the Diocesan Committee's Schools near Bhoanepore attended before the Meeting, and showed great proficiency in reading and writing both Bengalee and English, as well as in other branches of the education afforded to them.

We wish that any notice of ours could add to the funds of this Committee, so as to enable them to extend their labours farther among the Natives of this Country, by printing of books in the several languages spoken throughout this Presidency, as well as in the increase of Schools. It always has our most cordial wishes for its success.

We have now too the pleasure of noticing, which the delay of gathering the Subscriptions has hitherto prevented us from doing, that the collection made in St. James's Church, after a Sermon preached in behalf of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel on the 21 instant, amounted to upwards of five hundred rupees. The sum will be appropriated towards the funds of Bishop's College.

Accounts have been received from the H. C. Ship *Ernaad*, Captain Jones, dated off Tik Naaf, the 20th ultimo.

We mentioned a few days ago, that after leaving Coxe's Bazar the Squadron expected to reach the point of their destination the next day at noon, the distance being only forty-five miles, but a heavy gale coming on with a high and confused sea, they were driven to the Westward, and did not reach the Naaf for several days. During the gale the Row Boats attached to the *Ernaad*, *Flora*, and *Sophia* broke adrift, the Crew of the two former were, however, on board their respective vessels. It is hoped that the latter has been enabled to reach

some place of safety. At the commencement of the gale the men in the Row Boat attached to the *Ernaad* objected to go on board—and afterwards, when they desired it, considerable difficulty existed in effecting it, owing to the very heavy and confused sea.

They were however all got on board safe by means of a line rove through the sheave hole at the end of the Driver Room, with the exception of one man, who occasioned the breaking of the rope by attaching himself to it with two others.

In executing this manœuvre, we understand, that great praise is due to John Jack, a Gunner of the Detachment of Artillery on board the *Ernaad*, who not only suggested the plan, but assisted in its execution at the frequent imminent hazard of his life.

The *Ernaad* took the ground twice, once on entering the River, and once between Shuparee and Noicoldeah, but without any serious damage being apprehended.

The Troops disembarked under the command of Lieutenant Colonal Shapland, and were to proceed to Tik Naaf, a village on the Main Land, about seven miles to the Northward of the North end of Shuparee Island.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting which was held on the 19th of last month, some very interesting communications were laid before the Society by the Secretary from Mr. Moorcroft. One of these, dated so far back as August 1822, describes an *umbelliferous* plant called *Prangos* and employed in the form of Hay as a winter fodder for sheep and neat cattle. It is a native of *Draz*, from whence Mr. Moorcroft sent a large quantity of the seed, and several specimens of the dried herb, to the Government. The greater part of this highly interesting dispatch has been forwaded to the Hon'ble Court of Directors, for the Board of Agriculture of Britain, the rest has been distributed by the superintendent of the Botanic Garden, with the view of affording every possible chance of success in rearing the plant. Unfortunately those which were sown at the Botanic Garden did not come up nor is it likely that any part of the present despatch will vegetate, as the seeds were more than a year old when they were received. The plant is described as being highly nutritious and fattening, and what would render it invaluable in England, it destroys the *liver fluke* which kills so many thousands of sheep annually. If it is considered that in addition to the above valuable properties the *Prangos* yields a vast crop, endures through many years, and admits of being cultivated on land of the most poor and unpromising quality, the plant deserves to be ranked among the most important in rural economy that has ever been discovered. Dr. Wallich calls it *Laser-pitum Prangos*. The other letter was dated from Kashmeer the 8 h of July last, and contains a number of extremely valuable and interesting observations on the fruits cultivated there, which consists principally of apples, pears, quinces, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, mulberries, walnuts, pomegranates and almonds, with their numerous varieties. With the view of introducing these riches into Hindoostan, Mr. Moorcroft recommends that a small nursery should be established in the *Shalimar* or Penjower, a garden which was established by a former Governor of the province of Kashmeer, and belongs now, with the adjoining country, to Raja Puteedla who, it appears, derives no revenue from it, nor ever visits it. The garden is about 23 days journey from Kashmeer, 3 from Subhatoo to the South, and about 9 from Delhi

The Society concurring in the outline of this plan have resolved to make a representation on the subject to the Supreme Government. An interesting account is also given of the manner in which the surface of water is made available for the purposes of gardening in that fertile country, by detaching a part of the banks of lakes and forming them into floating flexible beds, sometimes of very considerable extent, on which cucumbers, melons, and water-melons of a superior size and flavour are had in greater quantities. These singularly constructed floats are sometimes surrounded with a floating hedge made of reeds, and they are towed from one place to another as it suits the convenience of the proprietor, whose chief risk appears to rest on the frequency with which these moveable gardens are stolen away, and the difficulty of recognizing property among so many others of precisely the same shape and size.

A letter was also red from Mr. D. Scott, at Cooch Behar, describing a very ingenious cheap and successful method, invented by him, of raising cauliflowers peas, and potatoes, during the rainy season, and applicable, probably to most of the other sorts of vegetables. The principal feature of his plan consists in protecting the roots of the plants from the pernicious effects of too much moisture.

A letter was read from Lord Amherst in reply to an address from the President, voted at the last Meeting, signifying his Lordship's and Lady Amherst's compliance with the unanimous wishes of the Society to become their patron and patroness in succession to the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings. His Lordship observed that he and Lady Amherst felt the warmest interest in the objects embraced by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and should be

proud to find themselves associated with those patriotic individuals, whose pursuits are directed to the substantial and permanent improvement of the British Territory in India.

A communication from Mr. Chinnery announced that the portrait of their late patroness would be finished towards the close of the year.

Dr C Abel, W. Petrie, Esq and Baboo Prusumo Cumar Thakoor, were elected members of the Society

NOT AT HOME AND DURWANS.

I have passed several mornings in making visits, some in the neighbourhood, some at a considerable distance from my residence, and it has occasionally been my misfortune not to see the person I went to call on, even after a very long drive, they have been, "NOT AT HOME"

Now I am quite aware, that *not at home* frequently means "It is not convenient to receive visitors," and I can fancy such circumstances as sometimes to render a denial of oneself not only justifiable, but positively necessary, this in all countries ever was, is, and ever will be, the case—the great Archimedes had better have been *not at home* when summoned to appear before Marcellus, and the Soldier who waited on him on this unfortunate occasion shewed a lack of good breeding in not receiving his excuse

How inconsiderate would it be to disturb a Lady in the midst of her meditations on the most becoming head-dress she might wear at the next Drawing Room.—His Holiness the Pope when preparing a Bull to fulminate on some unfortunate free thinkers within his dominions—The new Editor of a New Paper, in the midst of his Maiden Paragraph, or a State Secretary when indicting a dispatch subject to the criticism of all the world. Sometimes it is found convenient to be at home only to a particular friend; when this is the case it becomes a duty to provide as much as possible against the stupidity of servants.

From the circumstance of my name resembling somewhat in sound that of a more favored personage, I was admitted by a Durwan, and drove up to the house where a more intelligent or at least a better instructed servant accosted me with, *Beebee Sahib bahur guya.*

I never enter into controversy with a servant, and I consider it both ungallant and impolitic to force a visit on a Lady, so I retired, determined nevertheless to say a word to the Durwan as I passed, but perceiving me so soon on the return, and probably guessing my intention, he made a precipitate retreat behind some shrubs. I have often heard it remarked that we are very much at the mercy of our servants; how important, Mr. Editor, is the choice of a Durwan, and how exceedingly great is the trust reposed in him; how many eminent qualifications are necessary to a thorough discharge of all the duties of this situation—how few are able to undertake so high and so responsible an office!

Our privacy our consequence—our reputation—our rest—the safety of our property and of our persons, are all more or less at the mercy of, and dependent on a Durwan. A good Durwan must possess an imposing appearance—a stentrophonic voice—an impudent assurance—a retentive memory—an idea of physiognomy, and a knowledge of mankind, an imposing appearance to give a proper idea of his master's consequence; a powerful voice to assure you, (if a stranger) that he entertains a proper consideration of your own. A well proclaimed "Bahur ka Sahib oyah, kobr dejeo!" is to me nearly as imposing as a flourish of trumpets or a salute of cannon; whilst the sound of a bell or a Chinese gong dwells with dismal reverberation on my ears, and produces a melancholy frequently unconquerable for the rest of the day. When a Durwan is to tell a fib, he should do it with a good grace without stammering at it, and persist in his story, even though he should be cross questioned by a Garrow or a Fergusson. such men may be met with now and then, they are scarce, but I do think that a College for Durwans would meet with general patronage

I know a very Phœnix of a Durwan.—His muscular limbs create your wonderment, his portly figure, his goodly paunch and jolly countenance proclaim him the servant to some Lordly Master, in whose service he enjoys a most productive *Gabelle*, levied on the Khansaman's Bazar; then in his calling he is a perfect Cerberus. The terror of Hurkarus and Chuprasses, and, even when brought to a parley, he will without hesitation send his master to Barrackpoor or confine his mistress with a severe headache, which the one is practising music in the drawing-room, and the other has only preceded you through his gate by half a dozen paces, and this he will assert in opposition to your own sense of seeing and hearing, without changing color.

There is generally in the manner of approach, in the style of equipage, in the tone of inquiry, in the greater or less anxiety or confidence exhibited by a stranger, a something which enables the Durwan of parts to distinguish between the Dun and a Debtor, the intimate friend, the formal visitor, and the humble petitioner for patronage; and it

behoves a good Durwan to study the countenance of one of the latter class of personages, after an interview, and if he discovers an expression of dissatisfaction he will be careful, never to admit him again, unless by special appointment. It is admirable to observe in a Durwan of talent and penetration, the different degrees of respect or indifference, with which he can receive different classes of individuals from the negligent shake of the head, and emphatic "hi nay," to the obsequious Salaam and "Ghodawund hi." A large suwaree has certainly an imposing appearance, and may be adapted with success, now and then, by the candidate of a vacant place—who is particularly desirous of an interview.

A friend of mine, who enjoys the services of a most puissant and courageous Durwan, has lately ordered Swivels to be mounted on his gate posts, and a six-pounder on a wheel barrow—to enable him to resist all attacks that might possibly be made by certain ferocious, bloody looking Peons and Chuprasses, who parade in whole battalions, armed with tulwars and long horse pistols, a most necessary precaution in this town of murders and assassinations, and as soon as labourers can be spared from the improvements of the city, he intends surrounding his house with a moat and a wall—with a drawbridge, to be pulled up at sun set, when we hope to be able to sleep in security.

But, after all, Mr. Editor, much of the inconvenience arising from the stupidity of servants—might be obviated by hanging out a Board with Not at Home, in large legible characters on it, and underneath might be written, with a piece of chalk the favored exception; this too in a character or Hieroglyphic which only the person interested need understand, and underneath might be placed a little Box to receive cards.

How mightily convenient would this be for many Ladies who consider it the height of good luck to find that their dear acquaintances are *Not at Home*.

You see, Mr. Editor, I am becoming by degrees, a little more acquainted with the world and its ways, but tho' I find that it is quite necessary to push forward, I cannot overcome a feeling which Lord Chesterfield would perhaps ascribe to mauvaise honte, and this will ever, I fear, keep me in the back ground.

Your's

MODESTAS.

P. S.—Pray can you recommend me a Moonshee?—I studied a short time in England under Dr. Gilchrist (who is a very modest man)—and I am anxious to prosecute my studies here.

THE TRIFLER.

To Subscribers and Correspondents.

When we first undertook the task of conducting a Literary Magazine, we certainly expected more indulgence from our readers than has been granted, and more favours from correspondents than we have hitherto experienced. With every prospect before us of a happy issue, we have been disappointed in our expectations, with every reliance on the liberality of an Indian Public we have suffered much from neglect, and with the fondest promises of assistance, our labours have been as unremitted as they were unprofitable.

It is so seldom that we trouble our readers with remarks personally connected with ourselves, or in fact, with any remarks in our official capacity, that the present article howsoever long, will we trust be excused, particularly as it involves an object of material importance to us. We are now convinced—start not reader at the confession—that not even one solitary spark of literary zeal, exists in the bosom of the greater part of our Indian Public. Trade indeed hath stopped up every avenue to the pleasures of *mind*, and the minutes that can be employed towards our wordly aggrandizement, are reluctantly devoted to the neglected volumes of supplant authors. We were wrong—(twas the error of fond and thoughtless anticipation) when we promised the patrons of our work, *sixteen pages of pure literary matter a week!* This, we are now fully though too late aware cannot be accomplished in a city which however remarkable for its palaces, is still more wonderous for the degree of encouragement it affords to literary undertakings.

We have received of late about half a dozen notes addressed to the Printer, declining further patronage to the work, and every one of them couched in nearly the following emphatic language:

"*Sir,—The Trifler shall no longer [illegible] with my pockets. Please to discont[illegible] me as a Subscriber.*"

Every man is certainly at liberty to act as he pleases when it depends on his will, but why any man possessing common sense should lose sight of all delicacy to repeat a stale *pun* or a sorry *jest*, we cannot conceive.—It may perhaps be very pleasant to some to hear even a threadbare story, but the dull narrator is little aware that in gratifying the wretched taste of grinning numskulls, he loses the good opinion of all who are deserving of respect. But what right have these numskulls to rail at our efforts—they whom neither genius can subdue to respect nor ridicule shame into silence—

who puffed up in the conceit of their wayward hearts, arrogate to themselves the power of passing their verdicts upon works which they lack the talent to understand, and the good nature to encourage.

"No man," says the great Leviathan of literature or as some call him, the Colossus of moral philosophy, "is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little." *We have done all that we could*, readers of the Trifler, but have not experienced the civility we had every reason to expect at your hands. The columns that have been presented to you were chiefly occupied with our own lucubrations. Our's was not the plentiful harvest that in many a visionary moment we composedly gleaned, and with all due difference to the correspondents whose favors we hereby thankfully acknowledge, we think it incumbent in us to state that for any disgust or displeasure you may have experienced from the perusal of THEOPHILUS, A QUONDAM EDITOR, BENVOLIO, LYCURGUS, CLIO, A JOLLY FELLOW, X Y Z, AN OLD HINDOO, K, and half a dozen other pieces written on the spur of the moment to fill up a blank, we stand a self-convicted culprit.

Pause ye literary judges of the land, reflect on the motives and tendency of your ill-timed censures, and acknowledge that ye have been severe from prejudice and abusive from folly. Could you in your sober senses think any laudable attempt the legitimate object of attack? Could you growl for the occasional calls on your purse, relative to a matter wherein you might have borne a conspicuous part if you chose! Do you think the paltry sum you have to pay of such importance, that not even the weekly offering of four Octavo pages of *original* communications, can reconcile ye to the sacrifice, Blush as ye reflect on this—for it tends not to your honor.

And what we would fain ask you, have the diurnals and periodicals of Calcutta produced that bear the stamp of genius. Let us see what a general but impartial review of them will illustrate.

The CALCUTTA JOURNAL owed its celebrity to the personal attacks on Government and on many of its high and distinguished servants; it attained popularity not because any discussions of a purely literary nature were presented but because it flattered the vile malignant passions of men who greedily devoured the dainties set before them tho' highly spiced with scandal and revenge. Repeated warnings from the offended authorities, but served to add fuel to the deadly flame, and this pitiable abuse of the press was encouraged by a credulous multitude. But the period of annihilation was not far, it brought death, confusion and dismay. The licence was recalled and the Journal once fed by the flattery and caresses of hunddreds, fell a guilty victim to the terrible wrath of Justice. But a few months before its awful exit, when the new framed rules restricted the career and checked the progress of "*pernicious publicity*," what was the aspect of our Columbian monster? Why, the corrupt principles that so long upheld him, being forcibly weakened, could no more assist their vile possessor. Friends forsook and Correspondents deserted him. Yet was he not subdued, but aware that all his safety and popularity depended on the measures which were hitherto practised with impunity, the forlorn animal once more exerted his puffing powers and expired.

Not so his contemporary the BEE. He was born the champion of a party and from his mother's womb imbibed a deep rooted hatred for his predestined foe the Columbian monster. Opposition is his warfare. Sense, judgement and reason avail him not, for his actions will not stand their test. His party though numerically weak is yet powerful in other respects, and when he would hunt an opponent to the death, no matter how the triumph is accomplished.

The INDIA GAZETTE has higher claims to respect, for the avowed object of his adoration is the fair! While the Proser Club can furnish *love tales and frolicsome romances*, while Correspondents assist him with *humour* and *wit*, this effeminate beau would require no further exertions to place him on the summit of happiness. There is a strain of levity in all he writes, from the vivid effusions of Gabriel Sensitive to the grave anathemas against the whole English Hierarchy. Balls, routs, concerts and theatricals afford him an inexhaustible fund, and while balls, routs, concerts and theatricals are the go, honest Judy may flourish in peace and gladness.

Poor slumbering HURKARU, hard is thy fate to in the sad intervals of thy waking thou art doomed to the drudgery of selection. True thou shalt never want matter while readers can be found to tolerate three or more goodly pages of flaming advertisements, which serve as a keen whetstone to the appetite for breakfast. But yet, Neglect hath stamped thee with her iron hand, and to transplant from English Gazettes, their choice exotics into thy own sweet pages, is all that is left thee to do. True it is again, that the interminable subject of SEAM, afforded thee a tempting opportunity to direct thy censures against a patriotic character, but alas! even here thy assumed *love of free discussion* failed thee, for the reply which thou expectedst would have graced thy columns, fled for refuge to the generosity of a rival.

Last though not least we hail the ORIENTAL MERCURY, which in the short space of

time since its commencement, has furnished the reader with more original and not less interesting matter than all the other newspapers put together. We sincerely wish success to his exertions; for the very spirit with which he runs his career, is deserving of notice. His jaundiced contemporaries however will not deign to receive him as a brother—O no! they would prefer recopying articles from the Newgate Calendar, Theatrical Notices from the Examiner, Reviews of Works (that have long ago been generally read) from the Literary Gazette, and Bon-mots and Anecdotes from obscure Journals that have been handed down to posterity even by no less a personage than the renowned Joe Millar. They would prefer garnishing their columns with these rather than encouraging a cotemporary journal by extracting articles from it which if they do not think superior to their own, they must at least admit—are fully equal in point of novelty and interest. We deprecate this spirit of prejudice which is gaining ground among the Indian populace we cannot sufficiently dilate on its pernicious tendency pregnant it is with direst evils to the cause of [illegible] literature The world is wide enough for all, and no power of persuasion nor eloquence can corrupt the judgement of an impartial public. Wherefore then endeavour to subdue the struggles of legitimate competition by neglect and affected contempt?

We now turn more particularly to the immediate subject of this article.

The TRIFLER shall henceforth be issued out every Sunday morning, for reasons which may be obvious to the reader Four pages will be regularly devoted to *Asiatic Selections*—and such other changes it is in contemplation to make, as will prove more agreeable to the taste of the reader. Experience hath taught us not to depend much on the favors of Correspondents, and formidable as the task appears of conducting a miscellany like ours chiefly by individual exertions, we trust it will in some measure deserve the extensive patronage we enjoy, and prove worthy of the *enormosum* we charge to our Subscribers The 10th Number will be out on Sunday next, the 7th Instant.

THE EDITOR.

P. S. Complaints having been made as to the quality of the paper (without reflecting, we should suppose, on the limited subscription price of the work,) notice is hereby given, that gentlemen desirous to have their copies printed on fine Europe paper at twelve annas per number, will have the goodness to intimate their wishes to the Printer.

Calcutta, 3d December, 1823.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

* THE CAMP ADVENTURER.

No. I.

If these lines of mine should ever be transferred from my pages to those of the *India Gazette*, it may be necessary to preface them by explaining to the Editor and readers of that amusing paper, somewhat of the views and intentions of one who wishes to conduce to their pleasure.

Honesty and Candour I take for my guides, and with such I entertain a hope that what I write may prove agreeable to some and hurtful to no one. I shall be happy if by my means the bronze brow of Vice be suffused with the blush of Shame—or if I can cause presumptuous folly to hide its brazen face: but I may venture to affirm, that the Adventurer will never [illegible] individual feelings by condescending to personal attack: having premised thus much, he launches on his way.

A few days ago two Battalions of Infantry and a squadron of horse left ****** on an expedition against *********, a fort situated between that station and *********, and which is said, in some respects, greatly to resemble the memorable Kalunga.

At four in the morning the word "march" was given—the sullen tread was not, as usual, accompanied by the cheering shout of the native soldiery—a shout which to my heart seems peculiarly expressive of their confidence in their officers, and of their individual comfort and content—it is a cheerful heart-cohivening sound, which enthusiasm has more than once impelled me to join in, deeming it, as I do, a surer pledge of fidelity than any oath which can be imposed by wary power.

The morning was fresh and beautiful—the moon, friendly to the scene, shone brightly. I never remember to have witnessed a sight more calculated to warm the breast of a young soldier, than that which presented itself to me: the winding of the road and the glancing of the pale light on the arms of the men, mingled with some association of ideas concerning the destructive nature of those weapons, gave the body to my mind the semblance of a large serpent coil'd and preparing to destroy.

The shrill sound of the fife, the roll of the

* Our friend the *Adventurer* will see that we have altered the title of his paper as respected its locality. He will pardon us for the delay which occurred in giving place to his acceptable contribution. It was unavoidable. We shall be happy to hear from him again.—EDITOR.

soothing, pretends to coax his curvetting Arab, not forgetting at the same time to stimulate his mettle by the concealed hints of an armed heel, whilst this youngster, perchance a future Fitzgerald, is feeding on the imaginary admiration of all judges of martial grace—that fat old Subadar, whose moustaches and beard are painted the color of a Lion's mane, and whom you see mounted on that clumsy chesnut gelding, as fleshy and nearly as lazy as himself, as deliberately picking his way over the broken ground—deep sighs swell his obeze bosom at the idea of quitting for a time his well beloved and luscious draughts of blissful ghee—groans heaved from his unwieldy heart, indicate the vexation of his venerable nose at being interrupted in its usual cursy, broken with snore at so early an hour.—By Heaven! that lump was once as light a trooper and as brave a man as ever waved a blade or pull'd pistol from holster—he became in course of time Subadar Major [illegible] for exertion ceased—he took to [illegible], became fat, and ceased exerting himself!

Who does not recognise in that joyous laugh a merry Ensign? Behold him walking by the side, and roaring with glee at the dry joke of some facetious senior, whose wit is sharpened by the biting cold of the morning wind.

There, straddling on an ancient rough-haired Tattoo and enveloped in a cloak of enormous dimensions sits Lieutenant Gattle. Bob is in serious contemplation, as you may see from his countenance—nay, one would imagine his thoughts were fixed on some weighty matter, did not that suspicious moisture oozing from the corners of his lips indicate that doubts on the subject of breakfast rack his gormandizing soul.

Now we ride up to Harry Percy. "Well Hal, what are you castle building there? Do you mean to break your obstinate head that you ride that vicious rip?"

"Avast there, John," cries the quondam Shippy, "abuse no man's cattle, you may have a donkey of your own in time. What was I thinking of, you ask? I just was conceiving myself trotting up the wall of this swell of a fort, and sweeping down with my regulation as many rogues as those whose blood coloured the blade of a Sobieski."

Happy boy! how his countenance differs in expression from that of the scraggy personage on the grey horse, whose mouth when shut seems to contain an handful of sour gooseberries, and which seldom opens without giving vent to indiscriminate abuse, mean ideas, or paltry ribaldry—and of whom little Harry says, "That two-penny halfpenny crab of a fellow never looks at me without spoiling my breakfast and putting me off my meal for the best part of a fortnight."

Alas! it is distressing to see age and rank neither respected nor entitled to respect.

Ye austere in temper, hard in heart, and vulgar in manner, be this your lot! feed, feed on the carrion—feigned smiles and false word—avaunt! I charge ye from the wholesome food—true friendship—fly at night to your liquor chest for society, and on the morrow seek to ease your aching heads and feverish frames with the contents of your drug box—may the edge of your malice be blunted and made impotent—may ye live shunned by all, feared by few, loved by none—and when you return to dust may pitying silence consign ye to oblivion.

That florid face, that lively blue eye, belongs to a gallant soldier, an excellent officer and an accomplished gentleman—strict in the performance of duty, urbane in manners, he lives generally beloved and universally [illegible]

God of the brave, protect from harm him and the gallant heads he leads! Guide them to glory, but spare, oh spare their blood! and if it be thy will to exact a sacrifice may thy victims [illegible] to the arms of Victory!

To the Editor of the [illegible] Gazette.

Sir,—If you think the following [illegible] notice, you will oblige by inserting it in your admirable paper.

Your very humble servant,

A Looker on.

Nagpore, 29th Nov. 1823.

We were much gratified last evening by being present at the representation of "The Wonder" by the Soldiers who form the Corps Dramatique of the European Regiment; it was indeed an agreeable treat.

The *Wonder* of Mrs Centlivre is a Comedy requiring great energy to give effect to several of the characters; we are glad to say, it was as strong, if not as we remember to have seen it in India.

The strong passions of the Jealous Stranard, ever tenacious of his love, was finely drawn in the character of *Don Felix*, by S——; this is a performer of great promise.

We were well pleased with the style in which Sp——n delineated the character of *Don Lopez*.

Colonel Britain met with an able representative in M———n, at times he was rather too high, approaching to the rant, and now and then we could observe a provincial dialect, such as "cud" for could, and "wuman" for woman; these defects may be easily remedied by a little care. His improvement since we first saw him has been astonishingly great.

The part of *Don Pedro* was very well supported by H——s.

We were sorry to observe L———n laboured under a severe hoarseness, otherwise he evinced a perfect knowledge of the character of *Frederick*.

Our risible muscles were called forth at every appearance of *Lissardo*, By G——h: the truly comic powers of this performer deserve our warmest eulogies.

The debutant who performed the part of *Gibby* is a very great acquisition to our theatrical band, his Scotch dialect appeared perfectly natural to him.

We must ever view with delight the performance of Mrs S————l; her *Violante* was all we could wish.

Isabella was very good in several scenes, but we must advice M———l not to flurry himself.

The intriguing Chamber maids, *Flora* and *Ines*, did great credit to P——e and G——er.

The minor characters deserve much praise.

Our Correspondent will observe, that we have only given the initials of the performers alluded to, instead of their names at length, lest such publicity might be disagreeable to them.—EDITOR.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Dec. 1. The *Angelica* put to Sea, and the *Sophia*, Capt. D Sutton, sailed for London direct.

2. The *Indian Oak*, put to Sea.

Arrived at Kedgeree, the Brig *Snipe*, Capt A. Haig, from Apaculo, South America 1st July, Sandwich Island and Singapore 6th Novr.

Progress of Vessels

DIAMOND HARBOUR. Remains, the *Grenada*, outward bound.

KEDGEREE.—Remains, H. M. Sloop *Satellite*, inward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—Remain H. C. Ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales* and *Minerva*.

SAUGOR.—H. C. Ship *Thomas Grenville*

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major Litchfield of the 2d Regiment of Cavalry to proceed to England, on furlough for the recovery of his health, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1823

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, to appoint Lieut Colonel E G Stannor to be Resident in the Persian Gulph, vice Lieutenant Macleod, deceased.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint A Surgeon Riach to be Surgeon to the Residency of Bushire, in succession to Mr. Milward, deceased.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information the following Extract (paragraphs 2d to 4th.) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 21st May last.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 21st May, 1823.

Para. 2d In consequence of the report made to us by the Government of Bengal, of the melancholy extent of blindness among the Native Soldiers, arising from Cataract, and of the prevalence of Ophthalmia among the Children of the Orphan School, and adverting to the great benefits which have arisen from the establishment of an Eye Infirmary at Madras under the superintendence of a Surgeon who had directed his particular attention in this Country to the treatment of diseases of the Eye, we have resolved to send out as Assistant Surgeons, one Individual on the Bengal Establishment and another on the Establishment of your Presidency, who are well qualified to practise as Oculists.

3d. Having received a recommendation in favor of Mr. William Jeaffreson as an Individual well qualified to fulfil the object we have in view at your Presidency, he will be appointed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment.

4th. You will place Mr. Jeaffreson on the same footing in regard to allowances as the Oculist in charge of the Eye Infirmary at Fort St. George, and you will adopt means similar to those practised at Madras for giving to Native Soldiers and others affected with cataract and other diseases of the Eye such relief as the zeal and science of Mr. Jeaffreson are able to afford

The Hon'ble Company's Surveying Ship *Investigator*, having the Hon'ble John Adam on board, anchored in the harbour on Wednesday evening Mr Adam was received on landing by the Hon'ble the Governor, and proceeded immediately to Parell A salute in honor of his arrival was fired at sun rise on Thursday. We are glad to learn that Mr Adam's health is improved by the sea voyage It is said that the *Investigator* will proceed on a survey to the Eastward in the course of a few days.

The Hon'ble Company's Cruizers *Mercury* and *Vestal* sailed for Calcutta on Sunday last, and the *Aurora*, having on board Lieutenant Colonel Simmons and suite for Bushire, sailed on Monday evening

By the *Milford*, Captain Horwood, which arrived on Tuesday evening last, from China the 7th of August, letters have been received containing accounts of the markets up to that date We are sorry to say the report is an unfavourable one and little prospect of an amendment held out

All the Cotton from Bombay was still on hand, amounting, before the arrival of any of the Indiamen, to 20 000 bales and 8 tale was the highest price offered.

Opium of all descriptions had fallen considerably Malwa was fluctuating from 1100 to 1200 dollars, and some inconsiderable sales had been effected at 1160 dollars per Chest. The quantity on hand at the period of the *Milford's* sailing was estimated at 5700 Chests

Straits' produce was generally in little request, and Europe articles were also dull

None of the Hon'ble Company's Ships, except the *Bombay* from England direct, had arrived when the *Milford* sailed.

We have been unable to learn any thing further, than our readers are already acquainted with, respecting the Supreme Court at this Presidency There can be little doubt, however, that the measure had received the sanction of the Legislature before the conclusion of the Session.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS —November 4. Brig Countess of Loudon, John Morris, from Batavia 6th Sept.

5. Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peer Bhoy, from Bancoote.

8. Ship Dorothy, (Free Trader) James Garnok, from Liverpool 13th June.—*Passengers*: Revd Edward Manwaring, Chaplain, Mrs. Manwaring and two Children, Miss H. Fenton, and Mr Robt. Drom, Free Merchant

9. The H. C. Pilot brig Palinurus, Lieut. H. Wyndham, from the Malabar Coast 2d Oct. Quilon, Cochin, Calicut and Mangalore.—*Passenger*: Lieut. Anderson, H. C M.

11 Ship James Scott, John Mackenzie, from Calcutta 9th Sept. Madras 28th do.—*Passengers*: Capt. Law, H. C. Service, Lieut. Roebuck, H. C. Service, Mr. Charles Slater, Free Mariner, and John William Redwood. H C. Service.

Do. Ship Milford, Capt. R. Harwood, from China left 7th August 1823.

Ship Columbus, (Free Trader,) Captain J. Chapman from Liverpool 24th July.

12 Ship Thetis, Capt C F. Davies, from Rangoon 1st Aug.—*Passenger*: Mr. David Lauchlan

H C Surveying ship Investigator, Capt. D Ross, from Calcutta 15th Sept Madras 4th Oct.—*Passengers*. The Hon'ble Mr. Adam

DEPARTURES —Nov. 9 Ship Royal Charlotte Robert Graham, to London—*Passengers* Lieut Lane, of H M 17th Regt, Mrs Kenny Mrs Graham, Miss Bathfold, and Doctor Kenny

Do The H. C. Cruizer Mercury, R. E. Coodrege, to Calcutta

Do The H C Cruizer Vestal, Lieut J. W Guy, to Calcutta

11 The H C Cruizer Aurora, Lieut G. Burne, to the Persian Gulph —*Passengers*: Lieut Col Simmons, R C Money, Esq. and Dr. Disch.

(FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.)

THE ORPHAN'S PETITION.

O stranger relieve me, a poor orphan boy,
Who no shelter or friend ever knew;
My portion below are the frowns I receive,
When humbly for pity I sue!

My hands do I lift up for bounty in vain,
And on my knees do I fall,
But cold is the heart that should pity my grief,—
Too cold at humanity's call!—

I have heard there are those whose soft smiles are a balm
To the souls of the poor and forlorn;—
But the smiles I have earned by my suppliant tears,
Have been smiles of derision and scorn.

O the prospect around me is cheerless and dark—
Tho' a ray of light peeps thro' the gloom,
For distant alas! is that hope I espy—
It languidly gleams on my tomb!

18th *November*, 1823. J. W

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE GREEKS.

Amount published	12,828
T Bonall	100
G. J Siddons	150
George Mackillop	50
Dawar Kanauth Tagore	100
Thomas De Souza	50
George Washington Hare	50
Captain M F Crisp	50
John Gordon	20
E. A. Roussac	100
Captain R. Armstrong	50
John Templeton	50
G. Lycke	100
G Rowland	32
A Agabeg	300
P. Jordon	50
S Agabeg	100
G P Bagram	100
M Manook	125
Sarkies Owen	100
Elias Minas	150
Manook Nicholas	100
A Kaloos	16
C J Petruse	25
Fatoollah Hunnal Aster	100
Total Sa. Rs	14,896

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

DEC 6 Arrived H C Surveying ship *Research*, Captain J Crawford, from Nepal.—Sailed the *Pilot*, Capt C Gardner, for London, and *Urania*, Capt R K Reynolds, for Lima.—Passed to Sea, the *Grenada*

7 Arrived the *Flora*, Capt J Sherriff from Penang 17th Nov.—*Passengers* Lady Talbot, and Lady, with a detachment of Native troops.

The following Vessels are expected to sail shortly:

H. C C ships *Florentia*, Capt J Trimble, for London direct, and *Fame*, Capt R C Young, for Bencoolen.

Progress of Vessels.—Dec 6

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Passed up H C Surveying ship *Research*

KIDGEREE.—H M ship *Satellite*.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales* and *Minerva*

SAUGOR.—H. C ship *Thomas Grenville*

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship *Sophia* Capt. David Sutton, for London:—James Colvin, Esq Mrs Colvin, Miss Colvin, W H Abbott, Esq Mrs. Abbott and four Children Henry Watson, Esq Captain Hay, H C Service Mr. Abbott and three Children, Jas Morrison, and two Children; Capt. Land, H. C Service; two Masters Tandy; Miss Hunter and Miss Harriett

Per ship *Grenada*, Captain Anderson, for the Mauritius: J Latour, Senr E Fabre, and Benj Maulier Merchants of Port Louis.

Per ship *Pilot*, Captain Gardner, for London: Mrs Lavinia Gardner, Mrs Budden, Mrs Currie, Mrs Colonel Hickman, Mrs Lieutenant Roche, Miss Mary Roche, Master Thos. Roche, Master Thos. Budden, Master Wm Barling, Master Henry Sutton, Master Lloyd, Capt Budden, H M 17th Lancers, Lieut John Wolland, H. M. 44th Regt Mr Currie, Merchant, Mr. Wm Pierson and Rev. Thos Sutton, Missionary.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 3RD OCT 1823.

Mr S G Palmer Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Sarun.

MILITARY

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM, 27TH NOV. 1823

No 134 of 1823—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment

20th Regiment Native Infantry

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Mathew Alexander Buxburg, to be Captain of a Company — From the 20th November 1823, in succession to Methven deceased

Ensign Richard Chitty to Lieutenant, —

Captain Edward John Honywood, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry to be a Brevet Major from the 1st Instant, to supply a vacancy on the Establishment

Major William Henville Wood, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his Private Affairs

WM CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1823

No 194 of 1823—The Civil Buildings in Rajpootanah are authorized to be placed under the Charge of the Barrack Master of the 14th Division on which account that

Officer is to draw the Additional Salary of Sooat Rupees (200) two Hundred per mensem, as prescribed by the Regulations

WM. CASEMENT *Lieut Col*
Sec to Govt Mily. Dept

FORT WILLIAM, 27TH NOV. 1823

No 195 of 1823 – The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Assistant Surgeon John Colvin to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Cawnpore.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, in this Judicial Department, under date the 20th instant, to comply with the application of Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, Commanding the Cawnpore Provincial Battalion for a further extension of one month's leave of absence from the 15th current, to enable him to rejoin his Corps

WM CASEMENT, *Lieut Col.*
Sec to Govt Mil Dept

FORT WILLIAM, 1TH DECEMBER, 1823

No 196 of 1823 –The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their Private Affairs:

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant John Luther Richardson, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Duncan Gordon Scott of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry

Sergeant Mathew Marshall of the Pensioner Establishment, is permitted to reside and to be Supported at Dum Dum post of Chief Sadr Station, as sanctioned in General Orders of the 7th March last.

WM CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*
Sec to Govt Mily Dept

FORT WILLIAM, 4TH DECEMBER, 1823

No 197 of 1823 —In order to encourage the supply of proper Recruits to Native Corps of the Line stationed beyond the Provinces of Behar, Benares, Oude, Allahabad, the Doab South of Meerut, Bundelkund, and Rohilkund from amongst the relations and friends of the old Soldiers it is hereby directed, that with exception to the Troops stationed in the Provinces or Districts just named, the Corps throughout India, including Bengal and Orissa, shall be allowed to charge Subsistence for all Recruits produced by the Native Officers or Men of the Corps, that may be approved of and passed into the Service by Commanding Officers, at the rate of 4 Annas per diem, calculating the number of days of marches from the Recruit's place of Residence according to the Quarter Master General's routes, as far as may be practicable, or, otherwise at the rate of 7 Coss per diem from the Village of the party, to the Camp or Cantonment where the man is approved of and enrolled.

The Bills shall be drawn in the usual manner by Adjutants of Corps, and countersigned by the Commanding Officers with the Review Roll annexed and shall be paid, on presentation, by Pay Masters. The amounts, however, in all cases to be paid, now, to the Recruit himself, unless he come alone, in which case the Allowance is not to be drawn until the Recruit shall have joined the Battalion from Depôt, but to the party producing and responsible for him, whose name should be inserted in a separate column, in the *Descriptive Roll of the Company* for the information and guidance of his Commanding Officer.

Commandants of Corps called by the Regimental Officers, to select Troops and Companies Parade Drill by their own Soldiers are hereby to be posted, if there be vacancies, will be enabled, by this arrangement to insure a regular supply of Recruit men, which Commanders of Recruits will be further enabled to exercise, under the certainty of their men being posted to the Companies to which they then belong.

WM CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*
Sec to Govt Mil Dept.

FORT WILLIAM 4TH DECEMBER, 1823.

No [illegible] 1823 – In order to prevent an unnecessary multiplication of business, it is notified to the Officers of the Army, [illegible] Adjutant General for Shipping Orders, [illegible] about to embark on [illegible] Honourable Company, or [illegible] Vessels, [illegible] Indian Corps [illegible] who are to embark with [illegible]

Officers [illegible] are to insert [illegible] Navy [illegible] application for Shipping [illegible]

The Shipping Orders for Servants, Nurses and Ayahs, proceeding to Sea with Individuals, [illegible] Adjutant General's Department in the prescribed Depôt being lodged in the [illegible]

The Commandant of Corps is requested to [illegible] Tabulated Returns not made in conformity with the above directions, shall be returned to the parties.

With reference to the Paragraph of a Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, published in General Orders 5th June 1823, which declares that the

Wives of Soldiers, who go to England in attendance on Passengers, will not, under any circumstances, be furnished by the Court with a passage back to India, it is hereby directed that Officers employing such Females in attendance on their Families are, to distinctly inform them of the Court's determination, previous to engaging them.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut Col*
Sec to Govt Mily. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

Head-Quarters, Camp, Mahomedabad, 15th November, 1823

Duplicates of the Monthly Returns sent to the Adjutant General of the Army at Head-Quarters, are to be regularly transmitted to the Deputy Adjutant General at the Presidency, from all Corps or Detachments stationed within the Presidency, the Dinapore, and the Benaras Divisions of the Army, until further orders

Ensigns Joseph Tindal and William Dickson, of the Engineers are appointed to do duty with the Corps of Sappers and Miners and directed to join the Head Quarters of the Corps at Cawnpore, by water, with all practicable expedition.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) E B Pryce is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant H Brown, from the latter to the former Battalion

The following Presidency Division Orders by Major General Dalzell, are confirmed :

"*Barrackpore, 29th October* 1823

"The undermentioned Ensigns are directed to proceed by water to Dinapore, under charge of Lieutenant Edmund Wintle, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and join the Detachment of the European Regiment at that Station

Ensign R M Hunter
" H A
" W W Sixth,
" H C Sanders, and
" R Hunter

"The undermentioned Cornet and Ensigns are appointed to do duty with the Corps specified opposite their respective names :

Cornet T. D. Colyear, 8th Lt Cavalry, Kaitah

Ensign E J. Dickey, 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, Barrackpore.

Ensign W F. Grant, 1st Battalion 15th Native Infantry, Cownpore

"Assistant Surgeons Stewart and Clark, at present doing duty in the Artillery Hospital at Dum Dum, are directed to proceed with the least practicable delay to Cawnpore, and place themselves, on their arrival at that Station, under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon."

"*Barrackpore, 1st November*, 1823.

"Assistant Surgeon McIsaac, now under the Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency, is appointed to do duty in the Artillery Hospital at Dum Dum, and directed to join as early as practicable"

Major Dickson's appointment, on the 1st Instant, of Lieutenant E. Malone to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 6th Light Cavalry during its separation from the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, is confirmed

Lieutenant W. H. Winfield, Adjutant and Lieutenant W. Payne, Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry, are permitted to exchange appointments.—The former is accordingly appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master subject to the condition prescribed in General Order of the 17th February last, and the latter Adjutant to that Corps from this date.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions,

Orissa Provincial Battalion

Jemadar Sewnarain Sing, from the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, to be Subadar, and Havildar Hurnaum Sing, from the same Corps to be Jemadar, from the 1st of August, 1823.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bewah, 17th November, 1823

Ensign J S Browne, whose admission to the Service and Promotion to his present rank are notified to Government Gazette Orders of the 6th Instant is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment and directed to proceed by water to Dinapore where he will do duty with the Left Wing 2d Battalion 16th Regiment until the arrival of the former Corps

Doojnah Lall formerly transferred from the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry to the Invalid Establishment as a Trooper, having been examined by a Special Committee at Cawnpore, and found unfit for any duty from debility and disease, is directed to be sent to Allahabad, and enrolled on the Out Pension Establishment from the 1st Instant.

Lieutenant E. Marshall, of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment is directed to do duty at Barrackpore until the Battalion to which he is posted shall arrive at that Station in the course of the relief,

The leave of absence for three Months, granted to Lieutenant Richardson, of the

Hill-Rangers, in General Orders of the 29th ultimo, is to be considered as having commenced on the 25th ultimo.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Goruckpore Light Infantry.

Havildar Purgas Chobe to be Jemadar, from the 6th November, 1823, in succession to Rugonath Pande deceased.

Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Sunam Sing to be Jemadar, from the 1st August, 1823, in succession to Jemadar Sewnarain Sing transferred to the Orissa Provincial Battalion.

Captain Raban's appointment, on the 1st Instant, of Lieutenant Hewett to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment during its separation from the Head-Quarters of the Battalion, is confirmed.

Captain Wheeler's appointment, on the 14th ultimo, of Lieutenant H. Raban to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment, vice Young removed to the 34th Regiment, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

Medical Department. Surgeon R. Paterson from 25th November to 25th December, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

J. S. SCOTT,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, Fort William, 5th November, 1823.

With reference to General Orders of the 10th ultimo, regarding the Separation of Invalids at the Season, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the Commencement of their final disposal to be regulated from General Orders. Those of Corps, who are now proceeding to the Presidency, will be left at that Garrison as the Depots to which they belong, until Chunar.

2. The General Officers Commanding the Presidency and Cawnpore Divisions will avail themselves of the first favourable opportunity which may offer of sending to Chunar the Invalids from their respective Divisions allotted to that Garrison. The General Officer Commanding the Benares Division will give orders for the Men within his Command who are appointed to Chunar proceeding thither immediately.

3. Descriptive Rolls of Men allotted to Chunar, noting their Rank, Age, Length of Service, Wounds, and *Character*, together with the Remarks of the Commanding Officers and the Medical Committees on each, with all other requisite information, are to be transmitted to the Office of the Adjutant and Quarter Master of the European Invalids at Chunar, by Staff Officers of Stations, Detachments, and Out-posts. In a Column of "Remarks" in these Rolls, the date up to which each man has received his Pay and Clothing is to be noted. It is also to be stated at the foot of the Roll whether the Annual Quilts due for the present Season have been issued to the Invalids.

4. Duplicates of the Certificates of Character which may have been furnished to the Invalids proceeding to Europe under the 3d Paragraph of General Orders of the 10th ultimo, are to be forwarded by dawk to the Town Major at the Presidency.

Men who are to be sent to Chunar for garrison duty:

From the Horse Brigade at Meerut—Corporals Thomas Crewlo, as Bombardier—Richard Sheehan, ditto—John Foden, ditto—Gunners James Burges, John Hobson, James Ford, Philip Hicken, Lawrence Edwards, William Williams, Robert Murphy, George Nowden, Joseph Davies, and William Christie.

From the 2d Troop Horse Brigade at Mhow—Gunners Robert Belchambers, Peter Harvey, and John Summers.

From the Artillery at Dum Dum—Serjeant Dougal McAlister, as Corporal—Corporal Elijah Smith, as Bombardier—William Capsey—Bombardiers William Collins, Joseph Perry, as Gunner—George Dale—John Moore—Gunners William Hayes—George McCowen, Michael McDermott, and Dennis Major—Robert Smith.

From the Artillery at Benares—Bombardier Edward Hill, as Gunner—Gunners John Finn—Dennis Whelan, William Kinness—Patrick Lemon, and Maurice Cavanagh.

From the Artillery at Allahabad—Gunners John Morris, and Valentine Moses.

From the Artillery at Cawnpore—Bombardier James Vere, as Gunner—and Gunner John Young.

From the Artillery at Nusseerabad—Gunner William Davenport.

From the Artillery at Mhow—Serjeants James Horser and Edward Morris, and Bombardier Richard Burke.

From the Artillery at Nagpore—Serjeant Thomas Ferguson, Drummer Robert Bell, and Gunners Daniel Dowell, John Bryan, Derrick Haugmott, and John Amos.

From the European Regiment at Nagpore—Serjeant John Williams, Drummer Frederick Gruchet, and Privates John Abraham, Edmund Davis, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Lockhead, Donald McGregor, and Private George Halpin, now at Fort William under the Town-Major's charge.

From the Detachment of the European Regiment at Dinapore—Serjeant Thomas Dowcett, as Corporal, and Serjeant Joseph Griffin.

From the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry—Serjeant-Major John Groves.

From the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry—Quarter Master Serjeant Ellis Pretty.

Men who have the option of a residence at Chunar as Invalid Pensioners, or of being sent to Europe, recommended for Lord Clive's Pension:

Horse Brigade—Gunners John Roy and Andrew Douglas, from Meerut, and Bombardier Issac Ward, as Gunner from Mhow.

Foot Artillery—Gunner Anthony Martin from Kurnaul.

European Regiment—Private Wm. McMorran, from Nagpore.

To be sent to Europe, recommended for Lord Clive's Pension.

From the Horse Artillery—Serjeant Henry Wharton, Gunners Stephen Riches, Robert Potter, George Phillips, David Powell, from Meerut, and William Sparrow, from Mhow.

From the Artillery at Benares—Gunners William Hanophy, and Thomas McGrath.

From the Artillery at Nusseerabad—Gunner Francis Gilby.

From the Corps of Sappers and Miners—1st Corporal George King.

To be sent to Europe, not entitled to Lord Clive's Pension:

From the Horse Artillery at Meerut, Gunners John Morris, William Jackson, John Rees, James Carroll, James Charston, Henry Hughes, John Stone, Benjamin Franks, John Coyle, Dan Smith, and Francis Newman.

From the Troop of Horse Artillery at Mhow—Gunner Michael Murphy.

From the Artillery at Dum Dum—Gunners Patrick Dunn, George Martin, John Kelly, S. Mention, Charles Scott, John Smith, Peter Tranel, Martin Minnagh, Dennis Collins, William Smith, James Chal, and Robert Smith.

From the Artillery at Dinapore, Gunner M. Kenlan.
" at Benares, " A. Newell.
" at Cawnpore, " J. Foley.
" ditto, " M. Nowlan.
" ditto, " C. Warcup.
" ditto, " C. Heath.
" ditto, " W. Atkinson.
" ditto, " W. Linzell.
" ditto, " J. Bownes.
" ditto, " M. Cullen.
" ditto, " A. Murray.
" at Kurnal, " J. Maddigan.
" at Nagpore, " J. McDermott.
" ditto, " J. Williamson.
" ditto, " J. Dunn.
" ditto, " W. Garraghty.
" ditto, " J. Berry.

From the European Regiment at Nagpore—Privates Dan. (alias Charles) Casey, Dan. Connor, Benj. Cuttle, Edward Fisher, Wm. Gardiner, Wm. Ireland, Edward Jones, Thomas Keeling, Patrick Kelly, Philip Lee, James McLoughlin, John Malone, Thomas Brice, Wm. Quey, Thomas Smith, and Edward Smith.

Privates Charles Wilkinson, and Michael Coyle, now at Fort William under the Town Major's charge.

From the Detachment of the European Regiment at Dinapore—Serjeant James Faulkner, Corporal Daniel Pocock, Privates Michael Barnes, Michael Bresland, Charles Revelin, James Dufley, Patrick Mulvey, and Richard Osborne.

Gunner Patrick McDonough, of the European Invalids, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment from the 1st Proximo.

Serjeant Wm. Bowring of the European Invalids, who has recovered his health at Chunar, is transfered to the Effective Strength of the Artillery from the 1st Proximo, and directed to join the Head-Quarters of the Regiment at Dum-Dum.

Private William Wilkes, of the Invalid Pension Establishment, having been reported fit for Garrison duty, is transferred to the Invalid Companies from the 1st Proximo.

Gunner James Morris, of the Horse Brigade, who is reported unfit for Mounted duty, but recommended for the Foot Artillery, is to be sent to Dum-Dum.

The following Men being rendered unfit for the performance of their duty as *Artillery men* only by some injury of the left Thumb, are directed to join the European Regiment at Dinapore.

Gunner Edward Fitts, from Dum-Dum.
" Eyre Morton, from Cawnpore.
" George Morgan from Nasseerabad.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt Genl. of the Army

Head-Quarters Camp, Mynporee 19th November, 1823

Gunners Robert Meagher of the 4th Company 3d Battalion of Artillery at Cawnpore, and Thomas Whelan of the 6th Company 3d Battalion at Dinapore, are transferred to the Town Major's List from the 1st Proximo, and directed to be sent to the Presidency, where they will report themselves to the Town Major of Fort William.

Lieutenant Colonel Fagan's District Order of the 1st Instant, appointing Lieutenant Wood, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, to officiate as Major of Brigade to the Malwa Field Force, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Captain Anderson's appointment, on the 10th Instant, of Lieutenant Pollock to act as Adjutant, Interpreter and Quarter Master, to the 2d Battalion 32d Regiment until re-

lowed by the officers permanently appointed to those situations, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead's appointment, on the 19th ultimo, of Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Sibbald to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment until the arrival of Lieutenant McKenly, is confirmed.

Captain Swinhoe's appointment on the 6th ultimo, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Marley to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Ouseley, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

Staff—Lieutenant J. J. Casement, Major of Brigade, Bareilly, from 1st November, to 15th January, 1824, on account of his health.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment—Lieutenant Evans, from 20th October to 20th January, 1824, to Oodeypoor, on Medical Certificate.

JAS NICOL
Adjt Genl of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bickree, 20th November, 1823.

The following Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the European Invalids at Chunar, are permitted to return to Europe, recommended for Lord Clive's Pension under the Rules established in General Orders of 5th February, 1820.

Serjeant Joseph Millar
Serjeant Thomas Kenny.
Serjeant John James
Corporal John Kennedy.
Serjeant John Wells.
Bombardier Guy Carleton.
Gunner Robert Green
Private Richard Mumford
From the Invalid Pensioners.
Bombardier Samuel Orford.
Gunner William McMahon
Gunner George Lutevigg
Gunner Michael Tobin
Gunner Patrick Bourke.

The Officer Commanding at Chunar will direct them to be sent to the Presidency by the earliest opportunity furnished with the requisite Certificates.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 33d Regiment—Lieutenant H. A. Newton, from 25th November, to 25th March, 1824 to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for a Furlough to Europe.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt Genl of the Army

Head-Quarters, Camp Berowl, 21st November, 1823.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burgh's appointment, on the 13th ultimo, of Lieutenant Troup to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 31st Regiment—Ensign Robinson, from 20th November, to 20th December, to remain at Cawnpore.

JAS NICOL.
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters. Camp, Shekoabad, 22d November, 1823.

Presidency Division Orders by Major-General Dalzell, under date the 8th Instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Greig (then doing duty at the General Hospital) to proceed by water in Medical charge of the Young Officers proceeding to join the Detachment of the European Regiment at Dinapore, and thence to repair to Cawnpore and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station are confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel Innes's appointment, on the 13th Instant, of Lieutenant Burney to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing 2d Battalion 19th Native Infantry during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Corps, vice Aldous proceeding on Sick leave, is confirmed.

Major T. P. Smith's appointment, on the 19th Instant, of Lieutenant and Quarter Master Bignell to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment, vice Candy proceeding on Sick leave is confirmed.

Presidency Division Orders by Major-General Dalzell under date the 9th Instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon F. W. Grant to relieve Assistant Surgeon Melsaac from his duties in the Artillery Hospital at Dum-Dum, and directing the latter Officer to proceed with the least practicable delay to Goalpara and assume Medical charge of the Detachment at that Out-post, are confirmed.

Captain C. E. Turner's appointment, on the 8th Instant of Lieutenant Gatha to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of 5 Companies of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, is confirmed.

Gunner William Berkley of the Cawnpore Division of Artillery, now Acting Quarter Master Serjeant to the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment, is promoted to Serjeant from the 27th of September last, and permanently appointed to the above situation. Serjeant Berkeley is to be placed on the Town Major's List.

Lieutenant Ramsey is removed to the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant Neufville to the 2d Battalion of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Drummer James Lewis is removed from the European Regiment, and appointed to

the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment, which he is directed to join immediately.

Gunner Edward Walsh, of the Artillery at Dum-Dum, is promoted to Serjeant, and appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment.

Gunner Thomas Ruckley, of the Artillery at Dum-Dum, is promoted to Serjeant, and appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment.

Gunners Thomas Beckett, James Cox, John Moody, and Alexander Simpson of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, are transferred to the Town-Major's List, appointed Overseers in the Department of the Quarter Master General of the Army, and directed to report themselves to the Assistant Quarter Master General at the Presidency.

Lieutenant W. G. Cooper is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion, and Lieutenant C. Chester from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Smith of the 1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry, at present in Command of the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment, is directed to deliver over the Command of that Battalion to the Senior Officer present, and to proceed to Nusseerabad and take the Command of his own Corps.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters Camp Bowgong, 16th Nov. 1823.

No. 3015. GENERAL ORDERS.

Major General Dalzell's Division Order of the 1st Instant, granting leave of Absence to Lieutenant Mackay, 38th Regiment, for two Months from the 3d, and to Lieutenant Shiel, 89th, for 3 Months, from the 1st Instant, the former to visit Calcutta on private Affairs, and the latter in extension on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of Absence for the reasons assigned.

16th Lancers.—Captain Ellis, from 25th November, to 25th January, 1824, in extension to visit Agra, &c. &c. on his private affairs.

16th Lancers—Cornet Osborne, from 25th November, to 25th January 1824, to visit Agra, &c. &c. on his private affairs.

Royal Regiment—Major Graham, from date of Embarkation, for two years, to Europe on Sick Certificate.

14th Foot—Lieutenant [illegible], from the September, to 22d December, in extension to enable him to join.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Camp Berwil, 21st November, 1823.

No. 3016. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

44th Foot.

Brevet Major and Captain A. Brugh, to be Major without purchase, vice Nixon deceased, 7th November, 1823.

Lieutenant J. Cranston to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Brugh deceased, 7th November, 1823.

Ensign W. Ogilvy, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Cormor promoted, 7th November, 1823.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to sanction an Exchange of Corps as follows, to have effect from the 25th proximo.

Private Hugh McLoughlin from the 38th to the 87th Regiment, vice Private Martin Crooks, from the latter to the former Corps.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

DECEMBER 11.

Our remarks on the performance at Dum Dum on Monday evening must be much more brief than the subject merits. *Rob Roy* was repeated, and the new *Baillie* added most materially to the reputation he had already won in the character. Indeed the great improvement he had made in it, struck us as a most favorable sign of his theatrical docility and talent. It was altogether a much superior effort to the first nights, being chastened down and more duly harmonised by local propriety and consistency. He was also dressed very properly.

The other characters were passing good, all "circumstances" considered. This new accent on circumstances strikes us as very sonorous and happy in rumbling tragical parts.

The afterpiece of *The Romp* was, taking it all in all, one of the very best acted things we have seen. *All* the characters sustained their parts with the utmost spirit, relish and good tact. *Old Barnacle* could not be bet-

er, we like his singing. He has a good tenor voice, and manages it scientifically and tastefully. In some comic parts—such, for instance, as *Barnacle*—he is sure to be capital. *Young Cockney* too was inimitably good, and the fair Romp of the night dashed through her wildish character with very brilliant spirit and keeping. A comic song was sung between the pieces by the "Coronashion" warbler of a former evening. The "*spoken*" passages evinced true dramatic genius, and surprising powers of mimicry, which we hope to hear more of by and bye. A supper and dance at the hospitable mess of the Artillery Officers followed the play, concluding the evening most pleasantly. The number of the *ladies* was rather limitted to be sure, but there are occasions when the charms of female society become more concentrated the fewer its members are, and this was one of them.

THE ASSEMBLY.

On with the dance! let joy be unconfined,
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet,
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet.
Lord Byron

Although we never "pledged" ourselves to uphold the cause of right legitimate tyranny throughout the world, though we never "pledged" ourselves to support the Turks, and then with peculiar consistency sent out a miserable "Cock-boat" to tow the Greeks into harbour after they had arrived there; though we never "pledged" ourselves like our Atlantean contemporary to support the falling, and alas! too ponderous "national honor," with the Plumberian properties of which our brilliant commentator has ever evinced a marvellous sympathy; although, in short, we have an utter aversion to the whole system of "pledging," (except in a bumper now and then,) if there is any thing to which we would "pledge" ourselves more than another, it is to the pleasing task of recording the gaieties which, from time to time, shed their benign and enlivening influence on society, which would otherwise be dreary as the Arctic night uncheered by the Aurora Borealis.

We have read of a reward offered by some pampered Prince, whom pleasure could not please, for the invention of a *new* pleasure; for our own part we are half disposed to offer a reward for something *new* to be said on the subject of balls and assemblies, of which it may so truly be said, *ex uno disce omnes*. With so much difficulty in our way therefore, we must be excused for noticing in our old jog trot way the fourth Assembly, which took place last night at the Town Hall.

The Ball was honoured by the presence of the Governor General and Lady AMHERST, and was numerously and brilliantly attended.

Dancing commenced at the usual hour with a country dance, and that was as usual succeeded at due intervals by quadrilles and waltzing.

The Governor General and Lady AMHERST retired before supper, which was announced at the usual hour, when the company descended to disencumber tables loaded, of course with "all the delicacies of the season," and afterwards re-ascended with the delightful consciousness of having charitably fed the hungry and disburthened the heavy laden tables.

After supper dancing re-commenced.—

All hearts beat happily, and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell.

At two o'clock we believe the company had retired from the ball-room, and at three,

On welcome beds the weary dancers lie,
And sleep's soft cords tie down each drowsy eyee
Delightful dreams their pleasing sports restore,
And even in sleep they seem to dance once more.

LIST of SUBSCRIBERS to the proposed PREMIUM for STEAM NAVIGATION between England and Bengal.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council . Sa Rs .	20,000
The Hon'ble J Fendall,	500
W. B Bayley	500
Holt McKenzie,	500
J P. Larkins,	500
C. Lushington,	500
J Pattle,	500
J H. Harington,	500
Messrs. Colvins,	5,000
Palmer and Co.	5,000
McIntosh and Co	5 000
Alexander and Co.	5,000
J. Shakespear,	300
G McKillop,	1,000
Radamadub Bonerjee	100
Cossinauth Bonerjee	100
Dr James Hare,	300
W. Bruce,	300
J. H. Jackson,	100
W N. Forbes,	100
J. Scott and Co.	1,000
Fergusson and Co	2 000
C. Blane,	300
T. B Smith,	100
W. S. Boyd,	200
W. T. Beeby,	150
Mercer and Co.	500

R. Saunders	100
Tulloh and Co.....	800
McClintock, Morton and Co.	1,000
Capt. G. Hawes, 26th N I.....	100
Graham and Brewer,.....	200
Taylor and Co.....	500
J Bonsfie and Co.	300
Stewart and Co.	500
W. H. Oakes, ...	100
Ed. Brightman,.....	200
J. Grant,.....	100
Bagshaw, Barlow and Co	300
W. Sutton, ...	100
Twentyman and Co.	100
Thos. Dykes and Co	200
W. H. Websterfield,.....	100
D. Andrew, jun	100
W. G. McKenzie, ...	25
M. Gisborne, ...	200
FROM MOORSHEDABAD	
H. W. Droz.....	200
R Martin	100
J. Smith,.....	100
Total Sa. Rs	55,475

Since receiving the above, the following has been sent to us in addition:

LUCKNOW SUBSCRIPTION

	Lucknow Rupees,
His Majesty the King of Oude, ...	2,000
Nawaub Moodummoodoulah Behauder, Prime Minister,.....	500
Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq Resident	300
T. Raper,.....	100
J M. Sinclair,.....	150
Joseph Quiros, ...	100
A Sailor.....	50
J. Stewart, ...	50
R. Home.....	100
J. Home,.....	50
Wm. Tricketts,.....	25
Thos. Denham.....	25
Lucknow Rupees	3,450

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS IN AID OF THE GREEKS

Major Hiatt, ...	50
C. F. Hunter,.....	200
J. R. Best,.....	100

STEAM NAVIGATION.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,

The amount already subscribed for the proposed Premium for Steam Navigation between this and the Mother Country, as appears in your paper of to-day, considering the very short time which has elapsed since its commencement, promises fair. But with a view to the more speedy and certain realization of the hopes entertained by the friends and well wishers of so truly and desirable an object, I beg leave to suggest, that the public of all classes, Natives as well as Europeans, be invited to witness the powers of the Diana Steam Boat, by an exhibition of the same on some appointed day, of which previous notice should be given—for there are hundreds nay, thousands in Calcutta who have never yet been so fortunate as to obtain a sight of her under way—they have perused in the several newspapers surprising accounts of her performances, and would, I verily believe, most gladly avail themselves of any opportunity thus afforded them to become eye witnesses of the facts, and as little doubt have I that, if properly managed, a very substantial benefit would be derived from such an exhibition.—Would it, let me ask, be a very extensive and troublesome matter, if the Diana were to be fitted for the occasion with a few light guns to fire a salute as she passed the Town on her way up from below the Fort, a second salute might be fired, upon her reaching Cossipore which might be the limit of her run, she might then return and again salute the Town; and if fancifully decorated with Flags, in the manner of which we see ships occasionally dressed, the effect produced would not, I think, be confined to the mere plaudits of an admiring multitude ranged along the strand and on the opposite bank of the river, but be felt in the more solid shape of Rupees. The Evening of New Year's Day would, I think be the most appropriate, and 4 the most convenient hour.—I can only say that I shall rejoice if this suggestion shall turn out to be a happy one, in aid of the great object in which every reflecting individual of this populous city and suburbs must surely feel an interest. A good Band, also, on board, would have a pleasing effect.

Calcutta, 9th Dec. 1823 ANTÆUS.

The whole of the new Mint Apparatus which lately arrived in this country on the H. C. Chartered Ships *Abberton*, *Florentia* and *Potten*, has been safely landed at the Import Warehouse Wharf—under the vigilant superintendence of Capt Milner, the Harbour Master, by whose judicious arrangements the whole has been safely conveyed, without the most trifling injury being sustained by any single part, to the new Inland Custom House at the North end of the Strand, immediately contiguous to which the new Mint is to be built. Some of the parts weighed nearly five tons There are altogether four Engines—two of forty horse power, two of twenty, and two of fourteen. We understand the foundations of the new Mint are to be commenced upon forthwith.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.)

Hail Fancy! light expansive pow'r!
Thou fairy of the human breast!
The sun beam of the clouded hour,
The Indian Exile's sweetest guest;

When summer friends, and summer skies
Are fled, and gloomy pictures rise
Terrific on the soul;
Thy sweet creations bring relief,
And far beyond the pale of grief,
Thy lovely visions roll.

In those sweet hours, my mournful lot
Of misery is cut off'd;
The tears of sorrow are forgot,
The frowns of Fortune veil'd.

TUMBRIL.

Agra, 22d Nov 1823.

MADRAS COURIER,—Nov. 25, 1823.

LOCAL NEWS.—The weather continues much too fine for the season, should the Monsoon conclude without a further supply of rain we much fear the effects will be disastrous to the harvest of the present year.

A number of private parties during the past week announce our gay season as having commenced, and many more in anticipation give promise of an unusually festive Christmas.

The Ball at the Mount on Thursday last, given by the Officers of the Artillery Mess, was numerously and brilliantly attended, the dance was kept up with great spirit, till the sober light of day warned the company to separate.

The *Madras*, although daily expected for this last month, has not yet made her appearance—we see she is mentioned already to sail from Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DECEMBER 15.

Accounts from Madras were current in town yesterday evening stating that the *Frederick the First* from England the 14th August, bound to Bombay, touched at Alleppee.

The Lady Amherst, we are sorry to state, met with an accident on Saturday, by a fall from her horse. The consequences, however, have providentially been less severe than was at first apprehended they might have been, and we sincerely hope soon to hear of her Ladyship's recovery.

Though the Sons of Caledonia have been disappointed in holding a St Andrew meeting this season, we learn that it is proposed that such true born Scotsmen as are desirous of keeping alive their recollections of Home and Auld Langsyne, (Highlandice *Duchus*,) should meet and have a social dinner together at the Town Hall on *Hogmanay* night, (last night of the year,)—that being according to the ancient and well supported tradition the holy festival of St. John's Barley Corn, the first and only inspired Prophet of Scotland. A book is opened at the Town Hall for signature, that such as chuse to subscribe may do so, and a meeting will be held there at 10 o'clock, A. M. three days previous to the festival, to make the necessary arrangements.

THE THEATRE.

Another overflowing house on Friday evening last rewarded the efforts of our worthy Manager and of the Amateurs.

The "*Mountaineers*" however beautiful it may be in the closet, on the stage certainly acts heavily in some of the passages. The interest is too much scattered, and we are kept aloof too long from the hero of the piece. It abounds, however, in beautiful poetry and sentiment, which appeal to the best feelings of our nature. No character can interest the feelings more than a young generous man of high prospects, in the prime of his hopes and enjoyments, blasted at once by a stroke of bitter disappointment. Many like *Octavian* in the "*Mountaineers*" have been deprived of reason by the blighting shaft of cruel parental obduracy and avarice. We seldom now hear of young men running mad for their mistresses—but such things have been, and may be again where there is deep affection and a terribly adverse destiny to cross it. *Octavian* therefore is a natural character, and so long as nature can interest, the unaffected representation of this part will be always hailed as a welcome exhibition, though it must be confessed that it is mixed up with much that is not sterling, and much that might be well dispensed with for the benefit of dramatic excitement.

The part of *Octavian* was sustained with just conception and vivid force of genius, which all who have seen the Amateur who personated it, anticipate in every thing he adorns by his exertions. The recognition scene with *Floranthe* was beautifully pathetic and true to nature.

Virolet was extremely well dressed and capitally supported *Sadi* was as may be anticipated by all who are aware that our *Proteus* had the part represented in the usual admirable style of that surprisingly powerful and versatile Amateur.

Kilmalloch was a genuine Irishman, and was received with that hearty applause, which his attractive powers so well merited. We have no time to go more particularly into an analysis of the other characters. *Floranthe* was tolerably good. *Zorayda* brought back to the boards a fair candidate for Theatric honors, who had appeared once or twice on the boards before some twelve months ago. She looked her part well, and in other respects shewed herself competent and promising

The scenery of the "*Mountaineers*" was most beautiful, particularly the cavern of *Octavian*, and the Mountaineers of the Sierra della Ronda.

The music was most admirably got up and the masterly manner in which the choruses were prepared, and harmonised, does the greatest credit to the taste, science and skill of the amateur who superintends that department.

The ludicrous extravaganza of "*Sylvester Daggerwood*" kept the house in a continued roar of laughter The part of *Fustian* was by an amateur whose return to the boards we were extremely glad to witness It was supported with admirable tact and effect —Of *Sylvester* himself we have hardly words to express our very cordial tribute of admiration It was an exhibition that LEWIS himself might have been proud of shining in, and was hit off with all the quicksilver rapidity of exquisite ludicrousness which distinguished that actor The peals of laughter which followed all his movements and freaks were the most obvious tests of his success in the part The *fiddle* scene particularly tickled the nerves of all Several happy witty and appropriate local allusions were spontaneously made in course of the performance, which rendered it more piquante. We regret to say that our *Daggerwood* is not likely to appear on our Drury boards again for some years. The Soda Water fountain *went* satisfactorily for all parties.

Baboo DWARKANAUTH TAGORE entertained a large party of European Ladies and Gentlemen to dinner at his spacious new mansion, on Thursday evening. The dinner and wines were excellent, and nothing could be more pleasing than this respectable native gentleman's polite attention to his guests. A Military band of music was provided for the occasion, and juggling and nautching succeeded the pleasures of the table.

The most astonishing feat of the evening was the exhibition of a *grass* and *glass* eater. While seeing him masticate the former with an appearance of such keen relish, we naturally enough thought of Nebuchadnissory, and by an equally natural association of ideas, of our graminivorous cloven footed cotemporary of the *Bull*, who shewed himself such a zealous defender, and advocate, and friend, and ally, and what not, of the grass-eating monarch of Babylon. More of the glass-eater again.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE GREEKS.

Philo Græcas,	150
F Nepean,	16
R Whaley,	16
A. Mactier,	200
G Money,	100
J. Wheatley,	100
Chunder Comar Tagore,	200
S M Boulderson,	50
C Blacken,	16
A W Blechynden,	50

Messrs Alexander and Co. continue to receive Subscriptions in aid of this truly great cause.

We were wrong in stating that the H C. C Ships *Fame* and *Florentia*, were to be despatched yesterday. The former will be despatched to-day and we understand that Mr. Sandford Arcot, late Assistant Editor of the late Calcutta Journal, with whose name the Public has been lately made familiar, was on Wednesday arrested by virtue of a warrant under the authority of the Right Honorable the Governor General and conveyed on board this Ship for transmission to England Mr Arnott, we are informed, is to be accommodated at the third mate's mess, for which we learn the prescribed sum of Siccа Rupees Five Hundred has been paid by Government

With reference to the transmission of Mr. Arnot on the *Fame*, we beg to observe that 800 Rs. was the sum paid as passage money, not five, as erroneously stated yesterday Mr. Arnot, it appears, had been spending some days with his friend Capt. Cameron at Chandernagore, when on Wednesday last he received a notice from the Lieutenant de Police, requesting his attendance at the Police Office as he had an important communication to make to him He accordingly proceeded thither where he found the Governor the Lieutenant de Police and Mr. Paton, one of our own worthy magistrates, who informed him that he was

directed to apprehend him for the purpose of sending him on board the H. C. C. Ship *Fame*, preparatory to his transmission to England. Mr. Arnot immediately surrendered himself, and proceeded to Calcutta in one of the police boats, in company with Mr. Paton, and we believe was sent on board the vessel destined for his conveyance to England the same evening, where he now remains. The *Fame*, we learn, does not drop down till Monday next.

A Meeting was held at the old Church Rooms yesterday morning, for the purpose of the first public examination of the female children educated by the Church Missionary Society. The room by 10 o'clock was filled with the fashion and beauty of Calcutta, amongst whom we noticed the Rt. Hon'ble. Lady, and the Hon'ble Captain and Miss Amherst, the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop, &c. The examination commenced on the arrival of the Lady Amherst by the interrogation of the first class, consisting of a number of girls who read the New Testament with much facility, and answered the questions put to them by Mrs. Wilson and the Revs. Messrs. Wilson and Jetter with much perspicuity and discernment. We cannot help remarking the quickness of one little girl, a child not exceeding four years of age, who read the New Testament without the slightest hesitation, and with a clearness quite astonishing. The Girls composing the second class were examined in one of the elementary books made use of by the society, and acquitted themselves very much to the satisfaction of the company present. Another class was examined in Dr. Watts's catechism, and evinced great retention of memory. After these exercises had been gone through, some of the girls seated themselves upon the ground, and began to sew, after which they displayed their performances to some of the Ladies, who highly commended them also. Specimens of their writing were then exhibited, which reflect the highest credit upon their teachers. When we consider the short period that this society has been in active operation;—a period not exceeding 18 months, we feel that every thing which could be said by us, would be inadequate to the idea we entertain of the value of its services. Nearly four hundred children are educated in 22 schools, belonging to the society. We know not whether we should say *children*, for amongst those present yesterday were several adult females. The difficulties the society have had to contend with, it must be obvious, are of no common kind. These have been of a nature probably stronger than caste—and the principal of them appears to us to be the habit of female seclusion among the natives. It is true that the greater number of these children are Hindus, and that the custom of seclusion is of Mahomedan origin, yet so well does it suit the Hindu character, that it now forms a strong feature of it. We were very much pleased with the presence of several respectable natives, who even assisted in the examination of the classes themselves, a plain proof of the decrease of prejudice among them. We believe there was not a person who attended this meeting, who did not feel rejoiced at the communication of instruction to the numerous interesting little objects around him, and we most fervently express our hope that these feelings will not be allowed to expire without some assistance of a more substantial nature being afforded to the funds of so valuable an institution. We mention for the information of those who may feel interested in these matters, and who had not an opportunity of being present on this occasion, that a similar examination of the female children educated in the schools under the care of Mr. Pearce, will take place on Friday next, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the School house, near Manik Tullao.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TAURIC SKETCHES BY MEPHISTOPHILES.

FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.

"And so we went on for some days till at last we arrived at a low Inn called the BULL AND MOUTH in *Fetter* lane."

Journal of a Traveller.

"What is all this story about?—A cock and a bull story, said Yorick."

Tristram Shandy.

——————————vidit ab alta
Stare procul campis meditantem prœlia taurum.

Virgil.

Tum leva tantum cornu tenet atque ita fatur.

Id.

MY DEAR INDY,

What a tremendous foe thou hast got in the Brahmunny Bull over the way. Really the beast ought to be tied up, for there are various complaints against him. The following chits have reached me, your assured good friend.

To Mephistopheles Sahib.

GREAT SIR,—I am a humble cow-herd, whom you may meet almost any evening leading his flock peacefully through the street. Mine, Sir, are cows of modesty, but as I pass through Chitt Street, there is a rampant roaring brute of a ferocious Bull that rushes among my young heifers, and plays the

dence with his horns Indeed the old ones even dont escape him 'Twas but the other day that he fell foul upon one of my most ancient bovine dames. Let me describe her, dear Sir —Her physiognomy is truly matronly—her lips hang down, leaving of course her mouth wide open—her eyes are as white as skimmed milk and always rolling upwards When a calf I gave her the name of "*Veneration*" Well, Sir, this Bull that goes *loose* through our streets, ran up full tilt with his horns against poor old *Veneration*, and I am sorry to say that she has not taken those "strides of prosperity," which she was wont to do since Indeed "the fundamental features upon which the question hinges," has suffered dreadfully in the encounter. Can I sue him for damages?

Your's in trouble,

COWSTUM DOSS

To that Devilish queer fellow Mephistopheles.

MY DEAR MEPHISTO,—I'll be hanged if I am to be molested in my walk through your city of palaces by braying asses, mangy horses, and Brahminny Bulls, but I [illegible] and give an *non-ical* salute to the first brutal bully that assaults me I have thou[illegible], of carrying a hatchet with me —it is the [illegible] *momentum ultanum* Last fortnight while [illegible] quietly along a most lugubrious looking mas[illegible] out of a slop shop, and fairly he[illegible] between her horns before I could look about me Luckily I happened to have a switch in my hand and with it did I conquer Yes, sir, 'tis a fact, if you hit the maddest Bull in his weakest point even with but a switch that he falls sprawling and bellowing at your feet I just fillipped the preposterous quadruped over the organ of "*Veneration*" and *firm* though looked down dropped Dido" The masculine [illegible] gave a grunt of disgust at such a radical reception and rolled bellowing in the mud much to the amus[illegible] of the passengers, who had been sorely annoy[illegible] by the lamentable lowings of the beast for a long time back He or she, however, (for the creature is called WI, by its familiars,) I understand has recovered his [illegible] and goes about as stiff as ever The chit is principally meant to put all people on the guard against the animal.

Your's &c.

TOM SLAPDASH.

STRANGE BEAST!!

Walk in ladies and gentlemen, and [illegible] at this wonderful beast [illegible] all the way from the pastures of Bacchus He [illegible] on see half human and half Bull, ("*Semi homo semi vir vaque bovem,*") and [illegible] where his tail ought to be—and his tail where his head should be We confine him, [illegible] gentlemen, in a kind of a round-about [illegible] the labyrinth of prejudice. The learned folks call him the Asiatic MINOTAUR, for [illegible] I am not sartain,—but howsomdever I have [illegible] card tell as how there was a beast of the same kind kept of ould in a CRETE by one Greek fellow called *Dead alus* That there beast they said was very fond of devouring young maidens, but this here beast has no such propensity, but take care of him howsomedever a [illegible] has been seen to run up against one of the young men of this city, who came near the mouth of the labiyrnth, and may be as how he might have taken a bite at them if he could Walk in, ladies and gentlemen, walk in—only eight rupees a month for the sight, ladies and gentlemen, and surely, that is not much, when for such a small matter you may see a moral monster with his head where his tail should be and his tail where his head should be, all alive in the labyrinth of prejudice—wallowing in the litter of bigotry, exhaling the stench of intolerance, and fed for many months on STEAM, walk in, ladies and gentlemen

We, Mephistopheles, beg to assure our readers, that what we Mephistopheles are now going to relate is true. Indeed, all we Mephistopheles ever submitted to our readers, happened as sure as cock and pie, though there were many who shook their heads, and said that our accounts of the gaieties at the Duke of Budge Budge's Mrs. Chillie's, &c. and also the Parliamentary Debates on Lord Cucumber's motion in the lords, and the *row* in the commons between the Right Hon'ble Crawn Deck Darce and Agjeeb Broom: The accounts we Mephistopheles, say which we gave of these momentous proceedings were said by some sceptres to be *Bunnaos*, but we do assure them, they were plain unvarnished tales of what happened as this is

STRANGE FUNERAL!

(Extract of a letter from Benares)

An event has, I lament to say, occurred, which has cast a gloom over this city King Bull the VIIth is no more!! It is impossible for me to describe to you, my dear friend, the consternation which this sad occurrence has caused amid the population, biped and quadruped alike of this orthodox city The Royal Beast was taken ill in such an insidious way, that but little danger was at first apprehended by Doctor Gwallah It was observed at first that he appeared dissatisfied with the short commons allowed him—When the keepers of the royal stall laid a few days back his usual allowance of musty hay before him he snubbed at it with his taurine nose, and gave a half stifled bellow of bestial dissatisfaction His Taurine Majesty among other amusements was fond of Steam speculations. The quantities of this vapour raised in the royal stall by the heat of the place itself acting on the moist and decayed farago of litter slops and trash which it was his Majesty's peculiar taste to indulge in, were so great, that it was believed they fairly blew him up Be that as it may, it is certain that the Royal Brute was found dying the other morning Dr Gwallah prescribed a sickening system in hopes of reducing the Tympanitous state, in which his Majesty's Royal stomach appeared to be The medicines administered brought up great quantities of black bile, but nothing would do; and at 6 in the morning of——, the Royal sufferer expired lowing and bellowing most piteously An affecting circumstance that occurred a few minutes before his death, place his Majesty's piety in a most amiable light, evincing his firm veneration for that system of Priestcraft to which he was so dearly attached The Bishop of Benares having drawn near him to give him the consolations of his office, gave a gentle touch to the royal brute in the buttocks with his great toe Finding that this humane endeavour to rouse him had no effect, the worthy Priest proceeded to cut out a tenth

part of the animal's skin, flagellating him at the same time, with a declaration, that this *tythe* of his skin was his fair due by divine right, derived from Humbug the first, King of Gotham, and that it and the flagellation were necessary to the well being of his Taurie Majesty and his subjects. Two or three half starved oxen on the outside lowed lustily against this doctrine, but the Bishop accusing them of horrid blasphemy, they were instantly flayed alive. The Prelate having secured his perquisite, turned away, but the royal sufferer making a faint effort, raised his head, kissed the heel of the retiring Priest, (which kicked the while) with an appearance of much devotion, and turning up his eyes fearfully, went off in horrid convulsions of "firm veneration." The instant the event was known throughout the town, the most direful lamentations were heard in the streets. It was truly heart-rending to hear young calves, interesting heifers, grave oxen, stately bullocks and matronly cows, lowing a lamentable coronach of woe, for their common father, friend, and protector.

The funeral took place by *Chiaug* and farthing candle light. The mode of conveying away the Royal remains was this. The body being stretched out on a hackery, was fastened to the same by one rope fixed at the tail, and another at the head. A wisp of withered leaves was placed in the royal mouth, and the cloven limbs of the deceased Majesty were decently disposed of, all pointing to the stars. Indeed it is said that he has already become a constellation. The cortege being duly disposed, proceeded to the bank of the Ganges in the following order, amidst the melancholy music of marrow bones and cleavers.

Two pursuivant Oxen.
An Ass carrying panniers laden with lead.
Three Calves on horseback
Geese two and two.
A Neel Ghye
A band of Owls hooting the dead march
Sows two and two.
A Male Buffalo
Ten female ditto, two and two.
A Hog in armour
Stirks two and two.
Priests flaying them alive, two and two.
Two pursuivant Asses
Oxen two and two
Priests flaying them alive, two and two.
Heifers threes and fours
Two young Bulls
Calves nines and sixes
Priests flagellant two
Cows not in calf, nines and tens.
A Mule
The Bishop of Benares bearing the horns of the deceased
A Monkey playing the fiddle.

SUPPORTERS	THE TAURIC BODY.	SUPPORTERS
A Goose.		A Gull.
A Ram.		An A[illegible]
A Noodle.		A Doodle.

Bearer of the Cow*muddy* as Chief Mourner.
Cows in [illegible], [illegible]ens and dozens.
Milk Maids as they were and Wives as they are, eight
The Bishop of Saugor carrying the tail of the deceased.
A Steam Engine.
Cows without calves, two and two.
Calves.
Stots
Two Mules pursuivant
Oxen two and two
Old decrepid Cows howling lamentably for the deceased, twenty's and thirty's
A Mule with a pen in his mouth.
Tag two and two
Hay
Bobtail

On arriving at the ghaut, the Royal Corpse was with all due solemnity lowered into the GANGES, where it was taken in charge by a troop of Vultures, which did not seem to evince that "firm veneration" for the sanctified remains that might have been expected. The different mourners then howl'd alternately their lugubrious dirges.

LAMENT

CHORUS OF COWS.

Low! low! every cow,
Grunt, grunt every sow,
His Majesty's no more!
See how grim his sturdy brow,
The Atlas of the nation!
And his eyes are even now
Dim with Veneration,
He who so meekly bore
His virtues like a sot,
Alas, is gone to pot.
Low! low! every cow,
Grunt, grunt, every sow!

CHORUS OF CALVES.

Wha, wha, wha! Our great Papa
Will ne'er more eat chaff or straw,
Or at his neighbours roar,
Nor in rhapsodies forlorn
Bellow loud at *Indy*,
Nor in notes of vapid scorn
(Administration winds)
Scratch away with hoof and horn
Columns of sleepy Liar
That were a horrid bore.
Wah, wah, wah! our great Papa
Will ne'er more eat chaff or straw.

CHORUS OF OWLS

Hoot, hoot, hoo—tu whit tu whoo!
What can the nation do,
Its great supporter's stretch'd,
Owl was a night's foe,
That froth'd with Veneration,
Squatting round in languid law
His thick sir creation,
Acquirements! far fetch'd
The dimix of so
That could no further go
Than hoot, hoo!—Tu whit, tu whoo
What can the nation do!

CHORUS OF PRIESTS.

Stiff of neck and thick of scull
Was our own right Royal Bull,
Our ready friend in need,
Who bellow'd for our tythes
Taurie declamation.
But he no longer writhes
As erst, with veneration,
For Death has drawn the scythes,
And still as * nails or withes,
Stiff of neck—thick of scull,
See where low stretch'd is *Bull*!

CHORUS OF VULTURES.

Swoop, swoop, swoop, now let us stoop,
Fasten on the Taurie poop,
And drag him down so cool,
Rare present he will be
For † A. S. S. museum,
Each member when he'll see
The gift, will sing Te deum,
And pledge his me-mo-ry!
So, onward let us pull
To certain fame, the Bull.
Swoop, swoop, swoop! now let us stoop,
Fixing on the Taurie poop.
* * *
Ceter a desunt.

NEWS—NEWS!!

Certain intelligence has reached town that the Pope has died. Proposals, it is rumoured, have been sent to a certain maintainer of the national honor not a hundred miles from Clive-street for the vacant see. Certainly no person is better qualified especially on the score of profound erudition, unbounded liberality, genuine philanthropy, and mild spirit of toleration, tempered with the genuine spirit of Ortho-d-ox-y to fill that splendid throne of the Archiepiscopal system than the esteemed and revered personage in question. Indeed his uncommonly firm veneration for every thing and all things appertaining to the Catholic Church, not even excepting her abhorrence and contempt for temporal wealth and power eminently point him out as the only individual who could add the sublimest lustre to the throne of Priestianity by consenting to place his "fundamental feature" of his patronage upon it.—Though this glorious and sublimely charitable christian orator at first declined the Papal See with the usual modestly veracious declaration of *Nolo Episcopari*, we have since heard that he has allowed his "slow consent" to be wrung from him and that he means to assume the Sacerdotal purple by the style and title of POPE JOAN THE SECOND!!!

No time for more at present, from your friend

MEPHISTOPHELES.

* *Note.*—Dead as a door nail.
† *Asiaticæ Societatis Socius.*

ON JOHN BULL AND HIS PET:

BEING A SAVOURY SIMILE.

Why is *John Bull* like to Nebuchadnezzar?
'Cause the right from the wrong it is plain he can't see, Sir.
"But then," says old Spooney, "I never eat grass."
Why not? 'tis the natural food of an Ass.

SESOSTORIS WEYMES.

December 11, 1823

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEC. 7. The brig *Snipe*, arrived off the Custom House.

8 Sailed the *Bombay*, S. Parker, for Masulipatam and Madras.

10. Sailed the *Lady Flora*, Thomas McDonnel, for London, via Penang—and *Hamid Bux*, Nacoda, for Penang the H. C. ship *Marquis of Wellington*, Captain J. Blanchard, left Kidderpore for Saugor to complete her Cargo.

14 Sailed the American ship *Edward Newton*, Charles Bertody, for Boston.

The following Vessels are expected to sail in a few days:—

Lady Flora—Portuguese brig *Novo Destino*—H. C. C. ship *Florentia*—*William Miles*—*Woodford*—*John Taylor*.

REMARKS—The Pilot vessel *Henry Merton*, on the 12th instant, saw a ship inward bound to the southward of Saugor point, working up, name not yet ascertained.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship *Florentia*, Capt. John Wimble, for London—Browne Roberts, Esq. Mrs. Roberts, Miss Francis M. Roberts, Miss Jane Roberts, Miss Margaret Roberts and Master Austin Arthur Roberts, Major Wood, H. M. service, Mrs Wood, Miss A. Wood, Miss E. Wood, Miss J. Wood, Master A. Wood, Capt. A. Oliver, H. C. service, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs Captain Fraser, Miss Elizabeth Fraser, Master Charles Nicholson, Master Shaw, Master Charles James Fox, Master G. Ross, Master Charles Barlow, Capt. Fenton, 87th Regt. Capt. Scott, H. C. service, Capt. Jenkins, 32d N. I. Lieut. Jones, H. M. 59th Regt. Serjeant-Major Barrett, Mrs. Barrett, and Son, Mrs Hamilton.

Per H. C. C. ship *Fame*, Capt. Chas. Young, for Bencoolen and England:—Mr. William Cole, Mr. J. Nicholson, returning to their Friends at Bencoolen; Sandford Arnott, Esq. charter party passenger for England.

Per ship *Edward Newton* Capt. Bertody, to Boston:—Mrs. Nixon, and three Children.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department, the 6th November, 1823.

Mr. S. Paxton, Register of the Zillah Court at Furruckabad

The 4th Dec. 1823.

Mr. T. R. Davidson, Second Register of the 24 Purgunnahs.

Mr. James Armstrong, Second Do. of the Zillah Court at Rajeshahy.

Mr Augustus Prinsep, Register of Do. Do. Agrah.

The 11th Dec 1822.

Mr. W. Dampier, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Dacca.

Mr. John Lowis, Register of the Zillah Court at Tipperah.

Mr. J. Thomason, an Assistant in the office of the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 4TH DECEMBER, 1823.

No. 198 or 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant William J. Thompson, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, a Supernumerary Sub-Assistant in the Army Commissariat Department

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to return to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of their health.

Captain Edmond Buttal Higgins, of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry and Superintending Officer of Gentlemen Cadets.

Surgeon John Patterson.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Judicial Department, under date the 27th ultimo, to comply with the application of Lieutenant Colonel Morrell, Commanding the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, for two Months' leave of absence from the 7th Instant, to visit the Presidency on urgent private Affairs.

Assistant Surgeon A. Menzies, M. D attached to the Civil Station of Ramghur and now doing duty at Gyah, is permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service. Mr. Menzies is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Charles William Heriot, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, subject to the Confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 11TH DECEMBER, 1823.

No. 200 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Cornet William Benson, to be Lieutenant from the 4th December, 1823, vice Heriot transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon John Henderson, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Ally Ghur, vice Fallowfield promoted.

The following appointment made by the Governor General, is published in General Orders.

Captain Charles C. Chesney, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Superinding Officer of Gentlemen Cadets in Fort William, vice Captain Higgins permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health. This appointment to have effect from the date of Dispatch of the Ship on which Captain Higgins may Embark.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their Private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel John Rose, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain John Hunter Littler, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General

Lieutenant Edward Simeon Hawkins, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Walter William Rees, Deputy Assistant Commissary General is permitted to visit the Presidency on account of his health, preparatory to making an application for Furlough to Europe

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the General Department to appoint Captain J. Puckett, of the Corps of Engineers, on the 6th ultimo, to superintend the completion of the Mypurrah Light House.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp, Ferozabad, 24th November, 1823.

1st-Lieutenant Randle Jackson, of Artillery, is directed to join the Head-Quarters of the Regiment at Dum Dum

Serjeant John Tally, of the Artillery at Dum-Dum is appointed Serjeant-Major to the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment, and directed to join immediately.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Wiggens is posted the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment, in the room Lieutenant Colonel Taylor who is removed the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to the following Promotions:

6th Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Meerzah Suffer Beg to be Subadar, and Havildar Callay Khan to be Jemadar, from the 6th October, 1823, in succession to Debey Deen, Subadar, deceased.

Presidency Division Orders under date the 6th Instant, directing Ensign Kennedy, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, to do duty with the Wing of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, at Barrackpore till the arrival of his own Corps at Midnapore, are confirmed.

Major Delamain's appointment on the 10th Instant, of Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Williams to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 2d Battalion 29th Regiment during the period of its separation from the Right Wing, is confirmed.

Major A. T. Watson's appointment on the 1st Instant, of Lieutenant Anberjonois to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 26th Regiment, is confirmed.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Etamadpore, 25th November, 1823.

The appointment in Battalion Orders by Major Ball, under date the 11th Instant, of Lieutenant Wilkinson to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is confirmed

District Orders by Brigadier Carpenter, under date the 31st ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Stuart to act as Adjutant to the detached Wing of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, are confirmed.

Captain Watson's appointment, on the 17th Instant, of Lieutenant Nash to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment, is confirmed.

Regimental Orders by Major-General Hardwick, appointing Gunners Francis Hudson and Richd. Lazenby, Extra Laboratory Men in the Expense Magazine, from the 1st Instant, during the ensuing Practice, are confirmed.

Lieutenant Phillips of the 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment at Barrackpore till further orders.

1st-Lieutenant Horsford, of the Artillery Regiment, is posted to the 6th Company 1st Battalion of the Corps.

Captain S. Watson, of the 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 34th Regiment at Benares until further orders.

Lieutenant E. A. Campbell, 3d Light Cavalry, is appointed Acting Brigade-Major to the Troops in Rohilkund during the absence on Medical Certificate of Brigade-Major Casement.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Lowe, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Gregory, in General Orders of the 22d ultimo, is cancelled at his own request

Captain Browne is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 30th Regiment, and Captain Land from the latter to the former Battalion.

Major-General Dalzell's appointment, on the 1st Instant, of Ensign Edward Meade to do duty with the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

This arrangement cancels the General Order of the 7th Instant, attaching Ensign Meade to the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment.

Ensign Buncombe is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

European Regiment—Lieutenant Shortreed, from 10th November to the 10th March, 1824, on Medical Certificate.

Artillery Regiment—Captain Bell, from 8th November, to 31st December, to visit Mhow, on urgent private affairs

1st Light Cavalry—Cornet O'Hanlon, from 1st December, to 1st January, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs

2d Battalion, 28th Regiment—Lieutenant Dade, from 15th November, to 15th April, 1824 on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

Medical Department—Deputy Superintending Surgeon Johnston, (Cawnpore Division,) from 1st December, to 15th March, 1824 to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making application for permission to proceed to Sea and eventually to Europe on account of his health

2d Battalion 4th Regiment—Major W. Faithfull from 1st December, to 1st June, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Rajeghaut, 26th November, 1823

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Allons, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, in General Orders of the 6th ultimo, is commuted to three Months leave from the 10th Instant, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency preparatory to making application for a Furlough to Europe on account of his health.

Gunner Landers, appointed an Overseer under the Superintendent of Canals, in General Orders of the 16th April last, being found unfit for the Situation, is remanded to the Artillery Regiment, and directed to be sent to the Head Quarters of the Corps at Dum-Dum.

Ensign R. H. Miles, of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, is permitted to continue doing duty with the 1st Battalion 28th Regiment until the 15th Proximo, when he will proceed and join his own Corps without delay.

Hospital Apprentice George Thomas, attached to the 2d Battalion of the Artillery, is per-

mitted, at his own request, to resign the Honorable Company's Service.

Apprentice John Beatson is removed from the Hospital of His Majesty's 38th Regiment to that of the 2d Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum.

Lieutenant R. B. Fergusson is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment.

Corporal Mathew Keane, of the Artillery at Dum-Dum, is promoted to Serjeant, and appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment.

Lieutenant Thoresby, of the 34th Regiment, is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion from the 1st Proximo.

Ensign W. F. Grant is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 32d Regiment Native Infantry at Cawnpore, instead of the 1st Battalion 15th Regiment, as notified in General Orders of the 15th Instant.

Lieutenant Pennington, of the European Invalids, has permission to reside at Monghyr until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 3d Regiment—Lieutenant E. Wakefield, from 15th October, to 15th February 1824, to visit the Presidency, previously to making an application for one year's Furlough

1st Battalion 29th Regiment—Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Cox, from 1st November, to 25th December, in extension to rejoin.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters; Camp, Nomillah, 27th November, 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments: those to the situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master being subject to the condition prescribed in General Orders of the 17th February last.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant S. Boileau to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion, vice Macdonald, deceased.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant F. Auberjonois to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion, vice Stewart removed to the 31st Regiment.

Sirmoor Battalion.

Lieutenant T. Webster, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Todd deceased.

Serjeant-Major John Higginson is transferred from the Dinagepoor Local Corps, to the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, and directed to join.

Gunners John M. Lewis, Charles Esmond, Joseph Foster, and James Lowards, of the Artillery at Dum-Dum, are transferred to the Town-Major's List, and appointed Overseers under the Superintendent of Canals. They are to be directed to report themselves to Captain Schalch without delay.

Serjeant John Harrison, of the Horse Brigade, is transferred to the Town-Major's List, and appointed Quarter-Master Serjeant to the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment.

Ensign C. H Boisragon is removed at his own request, from the 25th to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, as junior. Ensign Boisragon is posted to the 2d Battalion of the 10th Regiment.

Major-General Dalzell's appointment, on the 13th Instant, of Ensign A M Skinner, to do duty with the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

Ensign C G Ross, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment until further orders.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt General of the Army.

Head-Quarters Camp, Nomillah, 28th November, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon Child, now attached to the Artillery at Agra, is appointed to the Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Inglis.

The Garrison Surgeon at Agra is to afford Medical aid to the Artillery and Pioneers at that Station whenever a separate Medical Officer may not be attached to those Details by the Commander in Chief.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Nomilah, 29th November, 1823.

The leave of absence granted to Captain Frye, Brigade-Major at Muttra, in General Orders of the 21st ultimo, is to commence from the 10th Instant, instead of the 1st Proximo, as therein notified.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen's appointment, on the 5th Instant, of Lieutenant Bowe to officiate as Adjutant to the detached Wing of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, is confirmed.

Major Cooper's appointment of Lieutenant Oldfield to act as Adjutant to 5 Companies of the Chumparun Light Infantry detached, to Rungpore on the 11th Instant, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel Richards' appointment, on the 8th Instant, of Lieutenant Richardson to act as Adjutant to five Companies of the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment during their separation from the Head-Quarters of the Battalion, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yule's appointment, on the 8th ultimo, of Brevet Captain and Adjutant

Gardner to act as interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement

Major General Arnold's appointment, on the 20th Instant of Lieutenant Halford, of the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment, to the charge of the 1st and 4th Companies of Sappers until an Officer belonging to the Corps may join, is confirmed

Conductor Thomas O Brien is removed from the Agra to the Rajpootana Magazine, and directed to join

Lieutenant Colonel Johnson's appointment, on the 22d Instant of Lieutenant McSherry to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 1st Battalion 15th Regiment during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Battalion is confirmed.

Lieutenant J W Colquhoun is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 16th Regiment, and Lieutenant F Hewitt is posted to the former Battalion

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence

1st Battalion 26th Regiment Lieutenant R Somerville from 1st November to 1st April 1824 in extension to enable him to rejoin

2d Battalion 32d Regiment Assistant Surgeon Carlin from 20th November to 20th May 1824 to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to Sea

1st Battalion 32d Regiment Lieutenant Candy from 20th November to 20th May, 1824, to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate

European Regiment Lieutenant Beaty, from 7th November to 7th May 1824 to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate

1st Battalion 21st Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Whitehead from 15th December to 15th September 1824 to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs

JAS NICOL,
Adjt Genl, of the Army.

DECEMBER 18.

To-day's Report announces the arrival of the Ship *Edmonstone*, Captain John Morgan, from China 2d October Singapore 8th November, and Penang 25th November

PASSENGERS

From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Bryn and Child.

From Penang—Mrs. Colonel O'Halloran, Lieut O'Halloran, and 2 Children.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS IN AID OF THE GREEKS.

Alexander Russell, Esq	300
Robert Syme,..	50

Messrs. Alexander and Co. still continue to receive Subscriptions to this truly great cause.

Lady Amherst.—We are happy to state that Lady AMHERST continues to improve, tho' still much inconvenienced by the effects of the accident, and her Ladyship must still be for some days confined to her couch.

On the 4th instant, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council was pleased to appoint Robert McClintock, Esq to fill the office of Sheriff of the town of Calcutta and its dependencies during the ensuing year.

The Shipping Report of yesterday, contrary to our expectations, announced no arrival, we are therefore still in uncertainty as to the correctness of the reports that the new arrangements for the Bengal Army are on the Ship *Frederick the first*. The name of this Ship it appears, gave rise to a report that His Majesty King George the 4th was no more, and that his Royal Highness the Duke of York had been proclaimed King of England, this however we contradicted yesterday, from very authentic information, by announcing the good state of His Majesty's health, at the time of the departure of this Ship, which we have since been informed owes its name to the *wonderful* circumstance of the Builder's name being *Frederick*, and this Ship *the first* he floated! We certainly will not vouch for the correctness of this explanation of the mysterious name which has been bestowed on this Ship, which has so puzzled His Majesty's loyal subjects in India, but as we see nothing impossible in the circumstance we recommend our readers to believe this until they are furnished with the legitimate denouement of this alarming fact, that an English Ship Builder dared to call his Ship after his own name, to the terror of all the World, for we must presume that Europe, Africa, and America have been simply agitated as the inhabitants of our city of Palaces. In former and *better* times the villain would have been hunting for this head by this time.

We understand that an affair of an unpleasant nature occurred on the race-course yesterday between a Mr. W———, of the Pilot Service, and a Mr. J———, a member of the legal profession—The former suspected the latter of some undue familiarities with his lady, and meeting him on the course, proceeded to inflict corporal punishment on him with a horse-whip—Resistance however was offered, and the parties had nearly proceeded to a *fisty cuff* encounter—The latter of the two parties complained at the Police Office, and in consequence of the information elicited, both parties were bound over to keep the peace.

MR. MACK'S CHEMICAL LECTURES.

Mr Mack on Friday last, delivered his second chemical lecture to a crowded and respectable audience of the residents of Seram-

pore and Barrackpore, at the former place. We stated in our account of this Gentleman's first lecture (*vide* Hurkaru of Tuesday the 6th inst.) that some of Mr. Mack's experiments had failed, owing to the state of the materials necessary for them. With a view of not losing the advantages to be derived from the successful performance of them, Mr. Mack, on Friday night, repeated part of them, and we are happy to say, with two exceptions, was successful in them all. His lecture on this occasion comprised the following subjects:

1st, Attraction of Cohesion—its nature—opposes chemical action—Solution—Precipitation—Crystallization—Crystallography.

2nd, Chemical Affinity—its nature—phenomena attending it.—Limitations of Chemical Affinity—Atomic theory—Single Elective Affinity—Double Elective Affinity—circumstances modifying Chemical Affinity.

We understand that the next lecture will take place on next Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Serampore College.

We understand that Captain Parlby, exhibited his improved rockets on Saturday morning, to General Hardwick, Colonel Casement, C. B. and a number of Officers, who were highly gratified. The result was most satisfactory: six Rockets hit the Target—one at a mile's distance. We are not in possession of any further particulars, but should we obtain them, we will not fail to lay them before our readers.

We very much regret that the interesting account of the examination of the Native Females, educated under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, did not reach us in time for our last number.

It is indeed a most gratifying circumstance to be able to record the success of this most charitable and humane measure, and particularly that it receives the countenance and support of the highest female characters in the Country. Here it is that the lustre of British female Virtue shines to the greatest advantage: in the whole range of active benevolence, of which the various objects that claim the attention of the philanthropist are prominently exhibited by humane individuals for the consideration of those who altho' equally disposed to deeds of Charity, are prevented by various causes from personal exertions, there is not one which has the strong claim to public support, which in every point of view, attaches to the education of the female population of India.

With every claim which can be adduced in favor of any other similar measure, this has some peculiar to itself,—of a nature the most strong, and it carries with its success, consequences the most grateful to every good feeling of our nature. With all this there is not one single objection. The only possible objection (tho' the word is too strong) which could be at all urged against it, was not dependent upon its principles or its utility, but on what should always be taken into the consideration of every object having any moral claim to its view, viz. its practicability. In almost all similar cases, prejudices of some kind were to be overcome. Those who remember the first establishment of the Sunday Schools in England well know the prejudices and opposition they had to overcome before they even obtained a secure footing. The objection to them was not the principle, yet have its soundness and rectitude being securely established on the best test—that of experience. These Schools were the parents of all those Institutions which have since risen in every part of the British Dominions, and which, having been transplanted into other countries, have introduced a new era in education, the good effects of which are felt in almost every quarter of the Globe, notwithstanding the dissemination of doctrines, in every shape and form, subversive of all moral principle. But to return to the immediate subject in hand. It is one of the characteristics of almost every charitable and benevolent institution emanating from the Church of England to become known more by its fruits than by a vain display of its beneficent objects;—to plant the tree and administer support to it as it approaches to maturity. Nor has it ever happened that any institution having charity, and the cultivation of moral principle for its objects, thus formed has been left unsupported. If then public support and encouragement has never been yet witheld from the demands of other institutions with minor claims to consideration, we trust that the one, whose cause we are now unsolicited advocating from the bottom our heart, will not be left to sink under the pressure of want. We would especially address ourselves to the female portion of the community, and if we knew any expression or could flatter ourselves that any language we could use would have the effect of strengthing those kind and benevolent feelings which they imbibe in their earliest childhood, we would not fail to adopt them. But we are satisfied there can be no occasion, it is impossible but that every one of them must at one time or other of their residence in India have seen and admired the beautiful and interesting female children of this Country. With these feelings we are sure also that pity, at the degraded state in which they have hitherto been kept, must have been mingled, and nothing more can be necessary than to make them acquainted with the institution of means to elevate them a step in the moral scale, to induce them to aid those means. The object of such an appeal as this is sometimes lost from an idea of its being common place and a matter of course—neither of these ought to have any effect here. The object is one of the very first importance, and its success is obviously so productive of incalculable advantages to the

whole population of India, male as well as female, that so far from being common place, it is paramount. Neither is this appeal a matter of course, for we have been alone induced to make it from the sense we entertain of those advantages.

As we stated before such institutions as these are in general silent in their own praise; and we rather imagine that it will be new to some of our readers to learn that a Lady has been in India some time, who left England under the auspices of the British and Foreign School Society for the express purpose of undertaking this task. We cannot lengthen this article with a detail of the difficulties which presented themselves, it is sufficient that by a perseverance and steadiness beyond all praise, aided by the benevolence and experience of the Church Missionary Society and others, she has triumphed over them all, and nothing now is wanted to complete the success of the undertaking, but the liberal support of the public.

It will indeed be a source of the most unqualified gratification to us if what we have said shall have any influence, however small, in promoting that support.

CHURCH MISSIONARY FEMALE NATIVE SCHOOLS.

Yesterday, at the Church Missionary rooms, a most interesting examination took place of the Society's Native Female Schools under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. The scene was altogether a most striking and impressive one. Many of the women and children evinced a proficiency truly astonishing, when we consider the obstacles they had to surmount. The first classes read the New Testament not only with facility but with an evident understanding of its meaning, and answered several questions put to them, with a degree of intelligence and pertinence little to be expected. Specimens of their needle work and writing were exhibited, and we do not hesitate to say that both were beyond the most sanguine expectations that could have been formed, when Mrs. Wilson first entered on her arduous undertaking; too much cannot be said in praise of her exertions, the effect of which must surprise even herself. The children were principally of the lower orders, a circumstance which will not fail eventually, we should think, to excite a spirit of emulation in those of higher caste and greater affluence. After the examination suitable rewards were distributed, and a quantity of nick knacks, supplied for the occasion, by some benevolent ladies were disposed of to the visitors, the proceeds to be applied to the building a central school. Lady Amherst, the Hon'ble Miss Amherst, the Lord Bishop, Lady, McNaghten, Mrs. Harington, and several other ladies in the first ranks of Society, honored the ceremony with their presence, indeed long before the introduction of the children the rooms were crowded. To those who understood the Bengallee language, in which the examination was conducted, it must have been doubly interesting.

We understand that the party which was to have taken place at the Government House on Friday next, has been postponed to that day fortnight, viz—the 2nd January 1824.

An Inquest was held on the body of the child whose death we noticed the other day. The Jury sat six hours the day before yesterday, and examined the father and the ayah. They sat five hours yesterday at the spot, and after a most patient enquiry were unable to fix the crime positively on any individual. Three people are however charged with the deed under strong circumstances, and it is hoped that the offenders will not escape. The verdict was —Found dead without evidence to show how she came by her death.

The 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Major J. Robertson, left Barrackpore for Nagpore on the 15th instant.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief left Agra on the 1st instant, in progress to Muttra.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

A meeting of the Committee appointed for the purpose of encouraging Steam Navigation between Great Britain and this country was held, yesterday, pursuant to public advertisement at the Town Hall. Only about 30 or 35 gentlemen were present, and some of these did not arrive until late, so that the chair was not taken by Mr. Harington until nearly 11 o'clock.

On taking the chair, Mr. Harington informed the meeting that the sum of 62,575 rupees had been subscribed. As soon as practicable after the first meeting, its proceedings had been forwarded to all the civil and military stations in the Mofussil, but at present only small sums had been realized from two of them, viz. from Moorshedabad and Lucknow, the former of which amounted to 400 rupees, and the latter, including the donations of the King and his minister to 3450 rupees. The chairman would now have the pleasure of submitting the report of the committee appointed on the 20th November, as well as the correspondence which had passed between the Committee and the Government, and which he was happy to state had had the effect of removing the fears of the Government referring to the dangers of steam navigation between this country and India. In reply to the application of the Committee, Mr. Lushington had been authorized by the Governor General in Council to signify his Lordship's conviction of the utility of Steam navigation ot

this country, and his approbation of the conduct of the spirited individuals who had brought it forward, and his Lordship's intention of granting 20,000 rupees on the part of Government to the objects of the Committee, subject to the modification of certain of the rules agreed to on a former occasion. His Lordship considered the able exposition of the Committee, with regard to the dangers of steam navigation, very conclusive,—and granted the sum beforementioned, on condition that the *bonus* or premium is only to be granted to commanders of ships of upwards of 300 tons burden, as long as the act of parliament shall remain in force, limiting the trade with India to vessels of that burden. It had been rumoured that this act of parliament was rescinded, but while it was in operation, or until its being rescinded was confirmed, it would be irregular to grant it to owners or commanders of vessels under that tonnage. Another modification of the original rules was, that the *bonus* was not to exceed one lac of rupees, as if it should exceed that sum the projector might consider himself amply remunerated, and desist in future from any further exertions, and as the object was to establish regular communication, care was requisite that one or two successful attempts were not to be considered as the establishment of a regular communication. The reply of the committee expressed their grateful thanks for the liberal contribution of his Lordship in Council and their high satisfaction at the result of their explanation, relative to the dangers of the attempt, on the part of the Government. It went on to express their concurrence in the suggestion of the Government, relative to the tonnage of the vessels, and stated that the Committee having no right to expect that the subscription would exceed the sum named by the Government, they agreed to limit it to that sum, and to apply any surplus which may remain, to any object connected with steam navigation which may be approved of by a general Meeting. The reply to this, acknowledged its receipt, expressed the satisfaction of the Government, and contained an order on the Treasury for 20,000 rupees, in consequence of which the rules had been modified in accordance with the letter of the Government, and he now had the pleasure of submitting them to the meeting. The sense of the rules, (for it is impossible for us to state the whole of them) is nearly as follows:—

The first provides that a *bonus* or premium shall be given for the establishment of a steam communication between Great Britain and Bengal, by the way of the Red Sea or Cape of Good Hope.

2nd. That a subscription be entered into for this purpose, and that the sum of one Lac of rupees shall be given to the individuals or Company who shall establish such a communication before the end of 1826.

3rd. That a communication shall be considered to be established by the completion of two voyages from Great Britain to Bengal, and two voyages from Bengal to Great Britain, in a vessel of not less than 300 tons burden, and in a time not less than 70 days.

4th.—That in case no vessel shall perform the whole of this undertaking any vessel performing half of it, shall be entitled to a moiety of the *bonus*.

5th—The sum subscribed to be placed in the hands of the Government agents.

6th.—If in the year 1826, no person shall appear to be entitled to receive the amount of the *bonus* for a successfull attempt, it shall be left to the discretion of the committee to devote the sums subscribed to the most meritorious of the unsuccessful attempts, or in any other manner connected with the objects contemplated which shall be approved of by them.

7th.—If after these disbursements any sums shall remain, they shall be returned to the subscribers in proportion to the amount to their subscriptions.

Mr. Harington suggested that the time referred to in the third rule may be advantageously extended to 75 days.

Some conversation took place across the table on this suggestion, when *Mr. Hobhouse* informed the chairman that it appeared to be thought by the gentlemen at his end of the table, that 70 days was ample time.

Lieut Johnson, R. N. thought the 70 days ought to be the time for the ship to arrive in pilot's water.

The several modified regulations were then put by the chairman and carried *nem. con.*

Mr Hobhouse now suggested to the meeting that it may increase the amount of the subscriptions if the committee were empowered to receive acceptances payable on the arrival of the first vessel.

Mr Pattle thought that if such a plan were advisable at all, the bills should be made payable on demand to the committee, who would not demand them until they wanted the money.

Lieut. Johnson said that he had received several letters from the Mofussil enquiring where the money was to be paid, which shewed that a disposition existed to pay it. On reference to the books it would be found that several small sums of 25 to 30 rupees had been subscribed, and for such sums as these, or even for 100 rupees, it would be awkward to take acceptances.

Mr. McClintock thought that for sums like those referred by the last speaker, acceptances should not be taken, but he thought no objection could apply to it as it referred to houses subscribing to 4 to 5000 rupees, or individuals subscribing sums not under 1000 rupees.

Mr. Hobhouse wished the committee to be empowered to receive notes of hand payable on the arrival of the last vessel in lieu of subscriptions in money.

Mr. Lushington remarked that many people doubted the practicability of the scheme, and thought this afforded them an opportunity of subscribing.

Mr. Pattle remarked that if this plan were adopted, it would lead people to doubt the practicability of the scheme, and they would consequently refrain from contributing.

Lieut. Johnson doubted whether this would increase the subscription.

Mr. Hobhouse thought that many people who doubted the practicability of the scheme, would subscribe in the manner he had proposed, if their acceptances were to be made payable on the arrival of the first ship.

Mr. Harington suggested that as the committee of the 5th November had now finished the duties imposed upon them, managers should be appointed according to a resolution of the same date, and he thought their numbers should not exceed twelve, nor be less than six.

Mr. McClintock thought the present committee would be the best for the commitee of management proposed.

Mr. Harington thought that their number, 24, was too great.

Mr. Harington proposed that his name may be struck off the list on account of duties which would require too much of his attention to allow him to do his duty in his present capacity. Mr. Hunter made the same request as he was about to return to Europe.—Wherever he was, however, he would go to see the first steam vessel that should be equipped for India, and further report of her capabilities to India, as some craft which had served out her time may perhaps be endeavoured to be sent out.

With reference to the appointment of a committee of management, the purport of the following resolution was agreed to. "That as Mr. Harington and several other members of the Committee have requested to be allowed to resign their stations in the Committee, the following gentlemen be appointed a committee of management (five to form a quorum) with power to add to their numbers, and fill up vacancies, vested with such powers as are necessary to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. [illegible] P. Larkins, Hbit. Mackenzie, James Pattle, Charles Lushington, David Clarke, [illegible] Hayes, Captains Bruce, of the [illegible] and Forbes of the Engineers, [illegible] Alexander Colvin, Charles [illegible] Gordon, and George McKillop. [illegible] the proposal of Mr. Hobhouse [illegible] the subscription and authorized to [illegible] payable on the arrival of the [illegible] vote to Mr. Harington [illegible] the chair returned thanks [illegible] the meeting broke up.

THE BIRMANS.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,

The promptitude with which Government has checked the intrusions of political experiment, made by the Arracan department of the Birman Government, by taking possession of the Island of Shuparee, will have powerful influence in convincing that arrogant nation, that the British Government has now the power and resolution to punish those that dare invade its territories or insult its Flag. It however is not sufficient, that the King or Court of Ava are sensible of our national strength. But the Birman people, particularly those under government, whose insolent behaviour to strangers is only equalled by their ignorance of their national insignifiance when compared with the British nation, must be made conscious of our strength likewise. The King's judgement is not unfrequently most injudiciously overruled. The circumstance of the Governor of Rangoon remaining in power contrary to this desire is a case, in point of notoriety, to confirm the fact. With a knowledge of this and other facts and anecdotes of similar import, together with the non-arrival of the Ship ARAM, which ship (according to the account brought by the last ship from Rangoon) is about due, I should not be surprised if an embargo was laid on the English vessels at Rangoon, as a retaliative measure for our taking re-possession of the island of Shuparee, which Island the government of Arrakan, to justify its own measures, has no doubt used every argument and artifice with the view to convince the Court of Ava that Shuparee is bonâ fide a part of the Birman Empire. For these reasons it is to be regretted that one or more armed vessels were not sent to Rangoon about the time the troops were dispatched to Shuparee. As these combined measures would have demonstrated most forcibly the facility with which our forces could co-operate simultaneously. If an attack on their country became necessary, particularly if they were overawed by a strong force on our S. E. Frontier at the same time.

I conceive nothing more easy, with regard to warfare, than for our government to compel the Court of Ava to defray all the expenses occasioned by their acts of aggression. Or to crumble that empire into pieces.

A detachment of about 3000 troops, with artillery and rockets, &c. to take up their position on the height of Rangoon, about the great Pagoda, or about the Syrian Pagoda, to act in concert with three armed vessels (having patent boarding pikes affixed around the ship) and a dozen gun boats, would prove invincible to all the forces which that empire could direct against them. Our power and contempt for their forces being thus mani-

fest to the nation, all the Pegue artificers that are slaves to the great Pagoda, about 1000 men and their families, and all the discontented Birmans and foreigners, who are numerous, would immediately seek our standard and protection.

In addition to this—Siam—Pegue—Assam—Arracan and other countries, would readily avail themselves of our assistance to recover their lost territories and independence. Taking this view of the relative power of our countries, it must appear evident to every person of common sense, that none, but madmen or the vilest traitors to the king of Ava, could advise him to commence an offensive war against the British Government. Yet the massacre of the English at Negrais was advised and executed with impunity—experience, therefore, shews the imprudence of adopting measures to avert the like from happening again.

All ships being a kind of floating colony—to insult them is to insult the country to which the ships belong. The Birmans consider themselves invulnerable, it therefore cannot be fear that induces them to disarm and search our ships. But it is a systematic attempt to indulge their national arrogance at the expense of our Flag and national pride. When a vessel arrives at Rangoon—all the Guns, Munition, Fowling Pieces, &c. are obliged to be landed a Petition presented for leave not to land the Sails and Rudder.—Every part of the Ship and every parcel is twice searched, our persons on landing are searched, 300 rupees is paid as anchorage money for the ship, and 50 rupees must be paid for permission to take away a female that has arrived at Rangoon in the ship. In no other country is our Flag subject to these insults. The Birman vessels, when in our ports, are not thus treated. Then why, in the name of justice, does Great Britain suffer this nation thus to insult her merchant ships?

There is a prevailing opinion among the Birmans, that we are dependent on their country for timber, and considering their general ignorance, it is not surprizing that they should not know, that the Coast of Malabar, Golconda, the Island of Ceylon, Holland, &c. can supply us with timber in abundance, independent of their country. In point of fact, to receive the produce from a country where the people so ill requite our friendship, in preference to receiving the timber from our own colonies, is really doing injustice to ourselves in a double ratio.

The magnanimity with which Great Britain restored many valuable conquests made during the war, at a considerable sacrifice of men and money, to the French, Dutch, and other nations, cannot be unknown to the King of Ava, from the many foreigners that surround his court capable of informing him on this subject; and this circumstance ought to satisfy him that conquest is not our object. At the same time it would be well for him to bear in mind, that when our territories are invaded or our Flag insulted we never fail to adopt the most safe and certain guarantee for our future security, namely by conquering or dismembering such country as hath the temerity to insult us. Considering the inability of the Birman Government to collect a sufficient revenue to pay salaries, even to the executive officers of Government, renders the idea of our attempting to conquer a country thus poor, perfectly ridiculous. Instead of the members of government having a salary to enable them to perform their duty to the King and his people with equity and honor, every one of them has to give a Bonus to the Court for their situation, and to perform their duty without salary. Here then is the Grand Cause of the people's poverty and discontent and the nation's weakness. From this cause the people are frightened, goaded and fleeced of their property. To reimburse the Judge the Bonus paid for his situation—to pay him his salary, or rather to support him and a host of parasites and Panders attached to him, and, lastly, to enable him to accumulate a larger sum, in order to purchase a higher situation on his return to Court, which takes place between one and three years. From this line of Policy, the Birman Empire, which possesses all the *requisite elements to become rich* and powerful, having a good robust population with dispositions naturally good, a fertile country abounding with natural resources, is poor, weak, and powerless. No King can be powerful whose people are poor and discontented, as the power of state consists in the wealth and patriotism of the people.

If the King of Ava instead of suffering the British Flag to be insulted in his country, were to endeavour to cement the Friendship or obtain a commercial alliance with Great Britain—to establish through his Empire an equitable financial system for collecting his revenue,—he would soon obtain the confidence of wealthy Merchants and of the underwriters, consequently the Trade with his country would greatly increase. His people would become industrious, wealthy and contented,—his revenue would greatly increase, and his Empire become powerful. He must be fully sensible of the Benefit which accrues to his country, and of the increase to his revenue and that of the Queen's (a great proportion of a ship's port charges being part of the Queen's revenue) by even the present limited British trade to his country, and therefore his Majesty is perfectly competent to estimate the loss which himself and country would sustain, were the British Government to interdict their merchant ships from trading to his country, and also to disqualify ships built under the Birman Flag from the privilege of sailing under that of the British, and this I trust will be the case if any further insult be offered to the British Flag.

Your Obedient Servant,
HORATIO

THE RACES.

CALCUTTA DECEMBER MEETING, 1823

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

The Third Year of the great Riddlesworth Stakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, -15 forfeit —for 3 years old Colts, 8st. 7lb.—Fillies, 8st. 4lb.—*G. M* —Fourteen Subscribers.

1st Mr. Walter's ch. f. *Spinetta*, by *Sender Billy*, out of *Chimera*.

2d Mr. Robert's ch c. *Master Edward* by *Benedick*, out of *Tarantula*.

3d Captain O'Kelly's b. c. *Avoirdupois*, by *Uncle Toby*, out of *Barbara Allen*.

Eleven paid forfeit.

HUNTER'S STAKES of 20 Gold Mohurs each, for all Horses that have hunted with the Calcutta, Dum-Dum, or Barrackpore Hounds, 12st. each, Gentlemen Riders.—Cape and Country bred allowed 1st, and Arabs 2st. 2 miles, Mares and Geldings allowed 3lb.—Seven Subscribers.

1st Mr. G. P. Thompson's ch. E m. *Blue Bell*.

2nd Mr. Charles'..... ch. E. h. ———

3rd Mr. Lewis'..... gr. A. h. *Charley*.

It may be remembered that the winner of this race, *Blue Bell* won the Hunter's Stakes last year, and that Mr. Thompson, her rider, has ridden the winning horse in the same Stake for three successive years.

The first Year of a renewal of the Champaigne Stakes, of 200 Gold Mohurs each—*h ft.* for all Horses—two years old a feather—three 6 10.—four 7. 10.—five 8. 3 --six 8 8 —aged 8. 11.—Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. *G. M.*——(Two Subscribers.)

1st Mr. Black's.. b. E. m. *Arabella*, 6 years.

2d, Mr. Walter's. br. E. h. *Cannonade*, 6 years.

This race was a most excellent one, head or head, the greatest part of the course, until within the distance post, Cannonade was brought to the Whip and Arabella to the Spur, and won by about a length and a half.

Arab Sweepstakes of 20 Gold Mohurs each, for Horses that have never started for Plate, Match, or Sweepstakes, two miles, the 1st day of the Calcutta December Meeting, 1823 —8st. 7lbs. each—to be *bona fide* the property of Subscribers--to close on the 1st September, and the Horses to be shewn and entered at the Stand, on the Saturday preceding the Meeting.——(Six Subscribers.)

1st Mr. Walters'..... ch. h. *Prince Paul*.

2nd Mr. Long's..... b. h. *Gemerack*.

3rd Captain O'Kelly's. .. gr. h. *Bob*.

4th Mr. G. P. Thompson's b. h. *Hayseding*.

MATCH FOR 25 GOLD MOHURS.

Mr. Walker's b. f by *Uncle Toby*, out of *Julia*.

Captain O'Kelly's c. c. *Toby Philpot*, out of *Romp*, (paid forfeit) 8st 7lb. each, Y. C.

SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 17th DECEMBER.

PLATE of 50 Gold Mohurs for Maiden Arabs, 8st. 7lb. each—2 Miles Heats.—Horses to be named and entered at the Stand the evening before running, at or before half past 5 o'clock. Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs — In the event of only one Horse coming to the Post, the owner of such Horse will only be entitled to 15 Gold Mohurs, and his entrance money returned,

Mr. Walter's ch. a. *Prince Paul* received 15 Gold Mohurs.

SWEEPSTAKES OF 50 GOLD MOHURS EACH--G. M.

Captain O'Kelly's g. c. c. *Tarquin*, 4 yrs. 7st 10lb.....	1
Mr Walter's bn. c. f. *Beggar Girl*. 4 yrs. 7st 10lb	2
Mr. Edward's bn. ca. h. *Emigrant*, 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb.....	3

Tarquin won with great ease.

A SWEEPSTAKES OF 10 GOLD MOHURS EACH, GENTLEMEN RIDERS.—G M.

Mr Hardwicke's ch. a. h. *Jimmy Jumps*, 9st 4lb	1
Mr Ireland's b. c. h. *Diamond*, aged, 10st. 4lb.	2
Mr Brobdignag's g a h *Lahout*, do 9st 4lb.	3
Mr. Thornton's g. a. h. *Robin Gray*, (drawn.)	

Match for 25 Gold Mohurs, 2 miles -Gentlemen riders.

Mr Hawkin's ch h..... .....10st,	1
Mr. Long's b. h. *Rough and Tough*, ...10st.	2

Won easy.

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY, DECEMBER 3.

We are indebted to our esteemed Correspondent for the following most important information, and we lose not a moment in laying it before our readers.

The *Fredrick the First* from England the 14th August passed Allepee on the 23d ultimo.

MADRAS GOVT. GAZETTE,—Dec. 4, 1823.

The last month has passed off without any fall of Rain that could be measured—a state of the atmosphere which has scarcely occurred, we believe, within the memory of the oldest Inhabitant of the Presidency.

The Rangoon Ship got up from the Southward in the forenoon.

H. M. Ship *Liffey*, bearing the Pendant of Commodore Grant, C. B. arrived in the Roads yesterday afternoon.

The *Madras* left the Roads yesterday morning.

Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Winter and Infant, Lieut. Parker, 69th Regiment, Lieut. Keating, Ensign Blackford, and E. Muskett, Esq.

SUPREME COURT.

Pursuant to the Notice published in this Gazette on the 16th of October, and in subsequent numbers, a *Special Court* was held on Tuesday last—The Court having been opened in due form, the Warrant under the hand and Seal of *The Right Honourable* The Lord High Chancellor *of Great Britain as Speaker of the House of Lords*, was read, and *The Honourable* The Judges proceeded on the business of the Commission—Evidence, with the view of establishing the fact, was taken on that day and yesterday—the further Proceedings stand adjourned till this day at 11 o'clock, and as the Evidence is not to be met by the other party, it is expected they will be closed without further adjournment.

BOMBAY,—November 29, 1823.

We understand that Government has sanctioned the temporary appropriation of the Honorable Company's Ship *Hastings*, to the purpose of performing Divine Service every Sunday, to such of the European Sailors in the harbour as may find it convenient to attend; and that the Senior and Garrison Chaplains have kindly undertaken to perform this duty alternately.

We hear that H. M. Ship *Leven*, Captain Owen, which arrived here on Sunday last from the African Coast, in quest of refreshments, will go from hence to Muscat, for the purpose of surveying the coasts of Arabia and Africa, and to proceed in that direction until she join the other vessels of the surveying squadron, to the Southward of the line.

The *Lord Castlereagh*, Captain Durant, will sail for England in the course of to-morrow. The following Passengers are going by this ship. *To England*—Major and Mrs. Morse & 2 Children, Major Windham, Major Litchfield, The Revd. F. Spring, Lieutenant H. Hancock and Lieutenant C. H. Johnson. *To the Cape*—Captain and Mrs. Miller, C. Jameson, Esq.

We are informed that the *Dorothy* will sail for Liverpool on the 7th, and the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* for London on the 10th proximo.

PENANG.

The following is from the *Penang Gazette* of the 22d November:—

Yesterday morning arrived the Ship *Edmonstone*, Captain Wm. Morgan, from Canton the 5th October and Singapore the 10th Inst.

Passengers Mr. and Mrs. Bryce.

We have seen letters from Canton, which state that the H. C. Ships had been detained at Lintin, in consequence of the old affair of the *Topaze*; but the Vice-Roy having understood that Capt. Richardson remained at the Cape from ill health, was induced to suffer the matter to rest for the present, and the Indiamen were accordingly allowed to go up to Whampoa, and trade proceeded as usual.

The Opium Sales are stated to be very discouraging: the following prices are quoted of this Drug; viz.

Patna, per Chest,	1500	Sp. Drs.
Benares, ditto,	1400	"
Malwa, ditto,	1050	"

There had been a partial advance on Eastern produce before the Trade with the Hon'ble Company's Ships was opened; but the last accounts quote the following prices, viz.

Tin, per peccul	23	Sp. Drs.
Pepper, ditto	13	"
Cutch, ditto	7	"
Betle-Nut, ditto	3½	"
Rattans, ditto	3¼	"

The *Valetta* left Malacca with the *Edmonstone*, and by her letters being put on board the latter vessel, it is doubtful that she will touch here.

The *Edmonstone* is bound to Calcutta direct, and we understand will sail in a few days.

The Ships *Alfred* and *Britannia* were at Singapore.

Accounts from Malacca state that the late Regulations established at Batavia, leaving a duty of 24 per Cent. on all goods the produce of Europe and America, imported from Ports Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, has been extended to the Port of Malacca.

DECEMBER 22.

Yesterday's Report announced the arrival of the *James Colvin*, Captain R. Wemyss, from Gibraltar the 9th August.

Chowringhee Theatre, we hear, will open on Friday night, the 26th instant, with "BON TON," and "FORTUNE'S FROLICS," two highly amusing and lively things.

"CORIOLANUS" is talked of as the next dramatic treat after that, when an amateur of great expectation, and quite new to the Boards, will personate the illustrious Roman Aristocrat.

In the case of the grass and glass eater, to whom we adverted some days ago, the question is—Does he really swallow these materials, or is the whole an ingenious juggle? We sat quite close to the man, and as far as ocular demonstration goes, to us it seemed that he actually swallowed the grass and the glass. Still, however, we have our doubts, and must continue to have, until the man chooses to submit to a more rigid investigation.

The mode in which he performed his feats at Baboo DWARKANAUTH TAGORE'S house, was as follows.

An assistant entered the room, and spread a cloth upon the floor, upon which he placed two large brazen salvers, containing as great a quantity of doom grass as they could hold; another salver, upon which stood about half a dozen of long necked French (claret) bottles, empty; a large ebony ruler; some brick dust, and two large brass lotahs of water. After these arrangements had been made, the gormandizing hero him elf entered. He appeared a thin man, about thirty, with a rather intelligent countenance and quick lively eyes. Making his salams to the company, he squatted himself down on the cloth; and after exhibiting some curious feats with the water and brick-dust, proceeded to the more substantial business of the evening.

Going on all fours, he pounced at once upon one of the salvers of grass with an appearance of the utmost voracity, and demolished its contents almost in a twinkling! As there was some difficulty in getting the grass in due quantity within the full range of his teeth, he thurst it in with the ruler, the use of which until then rather puzzled the spectator. He diluted every mouthful with a sip of water from a lotah on his left hand, and soon *exchequered* the contents of the second salver, and while these were making the *facilis descensus averni*, he sturdily cried out for more grass, and thus he went on until he had consumed either four or six salver falls, we forget which. Indeed there is no saying how many he might have devoured but for the interference of the company, who begged him to desist. After this graminiverous refection, (which, by the way, he seemed to relish as keenly as Aldermen are said to do their turtle,) he gave a wistful look at the salver containing the empty bottles, grasped his ruler, and in a neat manner broke off the neck of one of the *Marines* before him. Taking a small bit of glass in his hand he ate it *nimini pimini* ways as a fine lady would a *leetle* bit of biscuit. Even this little specimen of his art was surprising, but it was only the prelude to more astonishing exertions, the dreadful note of preparation to the grand vitriovorary crash. Breaking off the necks of all the bottles, he held them in his hand,—and though nothing can be imagined more formidable to human lips than the bristly jagged arrowy points of the glass, he dashed at them, and crunched them with the same east that he would so many radishes. He next broke down the bodies of the bottles, and standing up with a large handful of smashed glass, devoured it with the same ease that a common person would bits of toasted bread. At length the company, quite satisfied with what they had seen, begged that he would pause in the midst of his extraordinary meal, which he politely yielded to, though rather with an appearance of reluctance than otherwise.

He frequently applied his mouth to the lotah; it naturally struck us therefore that he spit out the glass into it. We looked into the vessel more than once for this purpose, but could see nothing in it except the water. Glass, in a pulverised state, might however have been at the bottom of the vessel, without our being able to observe it. If the grass had been spit out, it must have floated on the surface of the water, but there was nothing of the kind to be seen. Does he really then swallow the glass? We almost exclaim, impossible—but the evidence of our eyes is here at issue with our reason, and we should be glad to see the point properly decided. We would therefore suggest, that the Medical Society of Calcutta should invite this new gastronomical artist to one of their sittings, and there subject him to the sharpest scrutiny. In this case he ought to be deprived of all clothing of his chest, and two glass jugs perfectly transparent should be substituted for the vessels of brass.

What we doubt most here, is the circumstance of the glass being swallowed. Of its being chewed, and that in the most masterly style of mastication, we have no doubt whatever. This feat of itself then, putting the swallowing portion of it out of the question, is a surprising one, especially as the man so far from taking pains to break the glass into small bits, leaves each piece horridly jagged and angular, and munches up a handful in the most fearless manner. An examination into the state of his mouth after his queer feast did not discover a trace of a scratch or cut, or any other inconvenience from the sharp pointed glass. He has been amusing himself thus for five years.

While on the subject of Native Juggling, we cannot help observing that many feats ought to be dispensed with as inspiring disgust and horror rather than surprise and pleasure. The amusements of a people have a certain universal moral effect, and are not therefore beneath the dignity of the Legislator and Statesman. The bloody contests between Gladiators and the struggles of miserable human beings against wild beasts in the arena, most certainly brutalized the feelings of the Roman people to a great degree. In our own day it is asserted that English Boxing has some similar effect. This opinion we most cogently doubt the correctness of—believing really, that English boxing is friendly to, and doth absolutely cherish, English manliness and bravery. This has struck us more particularly on seeing two Native Bearers quarrel, and pulling at each other, and abusing one another like two women. There is nothing unman or murderous in an English pugilist, but a Roman Gladiator was a murderer by profession, and violent death was the goal to which he looked with the same certainty and apathy that the hardened house-breaker does.

The natives of this country would do well were they to discourage some juggling feats of a repulsive nature, whenever such sights give pleasure, it is a sure sign of bad taste. For instance, can any thing be more abominable than the very idea of a man thrusting a sword into his stomach, but if the idea is bad, how much worse is the revolting sight itself? Almost equally disagreeable is it to behold a child in the most frightful state of distortion making evolutions which must be dangerous and painful to itself, with sharp swords and daggers Other points also might be touched upon, but those we have referred to are sufficient for our argument. There are fine sensibilities in the human mind, which are the noblest incentives to virtue, and often its best reward. Take away these sensibilities and the character is deteriorated Whatever, therefore, blunts those sensibilities, is to be avoided if possible. Feats of the nature adverted to, do undoubtedly blunt those sensibilities, and while witnessing them, one cannot help feeling that the human form and face divine are degraded. It were desirable that native amusements addressed the mind more than they do at present, or that they derived their charm more from skill and adroitness than mere corporeal exertion.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the following account of the CALCUTTA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a seminary in which we are warmly interested, and to which we wish the completest success. Owing to unavoidable circumstances we were ourselves absent, but our Correspondent has drawn up such a clear account of the affair that we have no reason to regret not being present:—

CALCUTTA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The first Annual Examination of the Pupils belonging to this Institution, pursuant to public notice, took place on Saturday the 20th instant; and was honoured with the presence of a large and respectable audience, among whom were present besides the parents and guardians, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Reverend Mr. Hawtayne, the Reverend Mr. Mills, and several other gentlemen of respectability, influence and talent. Owing to a combination of circumstances and in particular, the recent establishment of the Seminary, the range of studies hitherto pursued was necessarily limited. The pupils were examined in the English, Latin and French Languages, Geography and the use of the Globes, by the Reverend Mr. Hawtayne and the Revered Mr. Mills, who kindly undertook to question them in their proficiency in the above branches of education. Specimens of plain and ornamental Writing and Arithmetic Books were exhibited which elicited very general approbation. The Reverend Gentlemen questioned the pupils at great length in the Latin, French and English Languages, and observed that their proficiency in Classical Literature, and their general improvement were such as was highly creditable to themselves and to the teachers, by whom they had been instructed They had been put to the strictest test of their real attainments without any previous preparation being made. One pupil in particular, Master D. Jones, was mentioned by the Reverend Gentleman as deserving of marked and honourable distinction: he had surpassed all his equals in the same class to such a degree as to be held up as a model of imitation to all his school fellows. This he did as well with a view to encourage him in his future exertions, and that his example might serve as a stimulus to the other pupils to aspire at the same distinction. At the close of the Examination appropriate prizes were awarded to the most deserving candidates, the accompanying is a list of them; after which the company separated highly gratified with what they had witnessed.

LIST OF BOYS WHO RECEIVED PRIZES

Walker's Dictionary, W. Hudson English, French, Latin and Arithmetic, 1st Class.
Bridge's Algebra, B. Barons, Algebra.
Goldsmith's Geography, J. Brown, Geography
Squire's Arithmetic, C. Hudson, Use of the Globes and Grammar.
Scott's Geography, G. Mathews, Geography, 2d Class.
1 Copy Delphin Virgil, D. Jones, Latin, English and French.
1 Ditto ditto, P. Sinclair, ditto.
1 Ditto ditto, J. Tulloh ditto.

Gil Blas, E. Dixon, ditto.
French Dictionary, G. Boardman, ditto.
Grammar of Rhetoric, A. Tulloh, Arithmetic, Writing, Reading and English.
Hume and Smollett's Abridgment, J. Ceronio, Grammar.
Ainsworth's Dictionary, D. Ross, Latin, Arithmetic and Geography.
Walker's Speaker, J. Lish, Geography.
Johnson's Dictionary, R. Loane., General Proficiency, 3d Class.
French Dictionary, R. Barwell., Grammar and use of the Globe.

School will re-open after the vacation on Monday the 6th Proximo.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Singapore, 8th November 1823, with the perusal of which we have been obligingly favored.

"The Ceres and Valetta have both quitted this a few days ago.

"The Dutch Commissioners have at length quitted Malacca, where they have been making wonderful arrangements. The Port has occupied the greatest portion of their time, and for fear this should fail, they have made several beneficial rules for the encouragement of agriculture, which must yield them, in the end, considerable profit. Their Port, notwithstanding the restrictions on all Vessels sailing out of the Ports of Java and other Eastern Islands as to their touching at Singapore, our trade does not appear to have diminished in the smallest degree; and so long as we continue to hold this advantage the Port of Malacca never can flourish. The Commissioners have gone to Rhio to join the Raja of Lingin, the younger brother of our Sultan, whom the Dutch, after repeated threats, are going to instal as Sultan of Johore at this latter place, to the prejudice of the person residing under our protection. In days of yore it was an important point our having the eldest son of the late Sultan of Johore residing with us, but now it signifies but little. They are making the Lingin Raja Sultan, in spite of all his entreaties to the contrary, they seem however to think his excessive simplicity (for they say he is very dull) renders him a fitter subject for their puppet, than a more shrewd head would be.

"Colonel Farquhar will quit this in about ten days, on the Aurora or Hashmy. He will himself be the bearer of his reply to the charge brought against him by Sir Stamford Raffles."

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,—I have been very much surprised during the time that I have been in Calcutta to find that no regulation exists for the suppression of mendicity in this city. This is the more remarkable as the numerous crowds of mendicants are sometimes quite alarming, and some of them from assuming the religious character think themselves entitled to act in any way which they please. Among these may be classed the *byragies*, who are without exception the most impudent scoundrels in existence. Going about the streets almost naked, they insult all the respectable people they meet, and press upon them in the most disgusting manner, their wants and necessities. Some of them even thrust themselves into palanquins as they pass along, and refuse to leave their situation until relief has been granted to them. But if they are thus insolent in the capital of India how much worse may they be supposed to be in places where no power exists in the neighbourhood to keep them in order? I have known one of these miscreants take up his abode in a lone house for a week at a time, and all the entreaties and threats of the family inhabiting it, have been unavailing to dislodge him. This happened within six miles of Calcutta. There are also some Arabs at present in Calcutta, who go about extorting money from people by threatening them where they cannot procure it by fair means. I have heard these wretches imprecate the loudest curses upon those who have refused to assist them, and conclude by threatening to return at the time their prophecies would receive completion. There can be no doubt that many of the robberies of which we daily hear in Calcutta are committed by these people, and for this, and other reasons, I think the Police ought to interfere to prevent these disgraceful practices.

Your's Obediently,
December 18*th*, 1823 T.

The Left Wing 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Jones, C. B arrived at Berhampore on the 17th Instant, where it received orders to proceed to Dacca.

A great number of people assembled on the Race Course yesterday, to witness the races. The morning was unfortunately very foggy and chill, which rendered it somewhat uncomfortable, particularly to the ladies. But, on the whole, we never witnessed a more pleasing sight.

We learn from our contemporary of the *Bull* that the Ship *Atlas* has been rescued from her perilous situation, and was safely secured in a dock in Sulkeah.

The inhabitants of the sister presidencies must certainly envy the good people of this our city of palaces their amusements in the present season. We know not whether any former year witnessed so rapid a succession of balls, plays, &c. in Calcutta as eighteen hundred and twenty three.

The plays for the benefit of Mrs. *Gottlieb* will be performed next Tuesday, at the Dum Dum Theatre. The pieces fixed on, are "The Will," and "The Waterman." We have no doubt that there will be a great display of theatrical talent; and recommend every one who wishes to spend a long winter night in an agreeable manner, to go to the Dum-Dum Theatre.

MADRAS,—DECEMBER 6.

With the exception of the arrival and departure of H. M. Ship *Liffey*, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Charles Grant, C. B., we have nothing to offer to our readers in the shape of a nautical novelty.—The weather does not even afford speculative matter, as far as regards a *skiey* or lowering atmosphere. No appearance of rain to alleviate the surmises of a scarcity of Grain, which have reached us from all quarters.

The Ship *Madras*, Captain Fisher, took her departure for England on Wednesday last. She touches at Columbo for Freight. The following is a list of her Passengers:—

Mr and Mrs. Winter and Infant, Lieut. Parker, 69th Regiment, Lieut. Keating, Ensign Blanchford, and E. Muskett, Esq.

BOMBAY,—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1823.

The *King George the Fourth*, Captain Beyts, from Calcutta, is the only arrival we have to notice, since the publication of our last.

The James Scott, Captain Mackenzie, for Calcutta, sailed 26th ult

PASSENGERS

Mrs. Hungerford, Mrs Cleland, Mr. Cleland.

The Lord Castlereagh, Captain Durant for London, sailed 30th ult

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Morse, Mrs Miller, Miss Morse, Master Morse, Major Morse Major Windham, Major Litchfield, Capt Miller, Lieut. Johnson, Lieut Hancock, Mr Jameson, Revd. Mr. Spring

The Palmonus (Pilot Brig) sailed yesterday morning for Surat and the Persian Gulf with Capt Walker, H. C. M.

The Dorothy for Liverpool sails on Monday next the 8th and the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* leaves about the 11th inst for London.

H. M. Ship *Leven* is expected to sail from hence to Muscat early in the next week After leaving Muscat we hear that the Leven will proceed to survey the Southern Coast of Arabia on this side the Red Sea, and that it is intended that she should join the Barracouta and Albatross at Mozambique. We learn that the expedition will commence the survey of the Coast of Madagascar with the next Monsoon

We understand that all the European Captains whose vessels are at present in the harbour have been individually made acquainted with the intention of the Government to allow Divine service to be performed every Sunday, for a time on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Hastings*, for the benefit of those seamen who have not an opportunity of attending Church on shore; this plan has, we understand been suggested by our Senior Chaplain. We are very happy to find that the several Captains have most readily promised to afford every facility to an arrangement, which has for its object the present and eternal good of a branch of the community, that possesses so many claims upon the Christian world.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief departs early to morrow morning for his intended tour in the Northern districts.

Mr. Adam will, we understand, take leave of this Presidency on the 15th instant.

We understand it is not expected that the present spring tides will be high enough to float out the *Asia*.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The readiness with which you inserted an *Englishman's* communication in your paper of the 19th instant, has induced me to hope that you will not deny the one with which I trouble you, a place in your columns. The subject of Contempts of Court, as well as that of Barristers' Fees, has excited some interest in the Settlement of late, and I may possibly be rendering a service to your readers, and particularly such as are in the Commission of the Peace by making them acquainted with some of the forms necessary to a legal Commitment for that offence. With this object in view I enclose a copy from Barnewell and Alderson's Reports, vol. 5, page 894, of a case very recently decided by the Court of King's Bench, from which it will be seen that "a commitment for a Contempt being a commitment for punishment, "must be for a time certain, and consequently "that a commitment for a contempt till the "defendant is discharged in due course of "Law is bad."

It appears to me from this decision, notwithstanding a different opinion has been entertained by some persons in this place, that a Commitment for Contempt made by parties whose general power to commit should be undisputed, without being followed up by a warrant, or other documentary authority, would be illegal, and that it would be equally so if the warrant or other documentary authority did not expressly specify the duration of the imprisonment on the face of it.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN BULL.

TRINITY TERM.—TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1822.

THE KING AGAINST JAMES.

Campbell, on a former day, moved for a writ of habeas corpus to the keeper of the Gaol for the county of Carmarthen, to bring up the body of the defendant, on the ground that the had been illegally committed, by two Justices of the Peace, for contempt, under the fol-

lowing warrant of two justices; "Receive into your custody the body of Thomas James, sent by us, and charged by us, upon view for insulting behaviour towards us, by telling us that we were biassed and prejudiced in our conduct towards him as Magistrates in the due execution of an office as Magistrates of the County of Caermarthen, and keep in custody until he shall be discharged by due course of law." He contended, first, that justices of the peace, not sitting in a court of sessions, had no power to commit for a contempt; and, secondly, upon the facts disclosed in his Affidavit, that the defendant had not been guilty of any contempt for which he could lawfully be committed. In addition to these objections there was a third which appeared upon the face of the warrant for, at all events, as this was a commitment for punishment, it ought to have been for a time certain, and as there was no course of law by which the defendant could be discharged, such a commitment, if valid, amounted to perpetual imprisonment.

Abott, C. J without giving any opinion upon the power of a Justice of Peace to commit for a contempt, this warrant appears to us to be bad, for not committing for a time certain, take the writ.

The defendant being now brought up, under the habeas corpus, Campbell moved that he might be discharged.

Taunton appeared for the Magistrates, and stated, that he had affidavits of the facts of the case, to shew the nature of the contempt and that he meant to contend, that the Magistrates were justified in committing for a contempt

Abbott, C. J. supposing a contempt to have been committed, and the Magistrates to have had power to commit for the contempt, can you contend that a commitment in this form is valid.

Taunton admitted that he could not support the validity of the warrant.

Detendant discharged. (A)

(A) See Hawkins P C-c 1-5 16—Rex v s Davy 3-Nod 139 Regina v's Wrightson Salk 698—Rex v's Revel, Strang-42 Peter v's Coddington Peake N-P-C-62 Mayhew v's Locke 7 Taunton 63—Bushels Case Vaughan 138—Rex v's Clement 4 13 and A 218.

Shipping Intelligence.

Dec. 15 Sailed the Portuguese brig *Novo Destino*, Capt. J J De Souza Fontez for Rio de Janeiro—the Arab ship *Brilliant* Mahomed Cassim, for Rangoon—and H. C. ship *Florentia*, Capt. John Wimble, for London, via St. Helena—the *Flora* arrived off Calcutta

16 Arrived at Kedgeree the ship *Boyne*, Capt Thomas Lawson, from London (Downs) 17th June, Madeira and Madras 13th Dec.—ship *Caudry*, Cooty Ahmed, from Penang 30th August, and Chittagong 5th Dec Sailed H. C. ship *Fame*, Charles Young, for London, via Benoolen.

18. Arrived the ship *Edmonstone*, Capt. J. Morgan, from China 2d Oct Singapore 8th Nov. and Penang 25th ditto—Sailed the ship *Woodford*, Capt. A. Chapman, for London, and the brig *Horatio*, Capt. Chas. Oakley, for Madras.

20. Arrived at Kedgeree the ships *Resolution*, Capt. S. Massingham, from Valparaiso 17th June, Guaseo 29th July, and Timor 17th Oct—the *Aram*, Capt. J. Daniels, from Rangoon 10th Nov. and Bombay 24th Oct.—the *Carron*, Capt. Thos. McCarthy, from Calicut,—the *Gloucester*, Captain R. Codling, from Penang 16th Nov.—the *Harleston*, Captain D. Broadfoot, from Luna 2d Sept.—the *Avon*, Capt. H. H. Sumner, from Penang,—French ship *Bordalais*, Capt. Gallais, from Bordeaux 1st Aug. and the H. C. yacht *Nerried*, Capt. S. Heathey, from Masulipatam 4th Dec.—Sailed the French brig *Susonaah*, Capt. C. Arnauld, for Bordeaux, via Bourbon and the Isle of France—the *Rangoon* arrived off Calcutta.

21. Arrived *James Colvin*, Capt. R. Wemyss, from Gibraltar 9th Aug.

The following Vessels put to Sea during the week:—

Sophia—Pilot—Urania—Bombay—Hamid Bux—Brilliant—Novo Destino.

Ship *Duke of Lancaster*, Capt. J Davies, for Liverpool, via Madras, is expected to sail in a day or two.

The Packets for the H. C. ship *Thomas Grenville*, and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, were sent down to them on the 20th inst.

Progress of Vessels,—Dec 20

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Remain *Lady Flora*, outward bound.—Passed down *Horatio*, (brig) —Passed up *Resolution*, and *Bordelais* (F)

KEDGEREE.—Remains H. M sloop *Satellite* and *Aram*, inward bound

Harleston, *Gloucester*, *Carron*, and *Avon* on their way to town

The *Steam Vessel* passed Kedgeree downward at 4 P M.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—*Minerva*

SAUGOR—H C ships *Thomas Grenville*, *Marquis of Wellington*, and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS,

Per *Carron*, from Bombay:—Mrs. McCarthy, Miss E Capon, Mr W. Woodhouse, Mr Gregory Johannes, mariner, and Master William Capon, merchant.—From Calicut: Mrs Poe, Miss Ann Poe, Miss Molloy, Master Robt. Poe and Master Wm. Poe.

Per *Gloucester*, from Penang:—Mrs. Codling, Capt Turner, country service.

Per *Avon*, from the Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. J. C. Price, Surgeon, and Mr. Wm. Gadney, merchant.

Per *Le Bordelais*, from Bordeaux:—Monsr. Berthoud, merchant, and Mr. Faccard, missionary.

Per *Aram*, from Rangoon:—Capt William Grant, of His Highness the Nizam's service.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Thomas Grenville*, Capt. W. Manning, for London:—Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. Parson, Masters G. T. Parson, Edw. K. Parson, Miss Oldham, Maj Gen. Hardwicke, Rev. Joseph Parson, Mr. Oldham, Miss Eliza Oldham, Masters Geo Arden, Alfred Arden, Miss Ann Arden, Masters Parish, H. Parish and Master Marcus.

Per *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Capt C. G. Gribble, for London:—Mrs. Col. F. Higgins, Miss Maria C. Higgins, Master E. T. Higgins, Miss Martha Faithful, H. Parker, Esq H C. civil service, Capt. E. B. Higgins, Capt. Frith, Bengal Arty. Mrs. Frith, Misses E. & S. J. Frith, Mrs. Larkins, Masters W. F. Larkins, R. Larkins, Miss Ann Larkins, Master C. C. Robertson, Mrs. T Plowden, Master W. Plowden, Mrs. E. Beck, Masters Jas. Beck, J G. Beck, Mrs. Dacre, Masters H Dacre, G. Dacre, Master F. Hayes, Master R. H Boddam, Mrs. Compton, Masters D. T. Compton, A Compton, Miss A Compton, and Lieut. H. Halford.

Per *Horatio*, Capt. C. Ockley, for Madras:—Wm. J Morgan, Esq. Merchant Madras.

Per *Susanna*, Capt Arnauld, for Bordeaux:—Madame Bonnaffe and Madame Nerac.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—THE 18TH DEC. 1823.

Mr. F. GOULDSBURY, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Mymunsing.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, DEC. 11, 1823.

No 201 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Brevet-Captain George Snodgrass, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Pay Master at Benares, vice Captain Oliver, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough.—This Appointment to have effect from the date of dispatch of the ship on which Captain Oliver may embark.

Lieutenant Thomas Warlow, of the Corps of Engineers, to be a District Barrack Master, and posted to the 7th or Cawnpore Division of the Barrack Department.

Captain A. Roberts, Officiating Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Upper Provinces, is permitted to be absent from his Station for two Months to enable him to visit the Presidency and eventually proceed to the Sand Heads for the benefit of his health.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to nominate Captain W. Dunlop, of the 26th Regt. Native Infantry, as Officiating Superintendent of public Buildings in the Upper Provinces during the absence of Captain Roberts.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of their private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant John Nicholas Smith, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain William Sterling, of the 23d Regt. Native Infantry

Mr. John Peterson, Hospital Stewart, attached to the 3d Battalion of Artillery at Dum Dum, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for two years without Pay, on urgent Private affairs, on furnishing the prescribed Pay Certificate.

Private Robert Russell, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1779, and General Orders of the 5th February 1820, at the rate of one shilling per Diem after Twenty-two years of Service, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors and permitted to return to Europe on the provision in question.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col.
Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 11TH DECEMBER, 1823.

No. 202 of 1823.—Captain T. Maddock 1st Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, is permitted, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, to resign that Situation.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept

FORT WILLIAM, 11TH DEC. 1823.

No. 203 of 1823.—An Addition Barrack Serjeant is authorized to be attached to the 11th, or Meerut Division of the Barrack Department.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept

FORT WILLIAM, 10TH DECEMBER, 1823.

No. 204 of 1823.—A Special Committee composed of the following Officers, will assemble at the President's Quarters in Fort William, on Friday next, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, to investigate matter which will be laid before it by the President.

President.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Wood, C. B. of Engineers and Executive Officer Fort William.

Members.

Major V. Blacker, C. B. Surveyor General India.

Captain S. Parlby, of Artillery, Model Master.

Captain George Hutchinson, of Engineers, Superintendent of the Foundery Fort William.

Lieutenant W. N. Forbes, of Engineers.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 18TH DECEMBER, 1823.

No. 205 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Captain James Tennant, of the Rigiment of Artillery, to be 1st Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, vice Captain Maddock permitted to resign that Situation

1st Lieutenant John Dethick Crommelin, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his private affairs

The leave of absence obtained by Lieutenant H J. White, of the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 7th January last, is extended for three Months beyond the period therein stated, on account of his Health, to enable him to proceed from Aurungabad to Bombay, preparatory to resuming his Regimental duties.

Mr. Charles Feldwick, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance late in Charge of the Cawnpore Half Wrought Timber Yard, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his Health,

The conditional Furlough to Europe obtained by Mr. John Peterson, Hospital Steward, in General Orders of the 11th instant, is hereby confirmed.

Private John Rielly, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension Sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January, 1797, and General Orders of the 5th February, 1820, at the rate of One Shilling per diem, after Twenty-one years Service, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and permitted to return to Europe on the provision in question.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, in the Territorial Department under date the 12th instant, to appoint Lieutenant Edward James Smith, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Assistant to Captain Robert Smith, Superintendent of the Doab Canal.

The Appointment, by the Governor General of Cornet E. C. Archbold, 8th Light Cavalry, to do duty with His Lordship's Body Guard from the 1st ultimo, is announced in General Orders.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 18TH DECEMBER, 1823.

No. 206 of 1823.—Provincial Troops are not to be employed in the Escort of Treasure, from one Zillah Collectorship to another; or on any such duty beyond their own District, when the Sum remitted may exceed 25,000 Rupees,—provided that a sufficient number of Troops of the Line, or Locals, be available for the duty, in the opinion of the Military Authorities on or near the spot whence the remittance is made.

The remittances of Money from one Tehsildaree to another, or from the Subordinate Tehsildarees of the Zillah Collectorship, will however, as heretofore, be Escorted by the Provincial Troops of the District, as well as their own Pay to Corps or Detachments

On all occasions of the Escort of large Sums of Public Money being entrusted to Provincial Troops within their own District, or beyond it, under the Exigences of Service, the Officer Commanding the Corps will select at least two Native Commissioned Officers of known Character and good Conduct, to accompany it; but it is believed that few occasions can arise that will render it necessary to Entrust 25,000 Rupees, or more, beyond the limits of the District, to the Escort of Provincial Soldiers.

All Officers in Command are required to pay strict attention to this Order.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

Agra, 1st December, 1823

The undermentioned Native Officer and Non Commissioned Officers of the 2d Battalion 32d Regiment having been duly reported unfit for further Field Service, and incapable of accompanying their Corps on its march to Neemuch, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the Invalid Pay of their respective Ranks.—They are to be struck off the strength of the Corps from this date and paid up all arrears accordingly, and being furnished with the prescribed Certificates, are to be sent to Allahabad for the purpose of being registered and furnished with Pension Rolls:

Jemadar Bheechook Sing.
Havildar Beney Sing.
Havildar Laljee Tewary.

Major General Dalzell's appointment, on the 16th ultimo, of Surgeon G Lambe to do duty with the Right Wing 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel Byre's appointment on the 16th October, of Lieutenant James White to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment, is confirmed.

Presidency Division Orders by Major General Dalzell, under date the 16th ultimo, directing Lieutenant Hughes and Ensign Turner, of

the 2d Battalion 31st Regiment, to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment until the arrival of the former Corps at Berhampore, and Ensign Wilkinson, of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment, to do duty with the Detachment of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment at Barrackpore until further orders, are confirmed.

Bowaney Sing, Sepoy in the 2d Battalion Native invalids, is transferred to the Pension Establishment as an Out-Pensioner on Invalid Pay.

Bowany Sing is to be paid up to this date and sent to Allahabad, furnished with the prescribed Certificate, where he will be furnished with the usual Pension Roll by the proper Officers.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt Genl. of the Army

Agra, 2d December, 1823.

Hospital Apprentice Peter Regin, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is to be discharged from the Service on the receipt of this Order at the Presidency, in consequence of his carelessness and inattention to his duties.

The undermentioned Boys are appointed Apprentices in the Subordinate Medical Department, to supply existing Vacancies, and posted to Hospitals, as follows.

William Brooks to the Hospital of the European Regiment, Nagpore.

George Hartman to the Hospital of the 16th Lancers, Cawnpore

John Sylvester to the Hospital of the 38th Foot, Berhampore.

James Gibson to the Hospital of the Artillery, Cawnpore.

George Martin to the Hospital of the 11th Foot, Meerut

Private James Sheppard, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is transferred to the Town Major's List, promoted to Serjeant, and appointed to the Pioneer Corps, to fill a vacancy.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence

2d Battalion 8th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Comyn, from 2d December, to 2d March 1821, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

JAS NICOL,
Adjt Genl of the Army

Agra, 3d December, 1822

Major Alder of the Invalid Establishment whose leave of absence was notified in General Orders of the 30th September last, is permitted to reside, and to draw his Allowances at the Presidency

Ensign Souter, of the 1st Battalion 33d Regiment is directed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment at Barrackpore until the 15th Proximo, after which he will proceed and join the Battalion to which he stands appointed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 25th Regiment—Captain Drysdale, from 25th November, to 25th June, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Poole, from 1st September, to 1st March, 1821, in extention, to enable him to rejoin.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Agra, 4th December, 1823.

Lieutenant H. Charlton of the 8th Native Infantry, is posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

The following Removals are made:

Lieutenants P. Johnson and G. Tampler from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 2d Regiment

Lieutenant J. Murray from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment.

Lieutenant S. P. C. Humfrays from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 18th Regiment.

Lieutenant T. R. Fell from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 20th Regiment.

Lieutenant W. Cotes from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 28th Regiment.

Ensign Stephen of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment, instead of joining the Detachment of the European Regiment at Dinapore, will continue his route to Saugor, and join the Battalion to which he is posted.

JAS. NICOL.
Adjt. Genl of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Agra, 27th Nov. 1823.

No. 3017 GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

46th Foot.

Ensign T. Gleeson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Law deceased, 25th October, 1823.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of Absence for the reasons assigned.

13th Light Infantry—Ensign Brownrigg, from 25th November, to 24th February, 1824, to remain at Berhampore on urgent private affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Camp Mouhar, 2d December, 1823.

No. 3018. GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Scott, 44th Regiment, is appointed to act as Adjutant to that Corps, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Woollard,

who has obtained permission to return to Europe on Medical Certificate, or until further Orders.

Lieutenant Irwin, 87th Regiment, is appointed to act as Quarter-Master to that Corps, during the absence of Quarter-Master Paul on Medical Certificate, or until further Orders.

The Leaves of Absence granted by his Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir C. Colville, to Lieutenant Lane, 47th, and to Surgeon Kenny, of the 67th regiments, to proceed to England for the recovery of their Health, and to be absent on that account for 2 years respectively from the date of embarkation, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of Absence for the reasons assigned.

H. P. 43d Regiment—Major Barrow, from date of embarkation for 1 year, to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

54th Regiment—Lieutenat Potts, from date of Embarkation for 2 years, to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

69th Regiment—Ensign Blachford, from date of Embarkation for 1 year, to Europe, on Sick Certificate for the recovery of his health.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G*

DECEMBER 25.

Letters from Macao state, that all was quiet at that place, and that the people had at last submitted to the orders from Goa. Opium was very dull; Cotton brisk, and selling at 12 dollars, owing to the failure of the crop in China. An American vessel had touched at Macao, and reported her having called at Rio Janeiro on her voyage from which place she sailed in the latter end of August, leaving that city in a very disturbed state, owing to the Deputies not agreeing to the Emperor's absolute veto. The Emperor himself had left the Capital and was at Santa Cruz. Pernambuco and other Provinces threatened to separate from the Empire.

We have to apologise to the person who obliged us with the following interesting article, for not sooner giving it a place; but the fact is, it was mislaid :—

CONVERSION OF A JEWESS, BY A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

At Serampore (the seat of the Baptist Mission in Bengal) on Sunday last, the 14th instant, the Sacrament of Baptism was administered to a respectable Jewess, daughter of Joseph Levi, by Fre Fructuoso de St Augustinto, Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church at the above-mentioned place. She was christianed by the name of Maria.—This, I suppose, is a new æra in the annals of Christianity in Bengal, i. e. the Conversion of a Jew. This intelligence cannot be displeasing to those who feel an interest in the despised race of Israel.

The Masque given by Mr SAUNDERS at Mrs. W PRINCEP's mansion on Monday night, the 22d instant, was one of the most brilliant and spirited pageants we ever beheld in this country. We regret that it is quite out of our power to give any thing like an adequate description of it, since there were so many characters and such sudden transitions, that the mind had hardly power to carry away a distinct remembrance of them. There were Kings and Queens, and Knights and beautiful damsels, and Cavaliers, and Bravos, and Monsters, and Devils, which kept flitting before one in such variety of forms and groupes, that the effect on the eye was like that of a kaleidoscope kept constantly on the turn. Most of the ladies wore fancy dresses, and there were very few gentlemen without masks, dominos, or fancy dresses. One of the most beautiful groupes of the night was a Saracenic one. The ladies and gentlemen who composed it, danced quadrilles together, and the spectators flocked around them in evident admiration. The dresses of the fair Saracens were most splendid, and their movements as graceful as could be imagined.

A groupe of Laputa Philosophers (see Gulliver's Travels) was exquisitely entertaining. The conception of it was perfectly original and it was admirably well supported. The *Flapper* did his duty most humorously, and frequently applied his *remembrancing* weapon to the noddles of his queerly profound associates who wandered about in deep abstraction grasping enormous mathematical instruments.

Equally good were two grotesque Lilliputian figures with faces not two feet from the ground and head dresses as large as their bodies, who danced a pas de deux, which it was impossible to look at without hearty laughter. Among the most felicitous Extravaganzas of the evening, was the classic one of Amodeus and the Bottle. The huge black bottle glided about the room, but all at once it burst, and out came the "*Devil upon two sticks*." One of the best sustained characters, was a long nosed Irishman, whose taet, brogue, and witty retorts amused every one who had the pleasure of coming near him. There were several Jews, one old Clothesman was capital, and the jewel vending Izraelite was most ably personated. Besides the bottle, devil

A smodeus, His Infernal Majesty in person honored the masque with his company, being arrayed in all his terrible paraphernalia of blackness, horns, tail and pitchfork. Don Quixote in course of the evening entered the festive hall and occasioned much amusement. Nothing could be better than his dress and masque, and appurtenances altogether. A group of Caffrees danced and whisked about very jovially, and added much to the entertainment of the night by their liveliness, which was tempered with the utmost urbanity

A capital Pedagogue went about with Horace under his arm and handbills in his hands, offering to teach the children of all who met him. We heard that Dr. Spurzheim had paid the rooms, a visit but we did not see him, which we regret, as we are told that he was most amusing. Neither our time nor limits will permit us to extend our remarks.

The number of fancy dresses was very great. There was a very capital Henry the Eighth; there were also some admirable Turks, a good Mussulman traveller, with a dagger in his hand; and several dashing Spaniards. An excellent supper was prepared below stairs, and every thing had been provided that could add to the comfort or the amusement of the company, who at a very late hour quitted the scene of so much gaiety, splendour and pleasure, delighted with the entertainment itself, and charmed with the hospitality and politeness of the giver.

The Review.—At Sun-rise last Thursday morning the Governor General's Body Guard, drawn out on the plain in front of Chouringhee for Review by the Right Honorable Lord Amherst, presented a remarkably fine sight. The corps well mounted, consisted of between three and four hundred men, with two field pieces. The morning was fresh and clear, and highly favorable for the occasion, and the northern line of the ground was filled at an early hour with Ladies and Gentlemen in open carriages, buggies, and on horseback. Lord Amherst, dressed in his Windsor Uniform was mounted on a charger, attended by his suite, and near him stood his magnificent state Carriage with four richly caprisoned and plumed horses, the Equipage the most splendid perhaps ever seen in India. The manœuvres of the Body Guard, the firing, and charging under various circumstances and situations, were conducted with great precision, and did infinite credit to the care and attention of Captain Sneyd. The effect was frequently very beautiful—when the rising sun, "shorn of his beams," glimmered red through the thick smoke from the guns, and at other times flashed on the sabres. The scene must have put the spectator in mind of the opening of *Marmion*:—

> The warriors on the turrets high
> Moving athwart the morning sky,
> Seemed forms of giant height:
> Their armour as it caught the rays,
> Flashed back again the eastern blaze
> In lines of dazzling light.

When all the movements had been gone through, and the whole corps was ranged in line for a general salute, Lord Amherst rode forward and addressed Captain Sneyd to the following effect:—

"Captain Sneyd, I do not pretend to be a correct judge of military movements, but I may be allowed to express to you the very great gratification I have experienced from the performance of the Body Guard at the Review this morning, and I beg, Captain Sneyd, that you, together with every Officer, and Soldier under your command, will accept my best thanks for the very able manner in which the manœuvres appeared to me to be conducted."

On the same morning Major General Hardwick proceeding to England, embarked on board the *Diana*, Steam boat, under the salute due to his rank.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—On Saturday evening, the 20th instant, agreeably to previous announcement, a few jovial Ex-Residents of Java met at the Town Hall, to renew acquaintance and compare notes as to their recollections of that fine Island. About twenty sat down to an excellent Dinner at half past six; Colonel Yule, C. B. being Præses, and Major Hanson taking post as Vice President for the night. The entertainment was in Messrs. Gunter and Hooper's best style, both as to solids and fluids. The venison was delicious, the fish superb, and the Claret and Champaigne unique. In short, the general disposition to good fellowship seemed to be mightily improved by the extraneous aid of good cheer, and the opportunity was not in any respect lost. Long separation and shyness soon wore away under the cheering influence of the grape, and the happy example of our Chiefs.

The cloth was hardly removed when our gallant Chair gave in succession "The King," "The Duke of York and the Army"—"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy"—"The memory of our noble Governor General, Lord Minto, under whose orders the conquest of Java was atchieved"—"The memories of Generals Gillespie and Gibbs"—"The memory of all the brave Soldiers who fell at Cornelis," most of which were drank with applause, while others for manifest reasons were received in solemn silence. The Marquis of Hastings, our

Pitt, and Lord Amherst, our present Governor General, were next given; nor were the two gallant Colonels Macleod, of the 59th and 69th, forgotten; while apparently to restore the spirits of the company, the healths of the Ex Governors of Java, "Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES" and the "Honorable JOHN FINDALL" were given in succession with much feeling and effect, by the worthy Chair, who prefaced each toast with a short appeal to the hearts of the company, by way of introducing the merits of each claim to our remembrance and respect, whether as Statesmen, Legislators or Soldiers, and the effect was such as might be anticipated. The applause was unbounded.

An amateur favored the company with some excellent songs, and Major H with his usual style and good grace, gave us *The fall of Cornelis*,' the whole company joining in the chorus, and apparently desirous of another day's work on the same ground, or any where on the BHOOMIE JAWA. To increase our feelings and recollections of that beautiful Island, Capt M. a genuine *Polynesian*, gave us the old and well remembered toast of *Salamat Tanna Java!!!*" The effect was electric. We could have sworn nearly we had been at an imperial feast at Solo or Djocjocarta, and poor *Tanna Jara* was not only drank with enthusiasm, but with many hearty wishes to find ourselves there once more, under the protecting and fostering ægis of the good old British standard. On this subject the whole company seemed to collate, and that with delight, though we will say that we wished no worse to the present possessors of that Island and its dependencies, than to see them *out again*, or an opportunity of *handing them out*, - and to ourselves we wished better manufacturers of treaties in future, than those who gave up for no equivalent, and no good reason, the finest Islands in the world! However we contented ourselves for this mistake in the hope that one day or other, British bayonets would as before repair the errors of our Ministers

The toasts now flew with such rapidity, and the subjects were so mightily interesting, and our best feelings and ancient recollections of the days of "Lang Syne,' that we must freely acknowledge we are incompetent to do justice to the description, for the best reason in the world, that we do not exactly recollect what passed subsequently to a *certain point* of the festivity. About the period in question, and soon after the gallant V P. had in the arduous and conscientious discharge of his duties, declared with his usual *Naiveté* and humor ... that he was not at all *affected* with the *champagne* he had drank, but with the *real* "*juice*" gave him that we had given up the "finest colonial possessions in the world"— About this epoch whether the same cause operated with us in the like powerful manner, or whether we had mixed too much water with our wine, or what was the cause is uncertain but it is certain a sort of *penumbra* or *obfuscation* came over our faculties,—and that at 7 o'clock next morning we found ourselves in bed; but how we got there is a matter on which we have ruminated ever since without success, or we should have written you sooner to describe the first, but we hope not the last Java Dinner given at this City of Palaces.

I am, Sir,
Your's obediently,
ORANG JAWA.

Calcutta, 24th Dec. 1823.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE GREEKS.

George Chisholm..	50
John Hay,.....	32
John Smith, at Messrs. Fergusson and Co's	100
Mercer and Co	100
P. S. Hewett, at Messrs. Taylor and Co's	32
John Athanas..... ...	100
C G Strettell,.....	100
William Smith,.....	20
J Carey,.....	
N Hudson, ...	16
Col C S Fagan, thro Mackintosh & Co.	100

Those Gentlemen who are desirous of affording pecuniary aid to the Greeks, are solicited to forward their subscription to Messrs. Alexander and Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.—Dec 23 Ships *Jane*, C Maitland from China 17th November; *Valetta* J W. Phillips, from China 14th October, and Singapore, *Indiana* George King, and the *Wellington* G. Maxwell, both from Penang - the former left 5th and the latter on the 10th December

Dec 24 Brig *Caroline*, J Pearson, from Coringa 1st instant

Dec 25 Ship *Ceres*, E Homer, from Singapore and Penang 28th November.

Passengers per Wellington, from Batavia.—Mr and Mrs Robert Scott, and 2 Children; R C. Morris, Esq, Capt. Pickersgill, Bengal Army, Capt McLean, Country Service, Mr. N Youngs, Branch Pilot; Mr. and Mrs. Tidd, and 2 Children, J Winn, Esq. from Bencoolen, Mr. Trebeck, from Singapore; Lieut. and Mrs. Britten Bengal Army; and Miss Goulett, from Penang.

Per Jane, from China.—Messrs, J. Hartam and W. Davis.

On the 8th instant, off the North Sand, spoke the Ship *Eliza*.

Per valetta, from China.—Messrs. W. Fergusson and Daniel Barker

Per Indiana, from Penang.—Mrs. King, Capt. Pearl; Mr. George Pryce; and Mr. J. T. Carnegy.

DEPARTURES.—Ships *Duke of Lancaster*, John Davies, and *John Taylor*, George Atkinson, for Liverpool, and the *Osprey*, A. McGill, for Greenock; *John Adam*, C. E. Smith, for the Persian Gulph.

Vessels expected to sail—Ship *Asia Felix*, G. Jellicoe, for Bombay, in a day or two; and the *Ilbion*, W. Swainson, for Liverpool direct, in three or four days.

The Honorable Company's Ships *Thomas Grenville* and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, and the Brig *Horatio*, sailed from Saugor on the 22d instant.

List of vessels remaining at the following Stations on the 24th instant, viz.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Remain *Lady Flora*, outward bound.—*Woodford*, proceeded down—*Indiana* and *Caroline*, (brig) on their way to Town. *Fatty Salaam*, passed down.

KIDDERPORE.—H. M. sloop *Satellite*.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. S. *Minerva*.

SAUGOR.—*Marquis of Wellington* and *William Wilks* outward bound. Remain—H. C. S. *Fame* and *Florentia* and *La Susannah*, (F.) below Saugor, outward bound. Remain.

DECEMBER 29.

The Concert to be given at the Town Hall this evening, is expected to be one of the most exquisite entertainments of the kind witnessed here for a long time back. Mr. and Mrs. Lacy are engaged to sing some of their favorite songs. It will be their last performance in this country!

The double Concerto on the two Flutes will, we anticipate, prove unusually gratifying, and elicit in their richest display the powers and science of an Amateur celebrated in the fashionable circles—and of a well known professor who has often enraptured the lovers of music. The Orchestra will boast also first rate professional and amateur talents.

PLAN OF THE CONCERT.

Ouverture dell' Italiana in Algeri,... *Rossini.*
Glee "Blow gentle gales,"... ..... *Bishop.*
Scotch Ballad, Mrs. Lacy, "Donald,"
Song....Mr. Lacy (by desire) "The Storm,"..... } *Bishop.*
Clarinet Concertante, Mr. Khulau and Mr. Stevenson,..... ... }
Song ...Mr. Schmit,..... ..... *Boildieu.*
Song....Mr. Lacy, "The Sapling Oak,".. ..... } *Storace.*
Buffo Terzetto "Ahi ahi ahi," !.....*Puccita.*

Ouverture..... .....*Mehul.*
Catch, "Joan said to John,".....*Atterbury.*
Irish Song, Mrs. Lacy, "'Tis the last rose of Summer,"..... }
Duo "Se vedete una ragazza,".....*Rossini*
Double Concerto, on two Flutes, by an Amateur, and Mr. P. Delmar..*Schneider*
Buffo Song, Mr. Lacy, "Fin chan dal vino"..... ..... } *Mozart.*
Duo "Eheria Buffone," from the Don Giovanne of..... }
Spanish Air, Mrs. Lacy, "Isabel,"..
Buffo Terzetto, "Le fauco un Inchino,".....*Cimarosa.*

FINALE.

A fire broke out among some huts behind Kyd Street, Chowringhee, on Friday night, which in the course of about an hour and a half burnt down, we believe, no less than twenty-five huts. Several European Gentlemen, who were attracted to the spot, endeavoured to prevent the progress of the flaming element by pulling down some intermediate huts. In these unavailing efforts they were but little assisted by the natives, most of whom seemed intent upon removing their little property out of danger.

Though no lives were lost, the scene was a very pitiable one, as many poor families were in an instant deprived of house and home. The voice of Lamentation was accordingly heard near the spot all night, and crowds of houseless beings had to lie down in the cold street "bare to weather." The fierce flames curling up to the Heavens amid volumes of hard smoke, had at one time a most grand and imposing appearance. It is a pity, we think, that the building of mansions liable to such sudden and fatal combustion, could not be prevented by some municipal law.

The poor people who occupied the huts that were burnt down, are, we observe, gathering materials for erecting others on the same spot.

The fire engines reached the scene of devastation, when their arrival could do little or no good.

THE THEATRE.

We were sorry to observe that the audience was rather thin on Friday night. The pieces represented were "BON TON" and "FORTUNE'S FROLICS."

If the former admirable little Comedy may be at all relied upon as a true picture of morals at the time when it was written, we congratulate ourselves upon living in a much more correct age. Nothing can be imagined more detestable than a state of society wherein the holiest ties of religion and morality were snapped with a degree of graceful depravity which gave a charm to vice and gilded infidelity. If man is utterly deprived of confidence in woman, he loses the most cordial drop in his cup of being. Such loss of confidence is the first step in the

ladder of misanthropy. Deprive us of our reliance on female honor, and the firmest cement of the social compact is loosened. He who a skeptic here, may become a skeptic in every thing else. He will doubt at length that there is such a thing as virtue at all. Like BRUTUS he will, in the bitterness of disappointment, exclaim, that he has been pursuing a phantom; and all the attachments of life and the ties of relationship will become relaxed in proportion to the strength of those doubts which pervade the mind respecting female honor. Whatever tends to produce such an unhappy effect is to be avoided, as we should start from a deadly serpent springing up in a flower garden where we had lain down to repose. The reign of the witty CHARLES the IInd. introduced a fashionable dissoluteness into metropolitan manners, which never received a proper check until our late good and revered monarch GEORGE the III and his virtuous Queen put vice out of countenance, and exalted the standard of English manners, English decorum, and English principle to that proud height which they now hold—or at least lately held—ere too great a facility of intercourse with the continentals, perhaps again corrupted them.

Lord Minnikin, the selfish, unprincipled, elegant debauchee of high life, was represented by the Proteus of our Boards in his usual masterly style. *Colonel Tivy* had also a most able and prepossessing representative in an amateur who is generally sure to do justice to his part. The *Old Hardcastle* of a former night was greeted with peals of welcome and approbation in *Sir John Trottly*. The character was worthy of the celebrity he has attained in high comedy, and he was worthy of the character. The honest indignation of a worthy testy veteran of the old school bursting its bounds in sarcastic remarks, or downright anger, could not be more inimitably delineated. In a word, it seemed as if a fine portrait of the severer olden day had stepped from its canvas to rail at modern manners and rebuke modern immorality. *Jessamy* was very well done, and *Lady Minnikin* and *Tittup* were highly meritorious and lady-like efforts.

As we were called out of the house at the end of the first piece, we did not see "FORTUNE'S FROLICS," and owe the following remarks upon that farce to an esteemed friend.

The scene is changed—we are hurried from the dissolute and heartless gaiety of a debauched metropolis, to the quiet seclusion of a Country village, safe as yet from the contamination of our domestic improvement upon the impurity of foreign manners and morals. It would be difficult to find either in real life, or within the pale of the Drama, two characters more irreconcilably and diametrically opposed to each other than that of Lord Minikin, Viscount Periwinkle, and Baron Titmouse—the genteel, the depraved, and the worthless,—and honest, homespun unsophisticated Robin Roughhead. What, then, shall we say of the boldness of the individual who presumed to undertake to represent in his own person, within two short hours, two such characters,—what of the audacity with which he succeeded? And what a change! The ease, the gaiety, the vivacity and the impudence of Lord Minikin had vanished like the reflection from a mirror or the track of a vessel thro' the water, and left not a trace behind. Not a tone of voice, not the expression of a single feature, was the same, or in the least degree similar; and we are convinced that it would have been no very easy task to have convinced a stranger to India of the individuality of the representative of the two characters. Lord Minikin was completely "suaviter in modo;"—Robin was all "fortiter in re;"—His Lordship was elegant and heartless, the clown was awkward and benevolent. The nobleman would have thought, with Lord Chesterfield, a horse laugh unendurably vulgar,—the countryman, tho' a Patrician too, would have considered it, had he reflected upon the subject at all, the best safety vent for exhilirated feelings. We must say—tho' not without considerable hesitation—that we think our Proteus' clownish characters his best. His downcast and sheepish looks, the very mevestris-like position of his toes, and his uncontrollable explosions of laughter, are irresistably comic. Quadrille dancers themselves might envy the elegance of his steps. None of your undulation, none of the rolling to the right and left, like a makarel boat in a gale of wind, gunwale to, which too many practice and call saltation, but plain unsophisticated English kick and hop, real unadulterated toe and heel

Robin's scene in the cottage with Dolly and her mother was excellently supported, because the illusion which his acting always produces, was not broken nor destroyed by any failure or fault on the part of the other characters who occupied the stage. Dolly's fits of laughter at the honors that were awaiting her as Lady Roughhead were natural, and as the surest test, called forth corresponding peals from the audience. We hope that Mrs. Bland will persevere in the steady of the line of characters which she has undertaken. She has comic powers sufficient, if they were brought forward, to distinguish her; and we do not doubt but that the applause with which her efforts of Friday night were received, will act as a stimulus to her future exertions. We wish her well, or we would not have presumed to intrude our advice.

We never saw the veteran Amateur who performed the part of Snacks, to greater advantage. We hope that we do pay him a bad compliment, though perhaps somewhat equivocal, in saying that he looked and acted the character of the griping and unjust Steward exceed-

ingly well. His aspect of terror at the awful and preternatural voice that assailed him was well assumed—but we must say, that the glaring improbability of so gross an imposition being practised with success upon any human being, a stage removed from idiocy, much more upon a wily and long-sighted collecter of rents and distrainer of chattels, is too palpably ludicrous even to afford food for laughter.

The old Lady of the Chowringhee Boards performed her part with her, or his usual excellence. We would not have fallen, like poor Snacks, into the hands, and under the talons of such a character in real life, unless for an exceedingly handsome consideration. "What can make up," as beggars say who wish us to believe them blind, "for the loss of one's precious eye sight!"

The Amateur who personified Rattle deserves well of his country for the ready good humour with which he comes forward, upon all occasions, to promote and increase the hilarity and good fellowship of society. We said before, after his appearance in Serlius, that we thought Tragedy to be the walk assigned him by Nature,—but his performance on Friday night, although it did not induce us to alter our opinion, convinced us that his talents must make him respectable in whatever line he may undertake. We did not hear a word that Miss Fanny said, and to alter one legal Proverb, or rather axiom "de non au dits & de non existent ibus eadem est ratio."

To conclude,—we were highly amused and delighted by the united efforts of our corps of Amateurs, and only regret that their labours were cheered and lightened by so very limited an audience.

Yesterday morning (25th) the Governor General, Lady AMHERST and Family, attended Divine Service at the Cathedral. Her Ladyship does not, we are sorry to say, appear to be perfectly recovered from her late severe accident.—The Service was read by the Reverend William Eales. The Lord Bishop preached an appropriate Sermon from the 1st Chapter of the Gospel according to St John, the 14th Verse.

"And the word was made flesh and dwelt among us (and we beheld his glory as of the only begotten of the Father) full of grace and truth."

The usual collection was made. During the Service the following beautiful hymn was sung.

HYMN.

Brightest and best of the Sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid!
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our Infant Redeemer is laid!

Cold on his cradle the dew drops are shining,
Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall,
Angels adore him in slumber reclining,
Maker and Monarch and Saviour of all!

Say, shall we yield him in costly devotion,
Odours of Edom and offerings divine,
Gems of the mountain and pearls of the ocean,
Myrrh from the forest and gold from the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation—
Vainly with gold would his favor secure—
Richer by far is the heart's adoration—
Dearer to God are the pray'rs of the Poor!

Brightest and best of the Sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid!
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our Infant Redeemer is laid!

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—As I have observed several accounts of School Examinations in your columns, permit me to mention one at which I was present and from which I derived the highest satisfaction. It was that of the Pupils belonging to the Gussera Academy, under the care of the Rev. J. Statham.

About ten o'clock, most of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Howrah began to assemble in the large Marble Hall, which was most conveniently fitted up. An address written for the occasion was delivered in an animated manner by three of the young Gentlemen; after which the Junior Classes were examined in the different branches of English Literature, and as no prior arrangement had been made with regard to the particular parts in which they were to be examined; it was delightful to witness their promptitude and correctness. But what principally excited my approbation was their accuracy in Parsing and the manner in which the senior classes displayed their strength of memory, as promiscuous questions were asked them respecting the English History, and there were no events in any reign but what they could minutely describe—as in the Roman and Grecian Histories and the British Constitution.

Next followed Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Geography—in all of which from the strict scrutiny made they evinced a well grounded knowledge. Some beautiful specimens of drawing and penmanship were exhibited—and the young Gentlemen were then examined in the Mathematics by Gentlemen present, and it was pleasing to discover the emulation with which they endeavored to give an answer first.—The Latin Classes I was prevented from hearing, but I understand they gave universal satisfaction—many select pieces from the most eminent English Authors were recited with an emphasis and correctness of pronounciation which I have never seen excelled.

After the Examination the company sat down to a cold collation—which, to tell the truth, was not the least pleasing part of the ceremonies of the day—and so pleased were the Ladies with the beauty of the prospect and

delightful grounds, that very few departed until Evening shades prevailed and a good dinner had concluded the pleasures of the day. I must add that the prizes were well merited, and every circumstance tended to prove the attention which has been paid to the Pupils of Gussera Academy.

I am Sir, your's,

A SON OF NEPTUNE,

Howrah, 29th Dec. 1823.

(Translated from the Native Papers.)

PESHAWER INTELLIGENCE—We learn from the Akhbars, that Yar Muhemmed Khan, after he had submitted the management of a valley, called Durah Yauder Khan, to the charge of Russool Khan, returned himself to Peshawer. A few days after his arrival, Meha Sing, the Commander in Chief of the fort of Attack, accompanied by Dost Muhemmed Khan, drew near the Peshawar to pay a visit to Yar Muhemmed Khan. The Meha Sing, as soon as he had an interview with him, asked Yar Muhemmed Khan "why he evaded executing the engagement he is under with Dost Muhemmed khan" that it was expedient for him that he might assist Dost Muhemmed Khan, about the settlement of his territory, according to the agreement authenticated with his seal, and forwarded to Rajah Runjeet Sing Bahadur by him for this subject: otherwise the result of the com- [illegible] which [illegible]uhemmed Khan repeatedly [illegible]unjeet Sing Bahadur against [illegible]ject, would be very injurious [illegible]ar Muhemmed Kean replied, [illegible]n contemplation to act any [illegible]his agreement, but it was im- [illegible]o participate with Dost Mu- [illegible] the settlement of his terri- [illegible]red, that if he enters upon [illegible]ency will arise in the collec- [illegible]e of that territory, for which [illegible]nsible afterwards, in conse- [illegible]e is unable to assist Dost [illegible] about this subject, but [illegible] very [illegible]pply Dost Muhemmed Khan with money, [illegible] is in want of it.—*Shumsul Akhbar*, 19th [illegible].

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SANSCRIT COLLEGE IN CALCUTTA.—We are informed that the Government, adverting to the public welfare and general benefit which will accompany the general instruction of the natives of India, has been pleased to establish a College in Calcutta. A large building is to be erected on the bank of the round Tank in Potuldangah for this purpose and we are happy to state that this institution will be conducted on a very proper arrangement. The Brahmin boys will be admitted into the College for education in the most useful sciences of India, in the Sanscrit language; namely, Byakurum or grammar; Sahittee, or poetry; Alunkar, or rhetoric; Poorou, or antient history; Nyeea, or logic, Vidant; Sankh Patunjal, and Mymansulkh, or Brahminical Theolgy; They will have an allowance of 5 rupees each per month, for their necessary expences, and they are permitted to abide where they may think convenient for themselves, but they will attend the College during the time particularly fixed for their education; and eminent professors of the above mentioned sciences are engaged to teach the students. The institution will commence at Number 66, in Bow Bazar, until the building appropriated to the accommodation of the College is completely prepared. The Brahmins wishing to educate their sons in this College are hereby informed, that they may present a Petition about this subject to Dr. Wilson—and Capt. P————. The managers of the Sanscrit College, who will admit the boys after taking an examination of their ability; and we have also ascertained, that the terms of this College are established according to the rules of the Hindoo University.—*Shumsul Akhbar*, 19th *Dec.*

APPREHENSION OF THIEVES.—Four thieves having disguised themselves like the Hindoo coffin bearers, were carrying on their shoulders something exactly like a Hindoo corpse, inclosed in an English blanket and fastened on a bamboo, through the Chitpore road, towards the North side of this Town, at about twelve p. m. on the 16th instant, and they were even repeating aloud the name of the Hindoo deity (ram nam sutt hye) As soon as they approached the Thana of Sobha bazar division, the Chowkeedar then attending at his watch, happened to suspect their treacherous conduct, and in consequence of which he detained them. Two of them immediately escaped, but the Chowkeedar apprehended the rest of them, and he also, upon opening the blanket, found out several gold and silver jewels and other ornaments, together with some fine clothes, which he reported to the Magistrates of Police on the following morning.—*Samacher Chudrika*, 22nd *Dec*

By the kindness of our friends we are enabled to lay before our Readers the following extract of a letter from Canton, and estimate of the quantity of Opium that will remain on hand there the 1st April 1824, which will be found interesting to those connected with the China trade.

We have seen a Letter dated the 15th November, which states that the select Committee at Canton have recommended the suspension of the ensuing Opium sale at Calcutta.

Canton, 10th November, 1823.—We had the pleasure to receive, some days since, your letters of the 26th August last, per *Pascoa*, with Bill of Lading and Invoice of 100 chests of Malwa Opium, which you have done us the fa-

you to consign to our management by that Ship,—which, we regret to say, met with a severe gale shortly before reaching Macao, and has damaged part of her cargo—among other goods 29 chests of your opium, above mentioned, of said to be partially or badly injured, and it is our intention, as soon as may be practicable, to hold a survey for ascertaining more exactly what claim will arise on the Insurance. In the mean time you will learn from your various correspondents, and indeed, from all quarters, that the superabundant importation this season, is beyond any possible consumption, before the usual opening of the next, and the numerous small portions into which a great part of it is subdivided, has brought the price from 1060 dolls. at which large sales upon time of *Bombay* Malwa were made some time ago, (a large proportion of which are yet uncleared,) to 980 dolls. the rate of some small sales lately made. Any attempt therefore by the more steady and principal holders, to force a quantity upon the market would, in its present unstable position, not merely defeat the object of sales, but would be attended with the worst effects on the confidence and courage of the Chinese Dealers, and of those proprietors or consigners, who, under a strong dependence that the Bengal Government, must be induced to give some relief and breathing-time to the Market, by postponement of sales and diminution of quantity, both of Malwa and Patna next season, appear to hold a resolution of not making a sacrifice on the former description of Opium, and of not selling under 1000 Dollars.

Under these circumstances we have not made any sales whatever of the Malwa from your side of India, either belonging to your goodselves or others, but shall avail ourselves of the earliest moment, when we think it the real interest of our friends, to realize their consignments, and you will of course hear from us hereafter, concerning our progress in this desirable object.

You and your friends, will no doubt join your exertions to those of others interested, to procure from your Government, if possible, postponement of the sales from December next to 5 or 6 months later, and a diminution of the quantity of Opium there offered to public sale.

That you may judge how indispensably necessary such a measure will be, to avert loss from the proprietors of the Malwa, and a sort of ruin from the interested in the Patna Drug we enclose you a statement (which however you will no doubt have seen before this reaches you, or something very similar to it,) of the quantity of Opium which will remain on hand on the 1st of April next, taken at the lowest calculation, by which it will be seen, that about 5,000 chests of all kinds, will then, at the east remain unsold—a quantity very nearly sufficient for one year's consumption of the whole empire.

We therefore hope some relief may be obtained from the Government, otherwise proprietors of Opium can look for nothing but loss.

Patna is down to 1400 dolls. and Benares 100 dolls. less, nor do they appear to have reached their minimum.

Cotton you will hear, is reviving with us, after a long depression of price, good will now bring 12.

Estimate of Opium from the year beginning 1st April 1823, and ending 1st April, 1824.

1823.	*Bengal.*	*Malwa.*	*Turkey.*
April 1. On hand this day	950	750	60
Oct. 1. Arrived since	3050	2850	210
	4000	3600	270
Estimated delivery in last six months.....	550	1450	130
Quantity in the Market	3450	2150	140
Add further expected from Calcutta.....	550	2400	60
	4000	4550	200
Estimated consumption in next six months.			
Malwa at 450 per month..		2700	
Bengal at 170 per do	1020		
Turkey at 30 per do.			180
Supposed to remain on hand 1st April, 1824	2980	1850	20

Bengal 2980
Malwa 1850
Turkey 20

4850 Chests of all kinds of which 8 or 900 may be half chest of Bengal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To INDY.

SIR,—There was not so great a crowd at "Drury" last night as has been enclosed within its walls on certain occasions, the *extreme right* of the *Haut Ton* did not, perhaps, think it *bon ton* to go and see "the mirror held up to nature,"—though no "anticipations of the past" are hereby intended, for the manners of the *little great* as well as of the *great little*, are *much altered*, no doubt, since Garrick wrote the very amusing farce which was presented to the Calcutta public yester-night.

Lord Mumkin was (it could not be otherwise in such hands) an excellent representation;—her Ladyship played as well as, and *looked* infinitely better than she ever did before,—Miss Tittup was good;—Sir John Trotley, his neck-cloth torn by the *naughty woman*, was admirably characteristic;—and the Colonel, in dress and address, was handsome, easy, and cle-

tant:—nor should Sir John's *elevated* country footman be forgotten. The Baronet's *mal a propos* intrusion upon the enamoured parties, who had fallen into such grievous mistake *in the dark*, was managed with delightful dramatic effect. All were not equally perfect, and there was somewhat more, and a good deal less, said, than Garrick wrote;—but "I names no names."

The performance of "*Fortune's Frolics*" was heart-delighting throughout, and the incessant roar of gratification, from beginning to end of the piece, amply testified the enjoyment of the audience. With the merits of the London comedians of the present days I am not very intimately acquainted; but I boldly take upon myself to say that neither Fawcet, nor even Emery, ever played Robin Roughead so naturally, or so feelingly, as it was played last night. The versatility of talent of our Chowringhee Great-and-Well-known, is quite extraordinary. Whether as the easy, high-bred man of fashion, polished in manners by education and by habit,—or whether as the awkward, simple, uneducated, country clown;—whether (as a Peer, and "prop of the state") with his glittering star on his *left*, or on his *right* breast;—whether sipping chocolate in his dressing-gown, or "*damning dumplings*" in his dread-nought jacket;—he is equally excellent and inimitable.

The nice, neat, pretty, lively, little body who performed Dolly, is improving wonderfully, and the manner in which she got through her business last night deserves the highest possible commendation. She was easy, simple, *naive*,—in short she was the *very thing itself*,—nature personified, and she carried me back, through a series of long past years, to those scenes of happy rurality amidst which I spent much of the earlier part of my life, in which I delighted, and "*querum pars magna fui*," for I could *once* guide a plough, drive the harvest-home waggon with my *jee-whoop Light foot*, go a gleaning, and (at *this* merry season of the year) kiss the pretty girls under the Misletoe. "*Quæ talia fando*" &c.—"*Et hæc olim meminisse*," &c. &c.—Indeed, Mrs. Bland, "*I owe you one*" for having so charmingly, and so vividly, called up the recollections of my youth! Could any thing be more humourously natural than her subdued exclamation of astonishment—"Lawk, Mother, he damns dumplings!"—or more true to feeling than her extacy at learning that she is to be "my Lady Roughead,"—or than her agony of grief when told that Robin is engaged to another!

Dolly's mother, by our old *he-she* favorite, was exquisite, and a trifle would not have tempted me to stand in Snacks' shoes when she was *rating* him in support of her daughter's claims. Snacks himself was vastly good, and he danced a very becoming hornpipe to the tune of a Carter's whip: the whip, by the by, was *not* a good representation. Rattle was really a *rattle*, quite at his ease, and marvellously sepulchral in his ghostly intonations. If Miss Snacks were just a little more animated, somewhat clearer in enunciation, and, upon the whole, rather less *rigid*, she would be better. The scenery was beautiful;—but beams and rafters ought not to be seen *above* amidst majestic forest trees,—nor blue sky enough, and more than enough, to make a Dutchman a pair of breeches, by way of cieling to a Drawing-room. The fine historical Drop Scene is, alas! suffering from wear and tear, and from the unsparing effects of time. Would it be profanation to endeavor to restore it by touching up?

This intrusion on the columns of your *valuable widely-circulating, amusingly-instructive*, and most *firmly-venerated* Paper, has already extended to too great a length. Vale, and long life to the Calcutta Drama, as well as to your sweet self, my joy.

TERENCE O'FIN.

27th December, 1823.

We are obliged to our friendly Correspondent for his critique and his good wishes, and hope to hear from him again.—ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—With the hope of being enlightened on the following *abstruse* subject, I send the following queries, and beg you will have the goodness to publish them in an early number of your paper:—

Why do grown-up girls dislike being called women? and why do women like being called girls?

Why do grown-up boys like being called young men? and why do men dislike being called boys?

I would further wish to know at what age girls are no longer girls, but women? and at what age boys are no longer boys, but men?

Your's,

AN UNINITIATED.

Here is a subject for young and old—man, woman and child, to descant upon; we trust therefore that several of our ingenious contributors will endeavour to answer "UNINITIATED's" queries.—EDITOR.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

From a volume of MSS. Poems, which has been sent to us for inspection, we have the pleasure of selecting for our present number the following effusions, which, in our humble opinion, are very creditable to their author,

who at present is unknown to us. We have omitted a portion of the paraphrase on Ossian's address to the Sun, which appears to us very inferior to the part we have selected.

SENT WITH "THE PLEASURES OF HOPE" TO——

Another year the foot of Time
Has added to thy virgin prime—
Another year has roll'd away,
Another year begins to-day;—
I send not now as heretofore
To grace thy form one jewel more;—
But "Hope, enchanting Hope" I send;
A pledge of friendship from a friend,
And with it every wish of joy
Time cannot reach or death destroy—
May all thy hours be pleasure's own,
Not that to vicious mortals known,
But the pure bliss which bounteous Heav'n
As virtue's lot hath kindly giv'n
For what the world calls pleasure here
Costs many a pang and many a tear;
May he who bids the storm to pour
Protect thee from its boist'rous roar,
May he who rais'd the foaming tide
Cause it in peace for thee to glide;
May fortune shine upon thy way,
And hope still shed her golden ray;
And when far distant be the hour,
Thou too must bow to Death's stern pow'r,
And back resign to parent earth
The form to which she erst gave birth;
Oh may that trying scene of pain
Be quickly pass'd, nor pass'd in vain.

TIME IS, TIME WAS, TIME'S PAST.

She was,—and yet what profits it to tell
The charms of that fair flow'r which now is gone;
And yet—what boots it that I lov'd her well
And fondly hoped to call the maid mine own

Like as a rose she was—ere yet in bloom
A ripen'd fragrance to the sky she cast,—
Like as a rose then came the lone simoom,
And breathed the baneful poison of its blast.

She was so loved, so lovely and so fair,
And o'er her form such beams of soul would play,
Ye scarce could think disease would not there,
Ye scarce could think that Death could e'er decay.

She was and is a pure and beaming ray,
A beacon star in pitying mercy given—
To yield with hope life's solitary way
And smooth the wand'rer's path from earth to Heav'n.

PARAPHRASES OF OSSIAN.

No 1—THE SUN.

O thou that roll'st above, eternal, bright,
Round as the shield our fathers wore of old,
Whence flows, O Sun, thy everlasting light,
And whence the radiance that thy beams unfold.
From thee the majesty of beauty streams,
To thee the pale stars bow their lessen'd beams,
Before the lustre of thy brighter ray
The cold dull Moon wanes sink at once away.

But thou, in conscious beauty mov'st on
Treading thy course companionless, alone;
Time runs its course and strikes the lofty oak,
Crumbles the mountain and decays the rock,
The vasty sea continents its daily tides,
And in the heav'ns the moon her lustre hides;
But thou art still, the same, still still pursuing
Thy glorious course, and still thy light diffusing,
When the world darkens, and the thunders roll,
When roar the tempests and the lightnings flash,
In smiling beauty from thy throne on high
Thou mark'st their fury with a steady eye;
But oh for me thou look'st, alas! in vain,
Never shall Ossian view thy light again.

PSALM 139.

Where proud Euphrates rolls his stream
And Babel's tow'rs in splendor gleam
We sate, and tears bedew'd each eye
As Sion rose to memory,
Our harps that erst made tuneful song,
We placed the willow trees among;
For they that led us captives there
Whose bondsman and whose slaves we were,
Exulting in our grief and pain
Of us required a joyful strain;
But ne'er shall Sion's harps be found
At aught but freedom's touch to sound,
For how can we in heathen land
Sing the Lord's song at strange command.
If I forget thee, may my tongue
Ne'er sound again to cheerful song;
If I forget thee, may my hand
Forget to weild th' accustom'd brand;
If I prefer not in my mirth
Sion, the land that gave me birth;
Remember, Lord, how Edom's race
Rejoic'd her turrets to deface,
And cried, "let not a stone be found
"Down with it to the very ground."
Babel, doom'd to misery,
Thrice blest and happy shall be be
Who all our injuries shall right
With arm of strong avenging might,
Who hurls thy babes against the stones
Now heeds the parent's useless groans.

Shipping Intelligence.

Dec 25. Put to Sea, the H. C. Ships *Fame* and *Florentia*, as also the French ship *La Susannah*

26. The *Harleston*, arrived off the Police Ghaut—the *William Miles* and *Fatta Salem*, put to Sea.

27. The *Jane* arrived off the Garden Reach.—Sailed, the *Asia Felix*, Capt. G. Tellery, for Bombay.

The following Vessels are expected to sail in three or four days:—

H. C. C. ships *Rockingham*, Capt. C. Stewart; *Royal George*, Capt. W. Reynolds, for Teringa, Vizapatam, Madras and London—and the *Orient*, Capt. Thos. White, for London via Madras.

Progress of Vessels, Dec. 27.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Remains *Lady Flora*, outward bound,—*Duke of Lancaster* and *Asia*, passed down.

KEDGEREE.—Remains H. M. sloop *Satellite*—*Woodford* proceeded down.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. ship *Minerva*.

SAUGOR.—H. C. ship *Marquis of Wellington*.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship *Woodford*, Alfred Chapman, commander, for London:—Mrs. Mary Swinton, Mrs. Ann Forsyth, Miss Mary Forsyth, Mrs. Mary Stephens, Miss Mary Stephens, Miss Sibella Stevens, Master James Stephens, Mrs. Eliza Cheek, Miss Eliza Cheek, Masters John and Charles Cheeke, Mrs. Mary Armstrong, Miss Louisa Armstrong, Mrs. Elizabeth Petrie, Miss Mary Flower, Miss Julia Ballard, Miss Eliza Cumming, Miss Georgiana Brown, Miss Mary Thomason, Miss Beatrice Drummond, Master George Oram, Master Thomas Fordyce, Ensign Wm. White, Mrs. Mary Hastie, and John Coleman

Additional Passengers per H. C. ship *Thos. Grenville*, to London: Henry Williams, Esq. H. C. C. service.

Per H. C. ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales* to Madras: George Mackintosh, Esq

Ditto Per ship *Asia*, Capt. W. L. Pope, for London: Mrs. McDonald, and four Children, Miss Ann Sinclair, and John Brown, Esq.

Per *Duke of Lancaster*, Capt. Davies, for Liverpool: Lieut.-Col. J. Rose, 14th N. I. Mrs. Lelena Rose, an Infant, Masters Alex. and Hugh Francis Rose, Capt. McClaren Madgate, Dr. Paterson, Lieut. J. Jennings, 14th N. I. Catherine Barrell, European servant.—For Madras: Capt. Swann.

Per *John Taylor*, to Liverpool: George Johnston, Esq. merchant.

Per ship *William Miles*, Captain Samuel Beadle, Mrs. Anne Augustus Bayley, Miss Fo[illegible], Miss M. A. S. Bayley, Miss Ternella Turner, Miss Kennedy, two Misses Williams, Master D. Bayley, two Masters Venour, Masters Kennedy, Masters John and James Bade, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Rose, and Mrs. Venour.

Per *Osprey*, Capt. McGill, for Greenock; Mrs. McKie, Military service, and Miss Eliza Jane McKie, and Francis McCullum Esq. merchant.

MADRAS,—9th DECEMBER.

LOCAL NEWS.—The *Jehangeer* is the only ship now remaining in the Roads.

We are still without rain, and much fear that the Flag Staff will be re-hoisted on the 10th instant, our having witnessed any thing like a monsoon weather since it was lowered.

On Saturday morning last at eleven o'clock, the Anniversary Meeting of the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Library of the Literary Society at the College Hall. The Honorable Mr. Stratton was in the Chair in the absence of The Hon. Sir E. Stanley the President, who however shortly afterwards entered the room, and the Report of the Society was read by the Secretary. We were much gratified at observing that the Funds of the Society are in a flourishing state, tho' the demands made upon them have been very heavy. Considerable progress has been made since the last Report in Translations and Revisions of the Sacred Scriptures into the vernacular languages of the country. But what afforded us most pleasure was that so much attention has been paid to the spiritual necessities of the Native Christians scattered through the Peninsula, and particularly the ancient Syrian Church, the state of which is so affectingly depicted by Buchanan. It appears that the demands of these poor people are even importunate; and when we consider the subject of their demands, that it is no other than the pure Word of God in an accessible form, we cannot but congratulate the Society, the friends of Christianity, and the Indian Public in general, on the fair prospect of the accomplishment of this most desirable object.

The Report having been read, several Resolutions were put to the Meeting in the usual course of business, and the company dispersed. We were pleased to see assembled on the occasion many Gentlemen whose influence cannot fail to be of service to the cause, and whose characters afford ample security that the simple object of the Institution will never be lost sight of. We would beg however, in the utmost cordiality to the Society, to suggest for their consideration, whether in a place like this, where so much is to be done and where the plan is so novel, a little more spirit might not be infused into their Proceedings by endeavouring to give them greater publicity. We are satisfied that the Bible Society of Madras wants only to be known, to be patronized; and that many more would have been present, if it had been sufficiently notified that their attendance would be acceptable.

MADRAS,—10TH DECEMBER.

No arrivals—no departures since our number of Saturday.

No decided appearance yet of a Monsoon—and we expect from the present aspect of the weather to hail the re hoisting of the Flag-Staff without a drop of rain.—The Barometer on Monday evening held out something like a promise of a shower—but we have to regret our disappointment—a scarcity of Grain must be the inevitable consequence—a melancholy expectation—but somewhat alleviated by our reports that "most of the Tanks have yet a two-months' supply of water."

We regret to report the re-appearance of Cholera in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry.

—our Correspondent states that it is committing great ravages—and baffling in too many melancholy instances all medical skill—from its assumption of a complicated variety of symptoms.—Different remedies of the most opposite character have been applied—but with very partial success.

The anniversary of the Battle of Mahidpoor falling on Sunday, the Ball and Supper to be given by the Officers of the 3rd Regt. Light Infantry, in commemoration of the event, will take place on Monday the 22nd Instant.—We understand that the New Mess Room of the above distinguished Corps will be opened for the first time on the occasion.—We were sorry to hear surmises that our fair Quadrillers dreaded the distance.—We can safely promise them an ample remuneration in the urbanity and *gallant* attention that they will experience from the givers of the Entertainment.

BOMBAY,—Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1823.

The arrivals since our last are the *Anna*, Captain Robertson, the *Roberts*, Captain Allport, and the *Glenelg*, Captain Weddell, from Calcutta; the *Caroline* and the *Sophia* from the Persian Gulf.

Captain Weddell, of the *Glenelg*, has brought an account of a Ship, which left England some time in August, having touched at Alleppey a short time before his arrival there.

We think it very possible that the *Cumberlan* or *Sibbald* had touched at Alleppey a short time previous to the arrival of the *Glenelg* there, and that Capt. Weddell's experienced acquaintance with the coast has given him an advantage in sailing over one of these Ships which, no doubt, he has passed unobserved; we may therefore expect one of them here every hour; at any rate the arrival of the Dawk from Alleppey in a day or two, will confirm or disprove the report.

On Thursday morning His Excellency the Commander in Chief, accompanied by his suite, left the Presidency for the Northern Districts, under the usual Salute. His Excellency proceeded over-land to Bassein, from whence he was to embark on board the Pilot Brig *Palinurus* for Surat, and we understand he is not expected to return to Bombay before March or April. The *Palinurus* after leaving Surat continues her voyage to the Persian Gulph.

The *Caroline* lately arrived from the Persian Gulf, brings three females, natives of Mangalore who, we are informed, were forcibly seized by a party of Arabs whilst on the shore of their native place, and carried on board an Arab Dow, which sailed for the Gulf, and landed them at Bareen. By means, with which we are unacquainted, they got intelligence of their condition to be conveyed to the *Antelope*, the officer of which obtained their release and carried them to Bushire, whence they were transmitted here in the *Caroline*. An enquiry into the truth of this statement is, we hear, going on at the Police Office.

It is expected that the *Asia* will be floated out of Dock about next Wednesday.

The *Dorothy* is expected to sail for Liverpool on Friday or Saturday, and the *Katherine Steuart Forbes*, for St. Helena and London, on Saturday the 13th Instant.

We have given at length, under the head of Calcutta News, the Judgement of the Court in the case of Bryce versus Ballard and others, on an application of Mr. Ferguson, that the late Verdict should be set aside, and a verdict for the Defendants should be granted. Our readers will see that the Court dismissed the application with Costs.

We regret that the press of other matter this week prevents our noticing the performances of last Friday at our Theatre; we hope however, to be able in our next to publish a Critique.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

MARRIAGES.

OCTOBER.

At Meerut, on the 9th October, Thomas J. [illegible], Esq. of the Honorable Company's [illegible] Service, to Miss McCombe, daughter of [illegible]uel J. McCombe, of H. M. 14th [illegible].

At Meerut, by the Revd. Mr. Fisher, on the 12th of October, Capt. J. Barclay, 4th Light Cavalry, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Long.

NOVEMBER.

At Jaulna, on the 2d November, Captain [illegible] Wilkinson, of the H. C. Madras [illegible], to Harriet Ann, third daughter of [illegible] Rev[illegible]rend Rob[illegible]rt Reuwick of Kyloe and [illegible], Northamberland.

At Tranquebar, on the 12th November, at [illegible]'s Church, by the Revered Dr Chem[illegible], P. K. H. Wodschow, Esq Royal [illegible] Service, to Miss Caroline Mathilde, [illegible]st daughter of the late Col Stricker.

[illegible]ulna, by Colonel Deacon, Com[illegible] Light Field Division of the Hydra[illegible]illery Force, James Butler, Qr-[illegible]ant 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, [illegible], second daughter of Mr Con[illegible]udley.

[illegible]mpore, on the 18th November, [illegible]v. H. D Williams, Mr J Roberts, [illegible] Subordinate Medical Staff attached [illegible] M. 16th Lancers, to Miss Mary [illegible], daughter of Captain Creigh, of H [illegible] King's Royal Irish Regiment of Hus[illegible]

[illegible]he 20th November, at the Cathedral, [illegible] Reverend J Parson, the Reverend [illegible] to Harriet Cortlee.

[illegible]day, the 27th November, at the [illegible] by the Reverend J Hawtayne, [illegible]nd W. H Mill, M A Fellow of [illegible]llege, Cambridge, Principal of [illegible] College, near Calcutta, to Maria, [illegible]ldest daughter of the Hon'ble J. R Elphinstone, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces

On Saturday, the 29th November, at St. [illegible]ohn's Cathedral, by the Reverend J Parson, Mr. E. Leggatt, to Miss A. Gilbert.

On Saturday last, the 29th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. E. D. Terherbruggen, to Em[illegible], daughter of Mr. Samuel Huet.

At Mhow, Mr. Jacob Peter Canfield, 2d Troop Horse Brigade, to Mrs. Rosalinda Gutch, widow of the late Serjeant-Major Dera, of the same Troop.

Mr. William Ashton, Assistant Medical Department, to Miss Cicely, eldest daugh[illegible] Esq.

DECEMBER.

On the 5th December, at St. Nazareth's Church, by the Rev. Mr [illegible]hannes, Vata[illegible]ness Zachariah, Esq. of Dotra Kotee, in Jessore, to Mariam, youngest daughter of the late J. David, Esq.

At St. John's Cathedral, on Saturday, the 6th Dec., by the Rev. William Eales, Junior Chaplain of the Presidency, William Swinson, Esq. Commanding the Ship *Albion* to Miss Eliza Moore

On Monday, the 15th December, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr Eales Mr. Joseph Moffat, assistant Hon'ble Company's Mint, to Anne Maria, the only daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Teague.

BIRTHS.

OCTOBER.

At Banda, on the 19th of October last, the Lady of Doctor Forsyth, of the 4th N. I of a Son.

At Barelly on Friday, the 24th October, Mrs. H. J. F Berkeley, of a daughter.

NOVEMBER.

On her way to Calcutta, on the 6th Nov Mrs Deavain, of a Son.

At Moradabad, on the 10th November, the Lady of N. J Halhead, Esq of a Son

At Barelly, on Sunday, the 16th November, Mrs J. W. Conway, of a daughter

On Sunday, the 16th November, at Agra, the wife of the Reverend J. Irving, B. A. of a daughter.

At Bankeepoor, on Sunday the 16th November, Mrs. J. DaCosta, Junior, of a Daughter.

At Goorgoan, on the 16th November, the lady of Assistant Surgeon Joseph Woolley, of a daughter.

At Pertaubghur, on the 19th November, the lady of Captain Samuel Swinhoe, of the 14th Native Regiment, of a son

At Kishnaghur Nuddea, on the 19th November, the Lad of J Row, Esq Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 23d November, Mrs. W. Stummer, of a Son

At Meerut, on the 24th of November, the wife of Richard McAuliff, Riding Master Horse Brigade, of a daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 24th of November, Mrs Sarah Elizabeth O'Conner, wife of Mr. P. O'Conner, Assistant Indigo Planter, of a daughter.

At Kamptee, on the [illegible]th November, at the House of Lieutenant Weston, Deputy Judge Adv. General, the Lady of Lieutenant

Ripley, of the Hon'ble Co[illegible]ny's European Regiment, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 2[illegible]lt. the Lady of Captain Vetch, 27th N. I. [illegible] a Daughter.

At Lucknow, on the 2[illegible] November, the lady of Lieutenant and [illegible]tant Jervis, of the 2d Battalion, of the [illegible]Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the [illegible]th November, the lady of G. Swinton, F[illegible] of a son.

On the 30th November [illegible]e Lady of William Ainslie, Esq. of a D[illegible]ter.

DECEMBER.

On the 3d December, t[illegible]lady of the Reverend W. Adam, of a d[illegible]ter.

At Dinapore, on the 4[illegible] December, the lady of Lieutenant Macle[illegible] of a son.

On Saturday morning, th[illegible]h December, Mrs P. D'Mello, of a daug[illegible].

On the 9th December, th[illegible]lady of Capt. Lamb, of the Ship *Palmira*, [illegible] a daughter.

On the 9th December, at [illegible] Residence in the Circular Road, the [illegible]dy of Henry Cooke, Esq. junior, of a d[illegible]ter.

On the morning of the [illegible]th December, Mrs Bailey, widow of the [illegible]te Mr. William Bailey, of a daughter.

At Jumalpore, on th[illegible]3th December, the lady of Captain A. [illegible]cLeod, Comdg. Rungpore Light Infantry [illegible]talion, of a son.

On the 16th December [illegible]he wife of Mr. J Silverton, of a daugh[illegible]

At the New Anchorage, [illegible] the 16th December, on board the *Pr[illegible]ss Charlotte of Wales* the lady of Captain [illegible] H. L. Frith, of Artillery, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 20th [illegible]cember, in Durrumtollah, Mrs. Malachi [illegible]ons, of a son

On Saturday, the 20[illegible] December, the lady of Dr. William Ros[illegible]ll, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SEPTEMBER.

On the 7th September [illegible]at Kurnaul, after a short illness, Mrs. A[illegible]n Judge, wife of John Judge, Barrack S[illegible]jeant of that station, most deservedly re[illegible]ted and sincerely lamented by all her [illegible]merous acquaintance and friends.

OCTOBER.

At Malacca, on the 12[illegible]h October, H. Va[illegible] Bragt, Esq. many yea[illegible] a resident Merchant at that Settleme[illegible], deeply and deservedly regretted by [illegible]s surviving family and friends.

On Monday mo[illegible]ing l[illegible]st, Mrs. Catharine Ham, relict of th[illegible]late M[illegible] Harry Ham; she was a tender [illegible]other an[illegible] pious and good Christian. Her loss, w[illegible]ch is irreparable, will be long felt by her [illegible]merous relations, friends and acquaintances; she had been [illegible]xample of the strictest morality, and [illegible]ished her last in the confident hope of [illegible]eeting the blessed reward at the hands of her precious Redeemer, Jesus Christ.—"May our latter end also be like her's."

NOVEMBER.

At Lucknow, on the 3d November, the infant daughter of Mr. James Morris, aged 1 year and 6 months.

At Sea, on the 15th November, Captain M[illegible] Pike, of the Ship *Reliance*,—this truly worthy man was well known and universally respected and esteemed; a more industrious or more honest m[illegible] never lived, few having died more regretted—he has left a widow and large family to bewail the loss of the best of husband and of fathers.

On the 20th of November last, departed this life, Captain William Kinsey, an old Commander in the Country Service, &c. who for a long period of time commanded the Country Ship *Maitland*; a man regretted by all who had the pleasure to know his sterling worth.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright for the end of that man is peace." Ps. 37.—37 Verse.

At Calcutta, on the 22d November, [illegible] dnctor James Drew, of the Ordnance [illegible]missariat Department, aged 28 years.

At Calcutta, on the 22d November [illegible] Catherine D'Rozario, aged 40 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d Nov. Mr. A. DaCosta, aged 60 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d Nov. Mr. William Kelly, late assistant to R C. Blunt, Esq. Indigo Planter, of Nuddeah, in Calcutta, aged 47 years.

On the 30th Nov. Mr. Thomas Cottrell, senior, formerly of the Police department, aged 63 years.

DECEMBER.

At Garden Reach, on the 2d December, of Cholera Morbus, the lady of William Hu[illegible]y Websterfield, Esq. aged 26 years.

At Cossypore Gun Carriage Agency, on Thursday, the 9th December, Helen Blair Cleghorn, daughter of Mr. Conductor George Cleghorn, aged 7 years and 9 months.

On the 10th December, Mr. James Ch[illegible] [illegible]ged 18 years.

On the 11th December, the infant son [illegible] Mr. J. Brown, aged 3 months and 14 d[illegible]

At Dinapore, the infant son of Lieutenant Maclean.

At Jungypore, on the 15th December, [illegible]ter a severe illness of 16 days, Mrs. D[illegible] Maseyk, aged 24 years.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE [illegible]IENT SECU[illegible]IES

	Do.	
Saturday, Dec. 6, 1823.		
Remittable, *Prem*.....	7	8
Non-Remittable, *Do*.....	4	0
Saturday, Dec. 13, 1823.		
Remittable, *Prem*.....	8	0
Non-Remittable, *Do*.....	5	0
Saturday, Dec. 20, 1823.		
Remittable, *Prem*.....	9	8
Non-Remittable, *Do*.....	5	0
Saturday, Dec. 27, 1823.		
[illegible]table, *Prem*.....	[illegible]	8
[illegible]ittable. *Do*.....	5	0